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DURING THE

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43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 265.

PROFESSOR POWELL'S REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF THE COLORADO OF THE WEST.

LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

TRANSMITTING

A report of Professor Powell on the survey of the Colorado River of the West and its tributaries, &c., &c.

MAY 2, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present a third preliminary report, made in accordance with the acts of Congress, approved March 31, 1871, June 10, 1872, and March 3, 1873, "appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government," &c., for the survey of the Colorado River of the West, and its tributaries, by Prof. J. W. Powell.

This survey was placed under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution by Congress, without solicitation on the part of the Institution. It has, however, endeavored faithfully to discharge the duty imposed upon it; has given due attention to the plans and execution of the work intrusted to it, and has received and prepared for exhibition in the National Museum the valuable collections in ethnology and natural history which have been obtained by Professor Powell.

The region embraced in this survey, as I have stated in a previous report, is one of the most interesting, in a geological point of view, in this or in any other country. The Colorado of the West and its tributaries traverse a series of remarkable chasms, in some instances of more than a mile in depth below the general surface of the region, presenting in several places, at one view, sections of the greater number of the known geological formations of America.

In the report herewith submitted, a general summary is given of the entire work. It exhibits a great amount of labor, and a series of results, not only of importance to science, but also to a knowledge of the country in its relations to agriculture and mineralogy. The report embraces a statement of what has been accomplished in the way of, first, *Topography*, as based on triangulation, including a description of the arable valleys, the supply of water, the extent of timber and of pasture-land;

second, *Geology*, including economic mineralogical products, such as coal, salt, and other minerals; third, *Ethnology*, comprising tribes, political organization, languages, manners, customs, mythology, poetry, arts, &c.; fourth, *Natural History*, including mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, and plants.

Professor Powell in his last year's survey completed the work for which the appropriations by Congress have been made. He now suggests the propriety of a further appropriation for one year, to enable him to connect his surveys with those of Clarence King on the north, and those of Dr. Hayden on the east. I have no hesitation in saying that this additional work is of importance, and that an appropriation for the purpose would be well applied.

But whatever may be the determination of Congress on this point, in view of the valuable results already obtained at a comparatively small expense, I would respectfully and earnestly recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made to prepare a detailed report of the whole work. Unless this be done, the labor and money already expended will be of little or no avail to the Government or the public generally.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 30, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the progress made in the survey of the Colorado River of the West and its tributaries. It is a summary of all the work which has been performed from the date of beginning to the present time.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Colorado River is formed by the junction of the Grand and Green. These streams unite in latitude 38° 11′ 21″ and longitude 110° 7′ 48″, approximately.

The mouth of the Colorado River, as determined by Lieutenant Ives, is in latitude 31° 53′ and longitude 115°. The course of the river from its head, the junction of the above-mentioned streams, to the mouth of the Colorado Chiquito, is south 40° west.

From the mouth of the Little Colorado to the junction of the Rio Virgen with the main stream, the general course of the river is to the west. From this point its course is to the south, until it empties into the Gulf of California. This lower part of the river was explored by Lieutenant Ives in the winter of 1857–'58; and the district of country to the east between the river and the Rio Grande del Norte, and to the west between the Colorado and the Pacific, has been crossed by various exploring parties and military expeditions.

The maps made by these several parties, when compiled, give a general map of the country of great value in determining many of the important features, but unreliable in details, contradictory, and confusing.

That portion of the Colorado between the mouth of the Rio Virgen and the junction of the Grand and Green had never been mapped until the one made by the parties under my charge was constructed. The

river had been seen at two points by Lieutenant Ives, and at another by Father Escalante, and such points approximately determined. Nor had that portion of the Green between its junction with the Grand and the crossing of the Union Pacific Railroad ever been mapped; but its position at three different points had been determined by Government explorers, viz, at the mouth of Henry's Fork, at the mouth of the Uintah, and at Gunnison's Crossing, on the old Spanish trail.

During the years 1867, 1868, and the first part of 1869, I was engaged with a small party of naturalists, volunteers like myself, in the exploration of the mountains of central and western Colorado about the sources of the Grand, White, and Yampa Rivers. After exploring a number of cañons through which these streams run, I determined to attempt the exploration of the great cañons of the Colorado. Boats were built in Chicago and shipped by the Union Pacific Railroad, which was then running construction-trains, to the point where that road crosses Green River, and from thence in our boats we descended Green River to the Colorado, and the Colorado through the series of great cañons to the mouth of the Rio Virgen.

On starting we expected to devote ten months to the work; but meeting with some disasters, by which our store of rations was greatly reduced, we were compelled to hasten the work, so that but three months were given to it.

On this trip astronomic stations about fifty miles apart were made, and observations taken for latitude with the sextant, and also for longitude by the method of lunar distances. The meandering course of the river was determined by compass-observations from point to point, with the intervening distances estimated, thus connecting the astronomic stations. For hypsometric data a series of tri-daily barometric observations were recorded taken at the water's edge, and using this as an ever-falling base-line, altitudes on the walls and such adjacent mountain-peaks as were visited were determined by synchronous observations. The results of this hypsometry were used in the construction of the geological sections made along the course of the river. The course of the river and the topographic features of the cañons only were mapped. It should be remarked here that a portion of the records of this trip were lost at a time when three men, who had them in charge, were killed by Indians.

Having demonstrated the practicability of descending the river in boats, it was determined to make a more thorough survey of the series of cañons along the Green and Colorado Rivers, and of the more important side cañons, and also to include as broad a belt of country as it was possible from the river, and application was made to Congress for the necessary funds to carry on the work. The assistance asked was granted, and the work has been in continuous progress from July, 1870, until the present time.

It had been determined that it would not be practicable to perform the elaborate work projected, depending on such supplies as it was possible to take with us on the boats from Green River Station, but that it would be necessary to establish depots for supplies at a number of points along the course.

Between Gunnison's Crossing, on Green River, and the foot of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, a distance of five hundred and eighty-seven and one-half miles, it was not known that the river could be reached at more than two points. One of these, at the crossing known as El Vado de los Padres, where Father Escalante had crossed the river in 1776, by following an old Indian trail; the other but a short distance

below, at the mouth of the Paria River. This route had been discovered by Jacob Hamlin, a Mormon missionary. These were so near together that only one of them could be used as a depot for supplies.

The last part of the year 1870 was given to the exploration of routes from the settlements in Utah to the Green and Colorado on the east and Colorado on the south. These lines of travel were mapped by fixing astronomic stations with the sextant and connecting them by the methods usually adopted in a meandering reconnaissance.

Early in the spring of 1871 boats were provided at Green River Station. The latitude of this point was determined by observations with the zenith telescope, and the longitude by telegraphic signals, with an astronomic station at Salt Lake City, previously established by officers of the United States Coast Survey. The altitude of this point above the sea had also been determined by the railroad surveys, so that the altitude, latitude, and longitude of the initial point of the survey were fixed with a good degree of approximation.

In descending Green River, astronomic stations were established at distances averaging forty-five miles by river, or about twenty-five miles by direct lines, the instrument used being the sextant. At each of these stations the variation of the needle was determined. The river was again meandered by two observers, working independently, and their work compared.

The lines between stations on the river were used as a series of base-lines, the lengths, of course, only approximately determined, and an intricate net-work of triangles was projected to salient points on either side of the river. From a vast number of points thus fixed the surface contour of the country was sketched so as to include a belt from twenty to fifty miles wide, the parties making frequent trips from the river into the interior of the country. At each of these astronomic stations barometric readings were recorded in hourly series, and as we proceeded down the river tri-daily barometric readings were made, all referred to the water's edge. With the river as a base-line for hypsometric work, altitudes were determined by triangulation and by barometric methods, using both mercurial and aneroid instruments. Thus all of our altitudes in this region are related to the river.

Our time during the spring, summer, and fall of 1871 was thus occupied until we arrived at the mouth of the Paria, a stream entering the Colorado from the northwest, a little below the Arizona line.

Such was the character of the astronomic, topographic, and hypsometric work done up to this time, methods not absolutely correct, but giving valuable approximate results.

But the wonderful features of the Grand Cañon district had yet to be mapped, and it was determined to do the work in this region by more thorough methods. A general reconnaissance was made for the purpose of selecting a site for a base-line, and the valley of the Kanab was chosen. Then a point midway between the extremities of the proposed line was selected, and an astronomic transit mounted for the purpose of determining the meridian direction and fixing the extremities of the line. This accomplished, the alignments were made with a theodolite. The latitude of the northern extremity of the line was determined by an extended series of observations with the zenith telescope, and the longitude by telegraphic signals with the previously-mentioned astronomic station at Salt Lake City. The base-line was measured with wooden rods, leveled on trestles, and aligned by sighting on small steel pins in either extremity. The rods were trussed to prevent sagging and warping, thoroughly seasoned, oiled, and varnished, and the extremities were shod

with small metallic cones, for the purpose of securing accurate contact. The rods were measured with a standard steel tape, at a temperature of 52°. Three rods were used, two always remaining in position as a protection against accidental movement. The leveling instrument was a plummet, or an inverted T, the base of which was the same length as the rods. Every hundred feet of distance was marked off by a stake, in the top of which was inserted an iron wire sharpened to a point, and this point connected with the point at the end of the rod by a plummet, and each hundred feet of the distance was re-measured with the steel tape.

The ground selected for the site of the base-line was very good, being nearly level and quite smooth, and we found that the work could be done more rapidly than had been anticipated, the only delay being due to windy weather. When the wind was blowing briskly it gave a trembling motion to the rods, which rendered it impossible to make that correct alignment and accurate contact between the points which was desirable, and for that reason the work was carried on only during still weather. The line was found to be $48{,}099\frac{4}{10}$ feet in length. Then a system of triangles was expanded from the extremities of this line, so as to embrace all of the country from the Mar-ká-gunt and Pauns-á-gunt Plateaus on the north to salient points a few miles south of the Grand Cañon, and from the Beaver Dam and Pine Valley Mountains on the west to the Navajo Mountain beyond the Colorado on the east, and still farther to the northeast, so as to embrace the country from the Sevier River on the west to salient points immediately beyond the Colorado on the east, and as far north as the southern tributaries of the Dirty Devil River. The angles of these triangles were measured with a seven-inch theodolite. At the geodetic points mounds were built and flag-staffs erected, and in that clear atmosphere it was found that it was practicable to make the sides of the triangles from twenty-five to thirty miles long, and occasionally, when the artificial points were on very salient natural points, the sides of the triangle could be made much longer.

Six of the more distant and important geodetic points were used as astronomic stations, where observations were made with the zenith telescope for latitude, for the purpose of checking any serious error that might occur in the triangulation.

From the points thus established a number of observations made were with the theodolite or gradientor, and from these observations a vast net-work of secondary triangles was constructed. Thus the position of all the salient topographic features were determined, courses of streams and lines of cliffs were meandered, and the position of the observer constantly checked on the determined points, and *pari passu* with this the topographical features were sketched. The great features were Marble Cañon and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, and many salient points on either side of the great chasm were fixed by triangulation.

The following summer we descended through these cañons in boats, and fixed the course of the river and the topographic features of the cañon wall by compass and gradientor observations on the points thus previously determined. The same system of barometric observations carried on in the cañons above was continued through these cañons, and occasionally hourly observations of eight-day series were made.

The parties engaged in geodetic and topographic work carried with them barometers, and made a vast number of observations over the country traversed. All of these and all of those in the cañons were synchronous, with a continnous series made at the northern extremity of the base-line in the valley of the Kanab, so that the altitudes along the river and on the walls of the cañons, and over all the country embraced in the triangulation, are referable to this hypsometric base. We

have compared this base of altitude with other points whose altitudes have been approximately determined by other observers, as at the mouth of the Rio Virgen, Saint George, Beaver, Salt Lake City, &c.; but it is hoped that before this work goes on permanent record the altitude of Kanab above the level of the sea will also be determined by the levels of the railroad survey, which is now in progress.

We have one unbroken series of observations at this point (Kanab) of three months' continuance, and another of ten months, and several shorter series. These were tri-daily, except that occasionally they were expanded into hourly series.

By the methods last described, an area of country has been surveyed embracing twenty-five thousand square miles, and by the less accurate methods first given, an area of country embracing twenty thousand square miles, making in all forty-five thousand square miles.

Preliminary maps have been constructed on a scale of two miles to the inch, but the final result of all this work will be shown in a series of maps on a scale of four miles to the inch, giving the topographic and geological features of the region surveyed.

RIVERS.

As before stated, the greater part of the country embraced in this survey was an unknown region in geographic science. An examination of the map prepared by the War Department from data collected up to 1868, being a compilation of all knowledge of this class concerning the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi River accessible to geographers, will show that this region is left an entire blank. We have filled this blank and completed the survey of the last unexplored region, mapping minutely the unknown portions of the Green and Colorado Rivers.

The junction of the Green and Yampa Rivers has been fixed, and the lower course of this latter stream, which was unknown, has been mapped. The junction of the San Rafael with the Green has also been fixed, and the lower course of this river mapped. It was also unknown. The junction of the Grand and Green has also been determined, and the lower course of the Grand mapped.

The Dirty Devil River, more than two hundred miles in length, was discovered and mapped. The Escalante, a river more than one hundred and fifty miles in length, was discovered and mapped. The junction of the San Juan with the Colorado has been determined, and the lower course of that stream, which was unknown, has been mapped. The Paria, a stream one hundred and twenty-five miles in length, which had been seen only at one point near its mouth, has been traced for its entire course. The junction of the Chiquito, or Little Colorado, with the Rio Colorado, or Colorado Grande, has been fixed, and the lower and previously unknown course of that stream has also been traced.

The lower part of the Kanab was seen by Lieutenant Ives, but was mistaken for the Colorado itself, and on his map the Colorado was turned to the northeast, conforming to the course of the Kanab. This stream is more than a hundred miles long. Its whole course has been traced. In some places it does not carry a great volume of water, and about midway of its length it is often lost in the sands, but through the greater part of its course it runs through a deep gorge, which makes a very important feature in the topography of the country. The Rio Virgen had been seen at points, but we have traced its entire course and that of all its tributaries. A great number of smaller streams have also been discovered and mapped.

CAÑONS.

The whole region embraced in the survey is a cañon country. At the very beginning we have a series through the Uintah Mountains, as the channel of Green River: Flaming Gorge, King-fisher Cañon, Red Cañon, the Cañon of Lodore, Whirlpool Cañon, and Split Mountain Cañon; then Yampa Cañon, the cañon along the lower course of the river of the same name, and many other tributary cañons; then below, still descending Green River, the Cañon of Desolation, Gray Cañon, Labyrinth Cañon, and Stillwater Cañon, with many lateral cañons; then Cataract Cañon, a profound chasm below the junction of the Grand and Green; then Narrow Cañon, which terminates at the mouth of the Dirty Devil River; then Glen Cañon, extending from the mouth of the Dirty Devil River to the mouth of the Paria, and Marble Cañon from the mouth of the Paria to the mouth of the Colorado Chiquito. Then we have the Grand Cañon, the most profound chasm known on the globe. Were a hundred mountains, each as large as Mount Washington, plucked up by the roots to the level of the sea and tumbled into the gorge, they would not fill it.

Along all of the streams mentioned we have series of cañons, and yet all of these represent but a part of the cañons explored and mapped, for there are many profound chasms, the channels of intermittent streams, dry during the greater portion of the season, that are hundreds of feet deep, and that never have a continuous stream for their entire length.

PLATEAUS.

To the knowledge of the geography of this country we have added a great number of plateaus. The streams cut through plateaus rather than through mountain-ranges.

Immediately south of the Uintah and White River Valleys, streams which unite with the Green at points almost opposite each other, the last-mentioned river enters a great table-land, and cuts through it by the deep gorge known as the Cañon of Desolation. We have called this Ta-va'-puts Plateau. The southern boundary of this plateau is an abrupt wall, and it slopes gently to the north until it is lost in the valleys of the White and Uintah Rivers; on the west it is lost in the Wasatch Mountains; its extension to the east is yet unknown. Still continuing to the south, Green River cuts through another plateau, which we have named, in honor of Captain Gunnison, Gunnison Plateau. The southeren boundary of this is a line of cliffs mapped by Captain Gunnison, and called by him Roan, or Book Mountains, east of Green River and Little Mountains on the west.

Between Sanpete Valley and the headwaters of Price and San Rafael Rivers there is an elevated district of country which has heretofore been mistaken as the extension of the Wasatch Mountains to the south; it is in fact a plateau. We propose to call this Wasatch Plateau.

Geographers and geologists have heretofore spoken of a great Colorado Plateau, referring to the district of country through which Marble and Grand Cañons are cut, for so it appeared to the observer standing on the southwest margin of this great district; but it has proved, in fact, to be a complex system of plateaus, bounded by walls of faults, escarpments, or cliffs of erosion, and cañon gorges.

The Mar-ka'-gunt Plateau is an extensive table-land, bounded by a line of precipitous cliffs on the south, and by cliffs or abrupt slopes, which have heretofore been mapped as mountains, on the west; to the north it

is lost in the Tu-shar Mountains; on the east it is bounded by the upper valley of the Sevier. Many of the western tributaries of this stream have their sources in this plateau; it is also the source of the Rio Virgen.

The Pauns-a′-gunt Plateau is on the eastern side of the upper course of the Sevier, and is bounded on the east, south, and west by lines of cliffs, and on the north by the cañon of the East Fork of the Sevier, and is the source of one of the upper branches of this stream; it is also the source of the Kanab and Paria.

The Aquarius Plateau lies still farther to the northeast; it is bounded on the south, east, and west by lines of cliffs and abrupt slopes, and on the north it is separated from the Wasatch Plateau by the cañon of Salina Creek. Thousands of little lakes are scattered over its surface. These are the sources of the Escalante and Dirty Devil Rivers and the southern tributaries of the San Rafael. On its western margin many little streams head that are tributaries to the Sevier. All three of the last-mentioned plateaus carry on their backs extensive beds of lava and volcanic cones developed to such an extent as to produce groups of mountains.

The Kai-par-o-wits Plateau is a table land extending from the southeast corner of the Aquarius Plateau nearly to the Colorado River opposite the mouth of the San Juan, and is bounded on all sides by lines of cliffs.

The Colob Plateau lies to the southwest of the Mar-ka′-gunt. It is an extensive table-land traversed by deep, narrow cañons through which the headwaters of the Rio Virgen find their way to a dosolate valley below.

South of the Pauns-a′-gunt, Aquarius, and Kai-par-o-wits Plateaus and east of the Colob, there are a great number of smaller plateaus of which I will make no farther mention, but their positions have been well fixed and will be represented on the map.

South of the Paria, and west of Marble Cañon, is the Paria Plateau bounded by lines of cliffs on the south, east, and west, but on the north by the cañon of the Paria River.

The Kai-bab Plateau lies west of the Paria Plateau and the lower end of Marble Cañon, and north of the Grand Cañon. It is about seventy miles in length, and varies from five to thirty in breadth, and is bounded on all sides by steep slopes or bold escarpments.

The Kanab Plateau is bounded on the east by the lower cañon of the Kanab, on the south by the Grand Cañon, on the west by the To-ro′-wîp cliffs, and on the north by a low escarpment of basalt. The U-in-kar-et Plateau lies to the west of this, and is bounded on the east by the To-ro′-wîp Valley and a basaltic escarpment, on the south by the Grand Cañon, and on the west by the Hurricane Ledge; it runs to a point on the north.

The Shi′-vwits Plateau is a terraced table-land; its southern extremity extends far into an angle of the Grand Cañon; on the west it is bounded by a line of cliffs, on the north it descends by abrupt slopes into the valley of the Virgen, and on the northeast by a gentle slope into the valley at the foot of Hurricane Ledge.

The Colorado Plateau lies to the south of the Grand Cañon; it is bounded on the north by this great gorge, on the east by an escarpment which faces the Little Colorado, and on the west and southwest by an escarpment which has received the name of Aubrey Cliffs; the southeastern extension is to me unknown. We confine this name to this single plateau, rather than to the more extended but undefined country to which it had been previously assigned. The outlines and altitudes of these plateaus have all been traced and mapped.

LINES OF CLIFFS.

Perhaps the most wonderful of the topographic features of this country are the lines of cliffs, escarpments of rock, separating upper from lower regions by bold, often vertical and impassable barriers, hundreds or thousands of feet high, and scores or hundreds of miles in length. These are of two classes, escarpments of erosion, presenting lines of cliffs, usually having an easterly and westerly trend, and walls standing along the lines of faults, having a northerly and southerly direction. Of the first class I will enumerate the following:

The Brown Cliffs, the southern escarpments of the Ta-va'-puts Plateau; the Book Cliffs bounding Gunnison Plateau on the south; the latter is a great escarpment of blue shales capped with gray and buff sandstones and limestones. Standing below, an extensive storm-carved façade is presented, with giant forms of rocks, elaborately sculptured by the rain, and colored in beautiful and delicate tints.

The Orange Cliffs are a broken escarpment which commences at the foot of the Sierra La Sal on the eastern side of Grand River, passes the Grand, then crosses Green River, and then turns to a southwesterly direction, and runs parallel to the Colorado River for fifty miles, and then turns again to the southeast and crosses the Colorado, terminating in the slope of the Sierra La Sal, scores of miles south of the initial point. Thus the head of the Colorado, the junction of the Grand and Green, is encompassed by a towering wall—the Sierra La Sal on the east, on the north, west, and south the Orange Cliffs. The Indian name for this basin is Tum'-pin-wu-neir'-tu-wîp, the Land of Standing Rocks.

Buttes, towers, pinnacles, thousands and tens of thousands strange forms of rocks, naked rock of many different colors, are here seen; so that before we had learned the Indian name, we thought of calling it the Stone Forest, or Painted Stone Forest; and these rocks are not fragments or piles or irregular masses, but standing forms, carved by the rain-drops from the solid, massive beds. Weird, strange, and grand is the Tum'-pin-wu-nier'-tu-wîp.

The Wasatch Cliffs form the eastern boundary of the Wasatch Plateau and separate it from the district of country about the headwaters of Price River and the San Rafael. This district is covered with buttes and many strangely carved rocks, and is known as Castle Valley.

Descending the river through Glen Cañon several great lines of cliffs are seen, which have not yet received names, as they have not yet been fully traced, nor their geological relations fully studied.

To the north of the Grand Cañon and facing it we see first a low line of irregular, broken cliffs, everywhere capped by a conglomerate which is covered with trunks and fragments of silicified wood, known to the Indians as Shin-ar'-ump, and we call these Shin-ar'-ump Cliffs. Still to the north and approximately parallel with this line, but sometimes coalescing with it, are the Vermillion Cliffs. These can be traced from the west side of Rio Virgen across the Kanab and around the northern extremity of the Kaibab Plateau, and across the Colorado, where they turn to the south and form the eastern wall of the valley of the Little Colorado for many miles. Above, and approximately parallel with these, we have the White Cliffs and many minor lines of cliffs due to erosion. The second class of cliffs are due to the displacement of the beds along the lines of faults; these have a northerly and southerly direction at right angles to the three great lines of cliffs last mentioned. We have the cliffs of the eastern Kaibab faults and the cliffs of the western Kaibab

faults; then the To-ro′-wîp Cliffs on the west side of the Kanab Plateau. There is a long line of cliffs known as the Hurricane Ledge forming the western escarpment of the U-in-kar′-et Plateau and extending far north across the Rio Virgen.

The Sevier Cliffs constitute the boundary of the Pauns-a-gunt Plateau, and are approximately parallel to the upper course of the Sevier River; these and many other subordinate lines of cliffs have been traced and mapped.

MOUNTAINS.

Many new mountains have been added to our geographic knowledge. To the north of the Escalante River there is a group of eruptive mountains, the three highest peaks of which attain an altitude of about 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. We have called these Henry Mountains, in honor of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Then we have the Navajo Mountain a little to the south of the mouth of the San Juan River, the greatest single mountain mass known to me within all the territory of the United States; it is nearly 12,000 feet high. On the U-in-kar′-et Plateau there is a group of eruptive mountains which we have called U-in-kar′-et Mountains.

On New Year's day, 1854, Lieutenant Whipple, from an eminence on the western flank of San Francisco Mountain, descried the summit of a peak away to the north, and on the maps of the route of the expedition he indicated the position of the mountain and called it High Mountain.

In the year 1858, Lieutenant Ives, from a position farther west, saw what he calls a short range, and on his map indicates the supposed position of the mountains and calls them North-Side Mountains. This group of mountains we have found to be composed of three great mountain masses along which and standing about for a score of miles in every direction are volcanic cones, 118 in number. The position of every cone in the group has been determined in the secondary triangulation, and the data collected to make an elaborate map of this region on a scale of two inches to the mile. The Indian name for this group is U-in-kar′-ets, (the Mountains where the Pines stay) and this (U-in-kar′-ets) is the name by which they are known to the people of Southern Utah and Northern Arizona who live in sight of the mountains and who have daily use for some name. As the names given by Whipple and Ives were doubtless intended only as provisional, this Indian name has been adopted. Other mountains have been added to the general stock of geographic knowledge, and many which have been seen by other travelers have been located and their outlines defined on the maps.

VALLEYS.

One-third of the entire area of the United States is so arid that agriculture is dependent on irrigation, and within that same area it is not possible to redeem for agricultural purposes more than three per cent. of all this territory, probably much less. The deposits of precious metals, ores, and other minerals are the chief incentives to the settlement of this country. With a proportion of area fit for agricultural purposes so small that the probable demand for the products of the soil by those who follow other pursuits will be greater than can be supplied by the agriculturists, it is a matter of primary importance to determine the amount of water which can be used for irrigation, and the extent of the several districts to which these waters can be applied. Impressed

with the importance of this, we have carefully examined the facts to determine the several districts of country which can be used for agricultural purposes within the territory embraced in the survey. In the mountainous regions where is found the maximum precipitation of moisture in this country, there are small elevated valleys, but they are too cold for successful cultivation, and are only valuable for summer pasturage and hay-fields. On the more elevated plateaus we find extensive grass-lands; they are also too cold for general agricultural purposes. On the lower plateaus and hilly countries the lands are desert wastes, often covered with drifting sands or surfaces of naked rock. A few valleys nestling along the rivers can be made available to the farmer. Chief among these are the following:

Henry's Fork runs along the northern slope of the Uintah Mountains, and empties into Green River before the last-mentioned stream enters the range. There is a narrow alluvial valley along its course for nearly fifty miles, in a few places two or three miles in width, and covered here and there with a growth of cotton-wood trees, but, being more than 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, it is rather cold; but the pasture-lands and grass-lands to the south, on the slopes of the Uintah Mountains, would be of great value to settlers.

Brown's Park is a valley twenty miles long and from six to ten miles wide; it is an expansion or widening of the cañon of the Green where it has a westerly course. Eight or ten small but beautiful streams come down from the mountains on either side, and can be easily controlled and used for purposes of irrigation.

Forests of cotton-wood are found along the flood-plain of the river; the hills further back are covered with cedars, and the mountains on either side carry great forests, and a few miles to the north are extensive coal deposits. This valley is a few hundred feet lower than the last mentioned, and hence much warmer.

On the south side of the Uintah Mountains we find a broad, rich valley. A large body of land can be cultivated here by the use of the waters of the Green, but will require a large outlay of capital. It has many natural meadows, and a warmer climate than either of the last-mentioned valleys, being but little more than 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The valley of the Uintah and its branches is one of the finest known to me in all the southwestern portion of the United States. The Uintah has more than a score of important tributaries, all running near the surface, easily controlled, and capable of furnishing sufficient water to irrigate more than 150,000 acres of the adjacent lands, which are well situated for that purpose. On either side there are grass-lands of value, and in the mountains to the northwest, and the Ta-vá-puts plateau to the south, there are pine-forests practically inexhaustible. Along the lower valley of White River there are extensive bodies of lands which can be redeemed by taking out the waters of that river, but it will be attended with much expense.

South of Gunnison Plateau, along Green River, is Gunnison Valley; here a narrow belt of land can be cultivated by taking out the waters of Green River, but this can only be done by the expenditure of large capital. Below this point all of the tributaries of the Colorado River within the country under consideration, run in their lower courses through cañons affording practically no area for cultivation, but along the middle courses of these streams there are many valleys and parks of limited area which will eventually be settled. Already pioneers have penetrated into some of them, as the Rio Virgen, Kanab, Paria, and Escalante.

HYDROGRAPHY.

The hydrography of the country is intimately associated with the study of the valleys, for under favorable hydrographic conditions only can they be cultivated. The amount of water carried by the Colorado and its tributaries has been carefully estimated. The springs also have been located, and mention will hereafter be made of them in the geological section of this report.

FORESTS.

The extent of the forests in the region of country embraced in the survey has been carefully noted, in order that they may be represented on the maps; they are of pine, fir, and other coniferous trees. The forests on the Uintah Mountains are of great value, and extend to the west beyond the limits of our survey. The Ta-vá-puts Plateau is covered with a pine forest interspersed with meadows and pasture-lands. Gunnison Plateau is covered with a scant growth of dwarf-cedars. The Wasatch Plateau is only partially forest-clad. Extensive and valuable forests are found on the Aquarius, Pauns-a-gunt, and Mar-ká-gunt plateaus. Kai-par-o-wits, Colob and Paria plateaus are covered with a scant growth of dwarf-cedars and piñon pines. The Kiabab Plateau is a forest of giant pines and firs.

There are forests on the three great mountain masses of the U-in-kar-et Plateau. Scattered pines and cedars are found on the Shí-vwits Plateau. The great Colorado Plateau is covered with one of the most extensive forests of the Southwest. In a few places the low mesas and valleys are scantily clothed with piñon pines and low cedars, but the greater part of all the lower region is naked. I have thus briefly indicated the operations in geodesy, hypsometry, and topography, and the general observations made for the purpose of properly representing the character and extent of the work which has been performed.

GEOLOGY.

SECTIONS.

We turn now to the geological work. A running section has been made from a point twelve miles above Green River Station, following Green River and the Colorado to the mouth of the Rio Virgen, a distance of more than a thousand miles. This section is unbroken for the entire distance; the rocks are exposed in escarpments varying from one hundred to more than six thousand feet in altitude. Perhaps no other section has ever been made, the elements of which are of such magnitude. In this region of country, as fast as atmospheric agencies disintegrate the rocks, the loose sands are washed away so that the escarpments are clear of soil and vegetation, and under these circumstances it was found possible to collect a great amount of details.

Again, the geological structure of the country is very complex. Great and minor folds, great and minor faults, and great and minor non-conformities are found, so that the sections are also exceedingly complex and elaborate.

The Uintah Mountains having an easterly and westerly directions, stand across the course of Green River. Here we have a great fold, the anticlinal axis of which has an easterly and westerly direction, and a total displacement of about 27,000 feet, so that in going down the

river from Green River City to the heart of this range, we find a succession of beds 27,000 feet in thickness including rocks from the Miocene Tertiary to the Silurian. On the north flank of the range we have an extensive development of crystalline schists. I considered them to belong to the same horizon as the non-conformable beds immediately below the carboniferous rocks elsewhere exposed in the cañons, and further that I could trace the metamorphism laterally into these rocks through a series somewhat like this—gneiss, plicated schists with veins of quartz, quartzites, and regularly bedded sandstones. In that portion of the cañon where no metamorphism is seen, I obtained 11,000 feet of these beds. In this district our work overlaps that done by parties directed by Clarence King.

The grand fold of the Uintah Mountains is greatly complicated by a series of transverse and oblique minor folds, some of which are anticlinal, others monoclinal. Our general section on the river, with a number of minor sections in various directions, together with the colored geological maps of the mountains, will explain this complex system of corrugations; and, what I have considered of equal importance, the progress and extent of erosion which is here exhibited on a vast scale since the region was left by the retiring sea.

Going on south we pass a synclinal trough marked, topographically, by the valley of the Uintah River, coming down from the Wasatch Mountains on the west, and by the valley of White River, coming down from the Rocky Mountains on the east.

Still continuing to the south, we find rocks dipping to the north, and in our progress down the river we pass a succession of underlying beds until we find about 8,000 feet of Tertiaries at the foot of the Cañon of Desolation, then, 2,500 feet of Cretaceous rocks at the foot of Gray Cañon, nearly 2,000 feet of Jurassic, and an equal amount of Triassic at the foot of Labyrinth Cañon, when we once more enter beds of Carboniferous age.

In descending through Still-Water Cañon, and the upper half of Cataract Cañon, we run into a great fold the axis of which is probably marked by the Sierra La Sal. Then we turn through the lower end of Cataract Cañon and Narrow Cañon until we pass out of the fold on the same flank by which we entered it, and once more find beds of Triassic age.

From this point to the southern extremity of the great system of southern plateaus, marked by a line of eruptive mountains, of which San Francisco Mountain is the culminating peak, the general dip of the formation is to the north, extending from a line some distance to the east of the Colorado, and westward to the foot of the Pine Valley Mountains; but this general slope is greatly modified by another, and doubtless later systems of displacements which have northerly and southerly axes. These displacements are either faults or monoclinal folds. I shall recur to them again.

Descending the Colorado through Glen Cañon, we find this chasm to be cut through rocks of Triassic age developed to a thickness of about 1,800 feet. On the way we cross an abrupt monoclinal fold, the drops of which is to the east, and the total displacement about 1,400 feet. At the foot of this cañon we cross another of these folds, the drop of which is to the east. Here we enter Marble Cañon, a chasm cut through rocks of Carboniferous age.

The course of the river is nearly south, and the dip as above stated, is to the north, so that at the foot we have passed through about 4,500 feet of carboniferous rocks. In passing through Grand Cañon we are going in the general direction of the strike of the beds, but there are great displacements due to faults, which, back from the river, are in many places monoclinal folds. The summit of the Grand Cañon is every-

where the summit of the carboniferous, which is from 4,000 to 4,500 feet in thickness; but the gorge is sometimes more than 6,000 feet deep, and at these points we obtain a succession of sections of non-conformable shales, sandstones, and limestones, the greatest of which gives us a little more than 10,000 feet of beds. These are traversed by dykes of trap, or green-stone, and irregular beds of the same eruptive material are found in places between these non-conformable rocks, and the overlying beds of Carboniferous age. Provisionally, I call these sedimentary rocks Devonian and Silurian.

Still underlying these we find an extensive series of metaphoric crystalline schists, in some places yet showing faint traces of the original stratification, but usually these are so degraded that the total thickness of the beds cannot be determined, or at least we were unable to do so. In places they constitute about a thousand feet of the altitude of the walls. These beds are traversed by dikes of granite, and beds of granite are found. I believe these beds to be intrusive, hence of igneous origin. In some places the evidence is complete. An extensive period of erosion separates these schists and granite from the overlaying Silurian and Devonian rocks.

In the Grand Cañon we also have the records of an extensive period of deposition in the schists, followed by plication, erosion, fissuring, and eruption. Again we have an invasion of the sea, which remains until 10,000 feet of shales, sandstones, and limestones are deposited; and this is followed by a dry-land period, marked in some places by at least 10,000 feet of erosion, and accompanied by plication, fissuring, and eruption.

Then follows another period, when the sea had dominion until the rocks of Carboniferous age and the Triass and Jura and the Cretaceous beds were deposited, and perhaps some Tertiaries; of this we cannot now be certain; but at least 10,000 feet of beds were formed. All this is succeeded by a long period of erosion, in some places stripping off the whole 10,000 feet of later beds, and in the gorges, where the streams have made greater progress than the rains, channels are cut through the underlying rocks of Devonian and Silurian age, and still deeper into the schists and granite.

Such are some of the facts brought to light in the great section made from Green River Station to the mouth of the Rio Virgen.

It has already been seen, in the account given of the geographic work, that a much greater length of time was expended in the studies made on land than in those made on the river.

A geological section has been made from the Grand Wash to the Vermillion Cliff, west of Marble Cañon, near the parallel of 36° 30′; another from the Colorado River west to the Pine Valley Mountains, near the parallel of 37° 30′; another from the Sevier River east across the Wasatch Plateau, and still on to Green River. One has been made along the course of the Paria from its source in the Pauns-á-gunt Plateau to its mouth, including rocks from the Tertiary age to the summit of the Carboniferous. Another has been made from the Pauns-á-gunt Plateau south along the course of the Kanab to its mouth, representing rocks of ages extending from the Tertiary to the base of the Carboniferous. Still another has been made from the summit of the Mar-ka-gunt Plateau, down the Rio Virgen to its mouth, embracing a series of rocks from the Tertiaries through the Carboniferous, Devonian, and Silurian, into the schists.

In addition to these general or running sections, numbers of vertical sections have been made for the purpose of giving the details of stratification.

PLAN OF SECTIONS.

The plan for these sections is as follows: The base-line at the bottom of the section represents the level of the sea; the line immediately above this, and parallel to it, represents the altitude above the sea of the lowest point observed in the section; the upper line represents the highest point. The meandering line between these points represents the line of lowest observation in the escarpments seen along the course of the chasms through which the sections are made, and a reference to the scale gives the altitude of any point along this line above the level of the sea.

Between this meandering line and the upper line the section is so constructed with colored bands as to represent the general facts of geological structure, *i. e.*, the succession of geological formations and many important facts of stratification, and the faults, folds, and nonconformities; and these colored bands are so arranged as to represent the magnitude of the escarpment which has been studied, and the altitude of the upper line of the section above the level of the sea, so that the highest as well as the lowest line above the sea can be determined by reference to the scale.

Thus the sections not only represent the structural geology, but also constitute a double profile; the lower profile or lower line of observation being the profile of the bottom of the cañon, the upper line the profile of the summit of the wall, and the two combined the proper longitudinal profile of the cañon itself.

FAULTS AND FOLDS.

An extensive system of faults of great magnitude has been discovered, usually having a northerly and southerly direction. In many places these faults change either abruptly or gradually into monoclinal folds, and these displacements are often scores or hundreds of miles in length, and the throw varies from two or three hundred feet to two or three thousand feet.

Some of the most wonderful and important topographic features of the country are due to these displacements. The materials have been collected for the preparation of a series of diagrams to represent the ever-changing throw of these faults and folds, to be accompanied by transverse sections exhibiting the varying characteristics which are revealed in tracing these long lines of displacements.

ERUPTIVE ROCKS.

After the sea had left this region the last time, and during the progress of folding, eruptive matter has been poured out, trachytes and rhyolites at first, then basalts. In some regions this eruptive matter constitutes an important part of the mass of the groups of mountains which stand on the plateaus; this is especially the case in the group of mountains standing on the Mar-ka-gunt and Aquarius Plateaus. The Henry Mountains are composed of beds of eruptive matter overlying sedimentary beds.

The U-in-kar-et group is composed of three principal mountain-masses, Mount Trumbull, Mount Logan, and Mount Emma, and 118 volcanic cones, which are distributed in part over the mountains themselves and scattered about the adjacent country for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles. The general surface of the U-in-kar-et Plateau, on which these

mountains and cones stand, is composed of the upper strata of the Carboniferous age, so that all the elevation above the general level of the plateau is due to the occurrence of other rocks. An examination of the three great mountains reveals the fact that the first floods of basalt were poured out here, before the beds of Triassic age had been swept away. These mountains are composed very largely of variegated shales and sandstones of Triassic age, and the summits are great sheets of basalt. Then we find a succession of lava-floods coming on with the progress of erosion, always breaking out at later times and at lower altitudes, so that the flanks of the mountains are covered with beds of basalt of later age.

It is thus seen that the eruptive matter has protected certain districts of sedimentary rocks from erosion, while the extension of these same beds over the adjacent country has been degraded by atmospheric causes, and these mountains remain as evidences of a wider geographic distribution of great formations that can now only be studied within limited areas. There would have been no mountains had there been no floods of lava; yet the mountains themselves are not principally composed of lava, so that they can be called eruptive mountains only in the sense that had there been no eruption there would have been no mountains, but the plateau would have been degraded to a comparatively uniform plain.

The general statement may be made that all the eruptive mountains in the region which we have surveyed exhibit like facts.

Besides the mountain-masses due to eruptive agencies, and composed in part of eruptive matter, there are many later floods of basalt found throughout the country, spread as great protecting sheets over sedimentary beds, or elsewhere refilling valleys or cañons; and, with few exceptions, all of the floods of basalt are crowned with cinder-cones. The faulting and folding, of which mention has heretofore been made, independently of the eruptive matter which is found so widely distributed, reveals the fact that the sedimentary beds of this country have been fractured on an extensive scale, and we are able to trace great lines of fracture in tracing the faults and folds. The relation of the eruptive beds and volcanic cones in geographic position to the great fractures that have been discovered in the faults has been a subject of much study, and interesting results have been obtained. The oldest beds of the series of eruptive rocks above mentioned overlie Eocene-Tertiary formations, and the succession of later beds, which have been poured out *pari passu* with degradation, are found to overlie sedimentary beds of earlier geological formation. So, in general terms, it may be stated that the later beds of igneous origin are associated with the earlier beds of aqueous origin. Thus, floods of basalt have run down into valleys deeply eroded in Carboniferous strata at a period so late that sufficient time has not elapsed since their cooling for atmospheric agencies to have any appreciable effect upon them. Nor are they even lichened. It is more than probable that some of these have been poured out within the last two or three centuries.

Besides this great period of eruption, thus briefly mentioned, there are two other eras of eruption revealed to the geologist in this region. It has already been stated that the Carboniferous beds are deposited unconformably upon the underlying Silurian and Devonian beds, and the period of erosion intervening between the disposition of these two unconformable series was also a period of eruption, for again we find faults, dikes, and beds of trap in the rocks of greater age, which do not penetrate the beds of Carboniferous age.

The metamorphic crystalline schists revealed in the section along the Grand Cañon are seen to underlie Devonian and Silurian rocks unconformably; and here again, between the junction of the two, we find another period of eruption, for the schists are traversed by dikes and beds of granite, but which do not penetrate the overlying Devonian and Silurian rocks.

In the sections along the Grand Cañon, we are able to study three great periods of oceanic sedimentation, three great periods of atmospheric erosion, and three great periods of eruptive activity.

LITHOLOGY.

The lithology of the country has also been studied, and collections have been made of hand-specimens of the metamorphic crystalline schists and of the intrusive granites. Others have been made of the traps found in the dikes and intrusive beds of Silurian and Devonian age.

Extensive suites of the eruptive rocks of later age, trachites, rhyolites, and basalts have been collected. The geological limits and relations of these beds have been studied carefully, and when the hand-specimens are carefully studied it is believed that important facts will be revealed from all the data that are collected.

EROSION.

Erosion has been a subject of much study. The region of country drained by the Colorado River and its tributaries is more than eight hundred miles in length, and from two hundred and fifty to five hundred miles in breadth. There are two distinct portions embraced in this great drainage basin. The lower third of the valley of the Colorado lies but little above the level of the sea, except that here and there ranges composed of older rocks and eruptive matter stand across the country, whose peaks reach an altitude of from three thousand to six thousand feet above the sea.

The upper two-thirds lies from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The line between these two regions is often well defined; sometimes it is a bold escarpment, in other places it is complicated by folds and groups of eruptive mountains. All of the region embraced in the survey is in this upper portion of the valley.

On the east, west, and north the rim of the basin is set with snow-clad mountains, reaching an altitude of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The plains, benches, mesas, plateaus, and groups of low mountains within the basin receive but a scant supply of water from the annual discharge of the clouds, but all winter long snow falls on the mountain-crested rim, filling the gorges, half burying the forests, and covering the crags and peaks with a mantle of snow. When the summer sun comes this snow melts and tumbles down the mountain sides in innumerable cascades. Millions of these brooks, interrupted by cascades, unite to form thousands of creeks that run in torrents, and these unite to form a hundred rivers beset with cataracts, and these all unite to form the Colorado that rolls a mad stream into the Gulf of California.

Let us look at the action of one of these rivers, its source in the mountains, its way through the arid plateaus and plains. If at the river's flood storms were raging along its course the adjacent country would be washed down simultaneously with the deepening of the channel, but the conditions for the precipitation of moisture are such that the river cuts

its gorge much faster than the adjacent country is degraded; there is more through erosion than lateral wear, and the cañons mark the difference between the progress of the general erosion by rains, and the progress of the erosion by rivers. In this way the Colorado has cut along its course, for a thousand miles, a series of narrow, winding gorges. The Rio Virgen Kanab, Paria, San Rafael, and many others on the west, Diamond, Coanine, Flax River, San Juan, and many others on the south and east, have cut for themselves narrow, winding gorges in the solid rock.

Every creek entering a river runs in a cañon; every brook tributary to a creek has cut a cañon; every rill, born of a shower and born again of a shower, and living only during these showers, has cut a narrow, winding gorge through the solid rock, so that the whole of this region is traversed by a labyrinth of cañons.

While the amount of this river erosion is so great as to almost stagger belief, it represents but a small part of the total amount of erosion exhibited. There are places where by general atmospheric agencies not less than 27,000 feet of beds have been stripped from the country, and all this since the sea last retired. We cannot suppose that there is any part of the country where there has been no erosion, but there are districts where there has been 27,000 feet less than the maximum. Why more in some places and less in others? This has been a very interesting problem, and for its solution we have accumulated many facts.

A glance at the map reveals the fact that the contours of this region are angular; cañons whose walls are everywhere abrupt, long lines of cliffs, bold escarpments forming difficult, and in some places impassable barriers to travel, benches, mesas, and plateaus that terminate in escarpments. Rounded hills and gentle valleys are rarely seen. The conditions under which corrugation, erosion, and eruption have produced these wonderful and gigantic topographic features have been the subject of much study.

I cannot here give the results of these studies, although the theme is greatly attractive, but I will briefly state one conclusion at which we have arrived. The displacements marked by the folding and faulting, the erosion and the eruptions, were simultaneous; they began at about the same time, and have all continued until a very recent period, and probably are still in progress.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

In a region of country in many places of naked rock and everywhere exhibiting escarpments of great magnitude it is possible to trace with accuracy the geographic distribution of the beds, and this has been done with such care that we shall be able to indicate with minuteness the surface exposure of all the great formations extending throughout the country which has been surveyed. It is hoped that this can be done on a map, the topographic features of which are indicated by contour lines. The material for such a map has been prepared.

PALEONTOLOGY.

While much time has been devoted to the structural geology of the country, we have not neglected the paleontology, and we have had such success in collecting fossils as to be able to refer all these rocks to the grand groups which have been established on a paleontological basis in the general geology of North America. At the initial point of our work,

Green River Station, we have collected a good suite of Tertiary fossils, consisting of the remains of vertebrates, insects, mollusks, and plants. In the cañons along the northern flank of the Uintah Mountains we have again collected fossils of Tertiary age, and also of the Cretaceous, Jurassic, and Carboniferous ages.

On the southern slope of the Uintah Mountains a like series was collected but in reverse order; in the Jura, especially, we find a great variety of forms. Again, in the Cañon of Desolation we collected Tertiary fossils; in Gray Cañon, Cretaceous fossils, and on the river below fossils of the Jura. In Cataract Cañon we succeeded in making a large collection of the remains of Carboniferous age, consisting of fish, teeth, shells, and corals. In the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, carboniferous forms were found in abundance. In like manner all of our geological sections can be studied with the aid of the fossil remains which have been collected.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

In much of the area embraced in the survey there are extensive beds of coal. We first met with them in descending Green River, about eight miles below the railroad crossing, and I note the interesting fact that we discovered vertebrate and invertebrate fossils immediately overlying the heaviest bed of coal. We again found extensive beds outcropping in the upturned edges of the Tertiary rocks on the northern flank of the Uintah Mountains; still other beds are found on the southern slope of these mountains and in the valley of the White and the valley of the Uintah. Again a series of beds was discovered in Gray Cañon. On the headwaters of the Price and San Rafael Rivers, or in Castle Valley, beds of great geographic extent and great thickness were discovered and we traced them on to the south by the headwaters of the Dirty Devil, the Escalante, the Paria, the Kanab, and the Rio Virgen, and then to the north on the western escarpment of the Pauns-á-gunt Plateau. All of these coal-beds have been carefully studied, so as to determine as far as possible their geographic extent, their thickness and their geological relations; and this survey has revealed the important fact that a great district of country which is already becoming the seat of many mining enterprises, for gold, silver, copper and other minerals, has also an abundant supply of coal.

The deposits of salt on the Rio Virgen in Nevada, Salina Creek and Salt Creek in Utah, and others on the northern slope of the Paria Plateau and the eastern escarpment of the same, have been examined.

There are also extensive deposits of salt in the Devonian and Silurian rocks of the Grand Cañon. All of these salt-beds have been the subject of much study.

I have thus briefly outlined the extent of the geological work which has been performed. I have mentioned the fields of geological study which have been entered, and have given a few of the general results for the purpose of indicating the character of the work which has been performed. With what degree of fidelity and skill we have pursued these studies can only be revealed by the complete publication of all the maps, sections, illustrations, and discussions.

ETHNOGRAPHY.

During the continuance of the survey much time has been devoted to the ethnography of the country; and these studies have been ex-

tended to tribes beyond the limits of the country embraced in the survey. I will briefly indicate the character of the material collected.

LANGUAGE.

The following is a list of the languages or dialects studied, and the number of words collected in each:

Pai-Utes	1,500	Shī'-ni-mo	500
Ute	1,500	Nav'-a-jo	300
Nu-a'-gun-tits	1,200	Chem-a-hui'-vis	250
Go-si-Ūtes	800	Pa'-vants	150
Pa-vi-o'-tsoes	800	Sho-sho-nee	100
To'-so-wēts	500	Mo-ja'-ve	50

We have also paid some attention to the structure of the languages, and have collected a large amount of grammatical material, especially in the Ute, Pai-Ute, and Go-si-Ute. The words denoting personal relationship among all the tribes have been carefully studied, so that their systems of recognized consanguinity have been determined.

We have found another interesting field of work in obtaining geographic, astronomic, and meteorologic names and terms, and this has revealed to us some very interesting facts concerning the Indian's conception of nature.

Their numeral systems have been carefully studied, and in some tribes two systems of numbers have been discovered.

Their mythological terms and names have been collected, as far as possible, and this has resulted in a study of their mythology, of which I shall make mention hereafter.

The pronoun has also been carefully studied, and many interesting facts have been discovered; for example, it is found that the general concept of possession as denoted in the simple form of the English is, among the Indians, divided into three forms: one class of possessive pronouns denoting entire possession, another is used to designate the person or thing possessed from others of the same kind, and a third to designate the possessor.

But the grammatical structure has been chiefly studied in the verb. Nouns become verbs to predicate existence and other ideas, by suffixing grammatical inflections to denote number, tense, and mode. In like manner adjectives become verbs, and so also do prepositions; but this subject is so intricate as to preclude its discussion here.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

All that great region of country between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas, stretching from Northern Oregon to the Gulf of California, is, by the Indians, divided into territories, sometimes well defined by natural boundaries, such as mountain-chains, streams, cañons, &c., and to each district there belongs a tribe of Indians. These Indians have no term which signifies tribe or nation—that is, a collection of people under one government, but each tribe takes the name of the land to which it is attached, and if you desire to ask an Indian to which tribe he belongs, you must say, "how are you land-named?" or "what is the name of your land?"

For illustration: with a certain tribe in Northern Arizona, *kaivw* is the word signifying mountain; *a-vwi'* means reclining or lying down; *Kai'-vav-wi*, a mountain lying down, is the name for a plateau. A great plateau north of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado is called by them

Kai'-vav-wi, and the small tribe of Indians inhabiting it are *Kai'-vav-wits.*

The Indian is thus attached to his land and his name is his title-deed to his home. These *land-names* are those by which the Indians know themselves, and by which the tribes who are on friendly and intimate relations know each other.

But another class of names is found by which tribes farther separated, either in geographic distribution, language, or hereditary enmities, know each other. These names denote some peculiarity in the people, their habits or customs.

Certain tribes of Central Nevada are known by the surrounding tribes as To'-so-wēts or White Knives; the Utes call the Sioux Sa-rī'-ti-kai, or Dog Eaters; they call the Navajos, Pa'-gu-wēts or Reed Knives; and so any one tribe may be known to the surrounding tribes by several names.

I have found in no instance do the white men know the Indians by their true names, but usually some name by which a little tribe has been known to another has been adopted, and corrupted, more or less, and applied indefinitely to a number of other tribes. Thus, all the tribes of this country have at least three names, one by which they know themselves, one or more by which they are known to the surrounding tribes, and a third by which they are known to white men. Their general government by chiefs and councils has also been a very interesting subject of study.

HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

Their habits and customs, such as their preparation of shelters from inclement weather, the rules which govern them in the selection of camp-sites, their method of preparing food, their rules of hospitality, the division of the spoils of the chase, their marriage customs and burial rites, their sports and games, and many other items have also been noted.

MEANS OF OBTAINING SUBSISTENCE.

Special attention has been paid to their means of obtaining subsistence, their methods of fishing, hunting, and snaring. All these Indians subsist chiefly by the products of the soil. They live on the seeds, fruits, leaves, bark, fleshy stalks, roots, and bulbs of many plants.

Each little tribe, or governmental organization, is strictly confined to the territory giving its name to the tribe, and they move about only within these limits, seeking seeds and roots in their several seasons, and usually, year by year, perform the same round of journeys. Their methods of collecting and preparing these foods have been carefully observed, and, as far as possible, the seeds of these plants have been collected, sometimes in rather large quantities, so that very many bushels have been brought on and distributed to botanists, ethnologists, and scientific institutions, both in America and in Europe, through the Smithsonian Institution. The collections of the last year are yet to be distributed.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

The condition of industrial art among these people, as illustrated by their manufacture of lodges and other shelters, clothing, basket ware, agricultural implements, domestic utensils, hunting and fishing tools, ornaments, &c., has been noted. Their method of manufacturing these articles has been studied; for instance, it has been found that stone im-

plements are made as follows: The obsidian or other stone of which the implement is to be made is first selected by breaking up larger masses of the rock and choosing those which exhibit the fracture desired and which are free of flaws; then these pieces are baked or steamed, perhaps I might say annealed, by placing them in damp earth covered with a brisk fire for twenty-four hours, then with sharp blows they are still further broken into flakes approximating the shape and size desired. For the more complete fashioning of the implement a tool of horn, usually of the mountain sheep, but sometimes of the deer or antelope, is used. The flake of stone is held in one hand, placed on a little cushion made of untanned skin of some animal, to protect the hand from the flakes which are to be chipped off, and with a sudden pressure of the bone-tool the proper shape is given. They acquire great skill in this, and the art seems to be confined to but few persons, who manufacture them and exchange them for other articles. To illustrate this branch of this subject we have made extensive collections, the catalogue of which embraces many thousand of articles.

MYTHOLOGY.

We have found among these Indians a large body of mythology, given in a vast number of stories or accounts, which purport to be the history and doings of their mythological personages or gods. These people have no conception of an all-wise, all-powerful, or all-great being. They believe in a multitude of gods, some better than others, some wiser than others, some shrewder than others, some more powerful than others, but no one of superlative attributes.

The earth, at one time, was peopled by a race of beings with wonderful powers; they could transform themselves or each other; they could make themselves invisible, though in immediate presence; they could restore each other to life, and even had the power of bringing themselves to life after certain periods of death. Many very wonderful attributes had these people. At last they quarrelled and fought, and for their sins and through their evil deeds they degenerated into the present species of animals which inhabit the earth. Each species of animal—mammal, bird, reptile, fish, and even all the invertebrates—had its progenitor or prototype in those wonderful ancient beings.

All the prototypes of existing species of animals are called by the same name as these animals themselves, but sometimes slightly modified. Shin-av is the wolf, Shin-au′-av the progenitor of wolves. Kwī′-ant is the bear, Kwī′-ats the progenitor of the bear. Kwai′-nants is the eagle, and Kwai′-nants that mythological eagle.

Among these ancient personages those who take the greatest part in their mythological history are perhaps, Ta-vwots, the prototype of the little rabbit, (*Lepus artemisia*;) Shin-au′-av, the prototype of the wolf; Kwī′-ats, the prototype of the grizzly-bear; si-kōr′, of the crane; To-go′-av, of the rattle-snake; Ong, of the Canada jay; Mu′-tu-chats, of the humming-bird, and Po-a′-gunt, of the duck.

Then there is Tum-pwi-nai′-ro-gwi-nump, signifying one who has a stone shirt, who is the prototype of an animal said to be covered with an armor, probably the armadillo. The Indians aver that it lives to the south. Won′-sits, the ancient antelope, is said by some tribes to have been all eyes; by others to have two eyes in the head, an eye in each shoulder, an eye in each hip, and an eye in the end of his tail, so that he could see in every direction. Tum-pwi-nai′-ro-gwi-nump, the god with the stone shirt, and Won′-sits, the god with many eyes, were

often engaged as watchmen and defenders of other gods, especially of Ta-vwots, Shin-au′-av, and Si-kōr′.

There are many other of these personages who take a greater or less part in the stories, but these are perhaps the most important. Of the original form and appearance of these people there seems to be a strange uncertainty and indefiniteness in the mind of the Indian. Sometimes they are represented as having the forms of men; at others as having the forms of animals, and of assuming temporarily many other shapes; yet they all spoke the Indian language, though somewhat modified in tone, for the grizzly-bear growled his words, the wolf howled his language, to-go′-av, the rattlesnake, hissed his speech, and a′-rum-pats, the grasshopper, had a buzzing tongue. Such are the gods of the Numas.

The Indian was a hunter; he depended in part, at least, on the animals by which he was surrounded for his food and clothing. Not supplied with fire-arms as now, but using rude and imperfect hunting-tools, the wild animals were much more abundant than they are at present. These hunting implements were also noiseless, and it is probable that the game was less shy than at present. His food, clothing, and most valuable ornaments came from these animals, and his greatest skill was employed in their capture. He studied carefully their habits, and watched closely all their movements, and doubtless became more familiar with them than with any other objects or phenomena of nature. He witnessed their wonderful instinctive skill, and saw that for which his simple philosophy gave no account.

The powers, too, of these animals was a source of wonderment. The badger lived in mysterious underground compartments; the squirrel made his home in the trees, and could pass from branch to branch, and from tree to tree, with a celerity which he could not understand; the lizard made its way over the face of the rocks and cliffs with an ease and swiftness that he could not comprehend; then he saw the serpent swift without legs; the rapid darting of the trout in the waters; the soaring of the eagle in the heavens; the art of the spider to make his snare, and all the wonderful feats of the hosts of animals with which he could never vie, and which he could not explain, and from admiration he grew into adoration, and these animals became his gods.

Then another principle or sentiment, which seems to exist almost universally in the minds of men, appears to exert a modifying influence on his mythological beliefs. The men of to-day are never esteemed as the men of yesterday; we can see their weaknesses, their foibles, their faults, and their sins. Only the men of yesterday or yesterday's yesterday are great men; the perspective haze of time covers all that was unlovely. If this sentiment prevails with civilized nations, it is entertained to a much greater extent by savage people.

Everywhere they bitterly mourn the degeneracy of the present time, and speak with pride of their fathers and grandfathers. And this same mental characteristic is observed in their deification of animals. The wolf of to-day is a howling pest, but the wolf of yesterday is a god.

In addition to the animal gods, the sun and moon are recognized as deities, and they have gone but a step or two beyond this in creating for themselves purely imaginary gods.

Some of the tribes have a god of thunder; still it is an animal god. It is a monstrous bird perched on the clouds, and its cries are the rolling thunder, its wings are the cloudlets, and it soars to earth at times and carries away entire tribes on its back.

Then there is still another god or goddess, of which mention should be made: Si-chom′-pa Ma′-so-its, the old woman of the sea. She it was who

brought up the tribes of Utes from the depths of the ocean, and placed them on the land, and allotted to each its portion of the earth, and she taught them their arts.

This mythology is their account of the origin of things and the explanation of the phenomena of nature. They accept as an original or primary concept that there is a land and a sea, an abyss below and a night above. They have no term for, and seem to have no conception of, earth as composed of land and sea. The land is a vast surface bounded by lines of cliffs and by the sea; the cliffs are precipitous, and he who is so fool-hardy as to stand on the brink will lose all control of himself and be compelled to cast himself therefrom into the abyss below. The sea is also bounded by lines of cliffs in the same manner.

Above is night, and between the land and sea below and the night above there is a great dome-shaped space. The firmament is the side, face, or surface of the night. To′-gwum is night—both the night of space and the night of time. (And just here let me remark that it would be very interesting indeed, to show how the Indian often confuses time and space.) Pai′-av means face, side, or vertical surface. So we have mu-kwá-ni-kunt pai′-av, the face of the cliff or wall, and we also have to′-gwum pai′-av, the face of the night, meaning the sky or apparent firmament. The edge of the sky rests upon the sea or brink of the cliffs; but these are so irregular that there are many places where the people may fall through into the abyss below. This boundary of the land and sea—the lower edge of the sides of the night, the horizon—is called kung-war-ru. They give no account for the origin or making of the sun, but they have a host of mythological stories giving the reason why the sun, a god, and a great god, who should have a will of his own, is yet compelled to travel by a definite trail along the face of the night. Others give the origin of the moon.

I was greatly puzzled for a time as to the true character of their belief concerning the stars, and it is not usually very well defined, but in general terms I will say that the stars are translated personages, either gods or men, transferred from earth to the face of the night, where they are compelled to travel in appointed ways. They distinguish between individual stars themselves and groups of stars or constellations.

Concerning the constellations they have many interesting stories, and while the individual stars are personages, the groups of stars are various personages in attitudes performing various acts, or are spoken of as things without life; and these stories of the constellations are considered by them as mere fabrications. A meteorite is said to be star-dung, and curiously enough a snail is called by the same name, and supposed to be the excrement of some stellar personage; that is, snails are fallen meteors. They explain the origin of cañons and valleys, of fire and water, of snow, hail, and rain, of the rainbow, and many other things.

The means by which this mythology is preserved from one generation to the other is very elaborate and very efficient.

DEMONOLOGY.

In addition to the mythological personages they believe in a great number of beings which may be called demons. Kai′-nu-shuvs are beings who live in the high mountains; they usually remain in deep chambers, caves, and underground apartments in the mountains by day, but when the storms gather over the mountains they come out under cover of the clouds, mount their fleet chargers, the mountain sheep, and ride at

break-neck speed over the peaks and crags. They are supposed to have special control over the mountain sheep, elk, and deer; and an Indian, when he kills one of these animals, leaves some portion of the carcass near by where the animal has fallen, to propitiate the good-will of Kai-ni-shuv. They tell many wonderful stories of these beings. Pong-a-wits is the sprite of the spring. Po-wha is the Demon of the Lake. The U-nu-wits is the genie who performs many strange deeds, and has the power of transforming himself in magical ways. The Tu-mu-ur-ru-gwait-si-gaip, or rock-rover, lives among the naked rocks and cliffs. His special delight is to catch unwary people and take them to the brink of frightful precipices, and there exact from them promises, a failure to fulfill which causes the wicked violator of his vows to lose his own ghost, and another takes possession of him, and causes him to behave in unseemly ways. This is their explaination of insanity.

The Yan-tups are the beings who produce the various diseases; thus an Indian does not understand a sickness to be an improper working of the physical system, but to be an entity—an evil being—a devil—a Yan-tup who takes possession of the man, and all their medical treatment is sorcery.

They have a great variety of ceremonies, observances, and cruel torturings by which these evil beings are driven from the sick. I have myself witnessed a great number of them, and made record of what I have seen.

POETRY.

Of poetry they have a great store, consisting of songs, usually of few stanzas, rarely more than half a dozen, chiefly celebrating the beauties of nature and the doings of the gods. Of these I have collected more than a hundred. I will give an illustration:

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Tu-wip′ pu-a tu-wip′ pu-a
  A-vwim′-pai-ar-ru-wip pu-a
Tu-rá-gu-ok tu-rá-gu-ok
  Kai-vwa mu-tú-rai-ka-nok.

In that land, in that land,
  In that glittering land;
Far away, far away,
  The mountain was shaken with pain.

SUNSET CLOUDS.

Un-ká-pa-ris whu-ká-ri-nu-mí-va
Pí-vu-rant kaivw-ok′-u-mai.

The red clouds of sunset are drifting
Like down on the peaks of the mountain.

EAGLE'S TEARS.

Tá-vi kwai-nant′-si yá-ga-wats
  Si-chōm′-pa kung-war′-ru
Tu-yung-wi-ra-vats.

At morn the eagle will cry,
  On the farther shore of the sea,
And a rainbow will be in the sky.

THE RED ANT.

Tá-si-av ku-maí-a
  Ma-ná-pa win'-ka
So-ku-nas so'-ma
  Wi-a wi-gá-va.

The little red ant
  Descended the hill
With one arrow only.

A PARADOX.

Wi-gīv'-a ka-rí-ri
  Yú-gu-kai-maí-u-uk
Yú-gu-kai-maí-u-uk
  Ma-mūm'-pa-ri-tum-pa.

The crest of the mountain
  Forever remains,
  Forever remains,
Though rocks continually fall.

ANTIQUITIES.

California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico were at one time populated by races who built for themselves houses of stone or adobe often three or more stories high. They also cultivated the soil, raised cotton, and had some ceramic art. They had also devised a system of picture-writing, the characters of which were made by painting or carving on wood, and by etching on stones.

The ruins of many of these houses have been discovered in the valley of the Colorado, and in them broken pottery, stone implements, and baskets have been found. In many places, also, their etchings on the rocks have been preserved, and these have been copied to a definite scale, giving us an interesting set of their picture-writings.

The same system of picture-writing still exists with the remnant of this great race that inhabits the pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona, and we are able, in part, in the studies made among these later people, to discover some of the meanings of these writings, but their full interpretation has not yet been made. It is hoped that future studies will throw much light on this subject.

I have thus briefly indicated the extent of the ethnological work which has been done, giving only such illustrations as were necessary to indicate the character and direction of the studies.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In the earlier part of the work, collections of mammals and birds were made; no new species were found, but facts concerning the geographical distribution were obtained. During the same time collections of reptiles, fishes, and insects were made. These were deposited in the building of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, for the purpose of identification by specialists; but, in the great fire at Chicago, all these collections were lost. Both in the earlier and later part of the work extensive collections of plants have been made, and eighteen species have been added to the known flora of North America.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Since the spring of 1871, a photographer has accompanied the expedition for the purpose of making views of geological and topographical interest. Many of these are of prime importance to the geologist, presenting to the eye the structural geology of the country, and to the topographer also, in presenting to the eye the outlines of cliffs and mountains which are to be reproduced on the maps. Such ruins as present walls or other features that could be caught by the camera, were also photographed.

A great many Indian pictures also were made, representing the Indians engaged in their daily labors, or in attitudes which illustrate their habits and customs. Altogether more than seven hundred and fifty negatives have been made.

PROGRESS OF THE OFFICE-WORK.

The computations for astronomic, geodetic, and hypsometic works have only been partially made. A computer is now engaged on that work.

Preliminary maps of the country surveyed have been constructed as working-plans for the final maps, and for geological discussions.

The text of the report on structural geology is partly prepared, but much of it yet remains in the form of field-notes.

The first draught of the ethnological report of the work has been made; this needs re-arrangement and careful revision and correction before it can be submitted to the printer.

FORMER APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations which have been made for the work above described are as follows:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	$12,000
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	12,000
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	20,000
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	10,000
Total amount of appropriations	54,000

Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved June 11, 1868, the Commissary-General of Subsistence has issued rations to the parties under my charge during all the time field operations have been in progress. With this expenditure forty-five thousand square miles of territory have been explored and surveyed, including more than a thousand miles of a river running in a deep gorge varying from a few hundred to more than six thousand feet in depth, descending in that distance more than 5,000 feet, and beset with rocks and interrupted by rapids and cataracts, making the navigation both difficult and dangerous. The territory as a whole presents more obstacles to the explorer than any other portion of the territory of the United States, as it is traversed by deep gorges and set with long lines of cliffs, in many places forming impassable barriers to travel. Much of the country is also arid and destitute of vegetation.

WHAT IS NECESSARY FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

For the proper representation of the minute topographic features which have been noted, it will be necessary to construct maps on a

scale of four miles to the inch—1-253,440. This will require seven atlas sheets. For general discussion it will be necessary to have a map embracing the entire area surveyed on a scale of twenty miles to the inch —1-1,267,200. For the purpose of representing the distribution of agricultural lands, waters available for irrigation, pasture-lands, and timber tracts, a second map on the same scale as the last will be necessary. This can be reproduced from the same working-plan, and, being an outline map, will be inexpensive.

For geological purposes, seven maps on the same scale as those first mentioned will be necessary, but the topography should be represented by contour lines.

A special map on a scale of one inch to the mile will be needed for the region of the U-in-ka-ret Mountains, and another on the same scale for the great bend of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, south of the Kia-bab Plateau.

The two latter will also be comparatively inexpensive. It will thus be seen that an atlas of eighteen maps will be required to properly represent the work which has already been accomplished.

ESTIMATE FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

For the preparation and publication of the work the following sums will be necessary:

To complete the computation and to prepare the topographic, geological, general, and special maps ready for the printer by the process of photo-lithography	$12,000
For the special study of fossils, minerals, and natural history collections	1,800
For the preparation of geological sections and other illustrations ready for the printer	4,000
For the preparation of the text of the geological report ready for the printer	3,000
For the preparation of the illustrations of the ethnological report ready for the printer	2,000
For the preparation of the text of the ethnological report ready for the printer	3,000
Total	25,800

Should Congress decide that it is best to have the maps engraved on stone, it will be necessary to increase the above estimate of $12,000 to $25,000.

There is a district of country lying to the north of the region embraced in the above-mentioned triangulation, and to the west of the belt of country explored along Green River and the upper course of the Colorado, and south of the country surveyed by Clarence King, of which little is known to geographic science. Government expeditions made prior to the inauguration of this survey have crossed it on two lines, and one of Lieutenant Wheeler's parties has since penetrated the country for a short distance. Our own parties have crossed it by several other lines in an easterly and westerly direction, and traversed it for its entire length in a northerly and southerly direction. This was done, not for the purpose of making a survey of the country, but in order that we might reach the river. Yet topographic and geological facts were collected. It is greatly to be desired that a survey be made of this area. As there is but one base-line in the territory which has already been surveyed by our parties, the only proof of the accuracy of the work rests upon the astronomic checks and the connection made between two separate lines of triangulation around the Kai-bab Plateau.

If this district could be surveyed from a new base-line, and the geo-

detic points be connected with those of the last survey, and also with those made by Clarence King to the north, and those by Dr. Hayden on the east, all of the work could be properly proved and correlated with the other surveys.

The great structural lines of geology and topography in the region already surveyed extend to the north through the country under consideration; in fact, it is a part of the same region of cañons and cliffs, a region entirely unique in geographic science.

To complete the survey of the country under consideration by the methods which were adopted during the latter part of our work, an appropriation of $16,000 will be necessary.

We have already gained some knowledge of the country, its topography and geology; we have men instructed and skilled in the work; we have a train, instruments, and camp-equipage sufficient, with a very little addition, to serve for this purpose, and doubtless the work could be performed now at a much less expense than it could were it necessary to organize an original party for the same.

In case it should be decided to prosecute this field-work the coming season, the appropriation for the office-work should be cut down from $25,800, as above estimated, to $15,000, thus making a total appropriation of $31,000.

I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that heretofore all the work has been accomplished for which estimates have been made, and to state that the estimates above have been carefully considered, and that they will be sufficient to accomplish all that has been represented, but that the work cannot be done for a smaller sum.

Invoking your attention to the statements made concerning the methods and the extent of the work which has been accomplished, and to the estimates which I have submitted for the continuance of the survey,

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL.

Prof. JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 266.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINE FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

RELATIVE TO

The construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

MAY 4, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Whereas it is provided by section 3 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, that all such lands so granted by this section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption like other lands, at a price not exceeding $1.25 per acre, to be paid the said company; and

Whereas said road has been completed more than three years: Therefore,

Resolved by the assembly, (the senate concurring,) That our Representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators instructed, to use their best efforts to procure the passage of an act requiring the railroad company to whom said lands were granted under said act, to report to the Secretary of the Interior the quantity and description of the lands sold and disposed of by said company within three years after the completion of said road, and to whom sold; and that all lands not sold and disposed of in good faith shall be open to settlement and pre-emption as provided in said act, and said lands shall be particularly described by the proper officer in the Interior Department, so as to carry out the true intent and meaning of said act, and for such other and further legislation as may be necessary effectually to accomplish said purpose.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

MORRIS M. ESTEE,
Speaker of the Assembly.
W. IRWIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 267.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Revised estimates of appropriations for public buildings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

MAY 6, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates of appropriations for certain public works required for the service of the fiscal year 1875, amounting in the aggregate to $689,756.59.

The estimate for post-office and sub-treasury at Boston is submitted in lieu of the one for that purpose on page 19 of the estimates of appropriations for 1875.

For explanation of these estimates in detail, I inclose herewith copy of a communication from the acting Supervising Architect.

I am, very respectfully,

FREDERICK A. SAWYER,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an additional estimate of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, for works under the direction of this office, amounting, in the aggregate, to $689,756.59.

The first item of this estimate is for the post-office and sub-treasury at Boston, Mass., $352,027, being the amount required for completing the building, paving, grading, fencing, sewerage, heating, ventilating,

and hoisting-apparatus and machinery. The amount required to complete the building is the unappropriated balance of the original estimate for the same; and for the approaches, heating, and ventilation no appropriation has heretofore been made. In this connection I have to state that the act of March 3, 1873, making an appropriation for the present fiscal year, appropriated the sum of $800,000 for the building, in the following language:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain by purchase, or to obtain by condemnation in the courts of the State of Massachusetts, the several lots or parcels of land lying easterly of the present site of the new post-office in Boston, and bounded by said site, Water street, Congress street, and Milk street, upon the line of said streets as they are now established, or may hereafter be established by due process of law, and for repairing the injuries to the post-office building caused by fire, and to extend the building over said site, $800,000.

The actual cost of repairing the damage by fire is $170,000, which, deducted from the appropriation made, leaves a balance, for additional land and commencement of the extension of the building, of $630,000, which still remains in the Treasury, but is not deemed available to the completion of the building under the original plan, or the other items specified in the estimate.

The second item of the estimate is for the branch mint at San Francisco, Cal., $183,342.82, being the amount required for the approaches, grading, fencing, paving grounds, &c., heating and ventilating the building, and for furniture, counters, cases, gas-fixtures, carpets, &c., for which no appropriation has been made. As the building will be completed about the close of the present fiscal year, and as the amount asked for is the actual cost of the articles required, I will strongly recommend that the amount of the appropriation asked may be obtained.

The third item of the estimate is for the repairs of the custom-house at Milwaukee, Wis., $38,453.17. This item includes the alteration of the building, the construction of coal-vaults, paving approaches, &c., and are such as are deemed absolutely necessary for the proper care and protection of the building, and to provide for the necessary accommodation of fuel, &c. The amount asked for will admit of no reduction, as it is the estimated cost of labor and material required for the work, with a very small percentage for superintendence and contingencies.

The fourth item of the estimate is for the custom-house, New Haven, Conn., $25,000 being required for the alterations and repairs of the building. The present condition of the building requires the expenditure estimated for for its proper repairs and protection.

The fifth item is for the custom-house at Burlington, Vt., $5,933.60, being the amount of the estimate submitted by the collector of customs at that port, for grading, fencing, and approaches, which he reports to be in a very bad condition, and will require the expenditure. This expenditure being of a special character, a special appropriation will be required to be made for the same, the general appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings not being properly applicable in this case.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth items of the estimate, amounting to $85,000, are for furniture, counters, cases, carpets, mats, &c., required for the United States custom-house, court-house, and post-office at Knoxville, Tenn., court-house and post-office at Omaha, Neb., and

custom-house, court-house, and post-office at Portland, Oreg. These buildings, like the branch mint at San Francisco, will be completed and ready for occupation about the close of the present fiscal year, and the amount asked for each is the manufacturers' cost-price of the articles absolutely necessary, with the estimated cost of setting the same in place.

The several amounts herein enumerated being absolutely necessary for the respective works, I have to request that they may be submitted to Congress at the earliest moment practicable, in order that they may be included in the "sundry civil appropriation bill" for the next fiscal year, which, I understand, has not yet been acted upon, and which the committee of the House have now under consideration.

Very respectfully,

C. H. PARSONS,
Acting Supervising Architect.

Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, by the Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Post-office and subtreasury, Boston, Mass.:		
For completing building	$187,933 00	
For paving, grading, fencing, and sewerage	44,737 00	
For heating and ventilating, hoisting apparatus and machinery	119,357 00	
		$352,027 00
Branch-mint building at San Francisco, Cal.:		
For approaches, paving, grading, fencing, grounds, &c	108,062 00	
For heating, ventilating, &c	25,647 82	
For furniture, counters, cases, glass-fixtures, carpets, mats, &c.	49,633 00	
		183,342 82
Custom-house, Milwaukee, Wis.:		
For repairs and alterations of building, coal-vaults, paving approaches, &c		38,453 17
Custom-house, New Haven, Conn.:		
For repairs and alterations of building		25,000 00
Custom-house, Burlington, Vt.:		
For grading, curbing, paving approaches, &c		5,933 60
Custom-house, Knoxville, Tenn.:		
For furniture, counters, cases, gas-fixtures, carpets, mats, &c		30,000 00
Court-house and post-office, Omaha, Nebr.:		
For furniture, counters, cases, gas-fixtures, carpets, mats, &c		30,000 00
Custom-house, Portland, Oreg.:		
For furniture, counters, cases, gas-fixtures, carpets, mats, &c		25,000 00
		689,756 59

United States post-office and subtreasury, Boston, Mass.

Act of March 3, 1869, appropriates for commencement of work on building, fixing no limit as to cash, (vol. 15, p. 309)	$200,000 00	
Act of April 3, 1870, appropriates, (vol. 16, p. 85)	500,000 00	
And limits cost of building to $1,500,000.		
Act of July 15, 1870, appropriates, (vol. 16, p. 296)	250,000 00	
Act of March 3, 1871, appropriates, (vol. 16, p. 509)	942,574 00	
		1,892,574 00

Act of June 10, 1872, makes no appropriation, but authorizes the expenditure of $50,000 from appropriation heretofore made to be applied to the approaches and furniture for the building, (vol. 17, p. 353.)		
Act of March 3, 1873, appropriates (vol. 17, p. 254) $800,000 for additional site and repairs of damage by fire. For latter item		$100,000 00
Total appropriated for building		1,992,574 00
Amount of original estimate		1,892,574 00
Amount of damage by fire	$170,000 00	
Amount of additional cost by reason of rise in wages of stone-cutters and decrease of hours of labor	111,766 00	
Add for fire-proof shutters	55,000 00	
Add for fire-proofing roof	21,167 00	
		357,933 00
Total cost of building		2,250,507 00
Deduct amount of former appropriations		1,992,574 00
Required to complete building		187,933 00
Add for paving, grading, fencing, sewerage, &c	44,737 00	
Add for heating, ventilating, hoisting apparatus, and machinery	119,357 00	
		164,094 00
Total required to complete		352,027 00

United States branch mint, San Francisco, Cal.

Act of July 2, 1864, (vol. 13, p. 375,)appropriated	$300,000 00
Act of March 3, 1869, (vol. 15, p. 306,) appropriated	150,000 00
Act of April 12, 1870, (vol. 16, p. 85,) appropriated	150,000 00
Act of July 15, 1870, (vol. 16, p. 296,) limits cost of building to $1,500,000, and appropriated for building, ($100,000 for site)	400,000 00
Act of March 3, 1871, (vol. 16, p. 509,) appropriated	500,000 00
Total amount appropriated	1,500,000 00
Amount of original estimate	1,500,000 00
Amount of former appropriations for building, as per sheet No. 1	1,500,000 00
Total cost of building	1,500,000 00
Amount required for paving, grading, fencing, approaches, &c	$108,062 00
Amount required for heating and ventilating, &c	25,647 82
Amount required for furniture, counters, closets, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c.	49,633 00
Total amount required	183,342 82

Custom-house, Milwaukee, Wis.

Amount required for repairs and alterations:

For coal-vaults, &c	$3,144 60
For sidewalks around building	3,284 75
For paving alleys around building	766 00
For repairs area walls	115 00
For repairs and improvements	27,142 82
For contingencies	4,000 00
	38,453 17
For furniture, counters, carpets, mats, &c	20,000 00
	58,453 17

Custom-house, Burlington, Vt.

Estimate for grading, curbing, paving approaches, &c.:

26,000 cubic yards, at 30 cents	$780 00
Outside curbing in place, 558 feet, at $1.10	613 80
Inside curbing in place, 1,300 feet, at 60 cents	786 00
Gravel foundations for walks, 15,680 feet, at 5 cents	784 00
Brick sidewalks, 60,540 bricks, laid, at $20	1,210 80
Granite steps in place, 150 linear feet, at $3.50	525 00
Driveway, 2,800 cubic feet broken stone, at 7 cents	196 00
Arbor vitæ hedge 2 feet high, 538 feet, at $1	538 00
Contingencies	500 00
	5,933 60

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 268.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

ROCK ISLAND CONVENTION,

MARCH 24, 1874,

ON

Cheap transportation.

MAY 8, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned have been appointed by a numerously attended convention of the representatives of the agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing interests of the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, held at the city of Rock Island on the 24th day of March, ultimo, to lay before and to memorialize your honorable bodies in favor of the subject-matters embodied in the resolutions adopted by that body, which were as follows, to wit:

Whereas the question of cheapening the cost of transportation of the products of the country has come to be considered, and is now universally regarded, both by producers and consumers, as second to no other question before the people; and

Whereas this convention, composed of representatives from the agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing interests of the northwestern States, has been convened to consider this important question: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we believe the time has come when the Government of the United States, in the discharge of its duties to the people, under the power expressly conferred upon it by the Constitution, should declare its purpose to assume such supervision over all branches of inter-State commerce as will secure to the people of the whole country relief from all unnecessary burdens, imposed either by existing monopolies or by those which may be established, and which may be controlled or held in check at comparatively little cost.

Resolved, That the expressions of popular opinion heretofore given, demanding a completed communication by canal between the waters of the Upper Mississippi River, the Illinois River, and the lakes, as those

expressions were severally made at the conventions of 1866, held at Geneseo and Rock Island, and as authoritatively placed on record by the respective memorials to Congress of the tenth general assembly of Iowa, the legislature of Illinois, the city councils of Davenport and Rock Island, and other cities in Iowa and Illinois, ought not to have remained so long unnoticed and neglected by the National Government, and should now be promptly considered, respected, and complied with.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention the construction of a canal, of sufficient capacity for commercial purposes, from the Mississippi River at or above Rock Island to the Illinois River at or near Hennepin, would tend more effectually to the solution of the question of cheap transportation for those States bordering upon the Upper Mississippi River above Rock Island than any projected work involving a similar amount of money expenditure, and is imperatively demanded by the necessities of the producers of the Northwest as well as the consumers in the Eastern States or foreign lands.

Resolved, That while this convention especially indorses and urges upon the attention of the United States Government the construction of the work herein named, we would also urge upon it any and all inter-State improvements that are feasible, and the completion of which will not involve expenditures disproportionate to the prospective benefits, among which we recognize as prominent the improvement of the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, and the control by the General Government of the railroads engaged in inter-State traffic.

Resolved, That we urge upon the people of Illinois that they cede to the General Government the entire control of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the Illinois River, to be improved and forever maintained as navigable highways for the benefit of the nation; provided this should be necessary in order to secure prompt and efficient action by the General Government in prosecuting the work especially indicated by this convention.

Resolved, That this convention appoint a committee of thirteen, whose duty it shall be to memorialize Congress in accordance with the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

In presenting to the consideration of your honorable bodies the prayer of the memorialists as embodied in the foregoing resolutions, the undersigned beg leave, in behalf of the interests represented by the convention alluded to, respectfully to add:

We are persuaded that the question of cheapening the cost of transportation between the producers of the interior and the consumers of agricultural products on the seaboard and in foreign lands, and of devising measures to that end, has engaged the thoughtful attention of many, perhaps all, of the members of your honorable bodies, and we do not deem it necessary to submit any argument to establish in your minds the fact that upon this subject the sentiment of the country is more nearly united than perhaps upon any other one question of public concern. The fact has been demonstrated to you, time and again, that the value of agricultural products at points of consumption is in many cases so nearly absorbed by the cost of transportation that only the merest pittance remains to those who have expended time, labor, and money in its production; and at the same time the consumer is obliged to pay for his supplies much more than would be necessary were transportation charges reduced to the lowest possible point. The centers of surplus production for cereals are now removed west of Lake Michigan and north of the fortieth degree of latitude, and are embraced within portions, or the whole, of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin,

Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri; and whether marketed in the form of grain, or in the reduced form of flour, provisions, high-wines, or live stock, it is subject to such rates of transportation as prevent the development of this portion of the country to its fullest capabilities.

A very large portion of the productions of this portion of the country are now compelled to seek markets by means of railway transit for long distances, railway rates being made for the shorter distances to points where the property might be diverted to water-routes, so entirely disproportionate to the through-rate that even by the use of the water-route for much the greater portion of the distance to be traversed the aggregate cost is made substantially the same as that by all rail, and thus the advantages of the magnificent line of water-transportation by way of our northern lakes are largely neutralized, and we see vast quantities of produce seeking the all-rail route in order to avoid the excessive local rates of western railways.

The line of canal improvement suggested by the large convention which we have the honor to represent has already been surveyed by order of Congress and its entire feasibility abundantly established, while the official estimates of its cost are ascertained to be an amount quite insignificant in view of the benefits to be derived from its construction.

Your memorialists are confident that the completion of this line of canal would prove the key to the solution of the transportation question across the State of Illinois in the same measure and degree that the Erie Canal affects all rates crossing the State of New York, and in that view the completion of the work has more of direct interest to the States west of the Mississippi River than to the State of Illinois itself. Past experience abundantly proves that the route eastward is the most available for the movement of the products of the great Northwest, and as all portions of the country are interested in the development of this great section of our country, we think we may with propriety claim this to be a great national measure, and when completed will, with the Mississippi River improved to its fullest capacities, afford such facilities for the movement of property east and south as will infuse a new life, and greatly increased prosperity, into the industries of not only the Northwestern States but the whole country.

Your memorialists also pray that the improvements projected in the navigation of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers may receive such care and prompt prosecution as will secure to the commerce of those streams free and uninterrupted development, and that they may be speedily brought to their highest capabilities.

Your memorialists ask leave to say further, and as briefly as possible, that the commerce between Lake Michigan and the Upper Mississippi is already immense. The business of the Illinois and Michigan Canal for the year 1873 amounted to nearly 700,000 tons. That of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the year 1873 to nearly 2,000,000 tons. That of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad to nearly 1,000,000 tons. That of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to more than 1,500,000 tons.

The tonnage upon the three railroads and the canal was more than five million tons for the year 1873. There are other railway and water channels which share the business of the Northwest. The aggregate tonnage cannot have been less than 7,000,000 tons for the year 1873. What it will be ten or twenty years hence, in view of such facts, and the capacity of this section of the country for development, becomes a very important question.

The charges upon the railways west of Lake Michigan are about double the rates east of that lake, except when influenced by the canal.

The very best evidence of urgent demand for the extension of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the Mississippi is furnished in the reports of the business and effect of that portion now in operation.

The canal runs westward from Chicago about one hundred miles, and terminates in the Illinois River at La Salle. Hence it has been confined in its business and influence to a comparatively small section.

There is one first-class railway running close alongside the canal its entire length, and several others that compete more or less, and yet with all these disadvantages this canal delivered in Chicago, in the year 1873, 6,880,938 bushels of corn, while the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, running its entire length, and extending four times the distance, and through the very best portion of Iowa, carried only 4,471,323 bushels of corn, in the same period, to that city.

The tonnage to and from Chicago on this canal, for the year 1873, was 688,929 tons. The cost of transporting this amount of freight on the canal was about $600,000.

The cost by rail, at the ordinary rates west of Lake Michigan, away from water competition, would have been $1,722,323. This makes a saving to the people of more than $1,000,000 in one year by one little sectional canal.

But this is not all that the canal saved to the people in one year.

The several railways competing with the canal carry a large amount of freight at greatly reduced rates during the navigable season. These same roads carry freights cheaper in winter than they would do if there were no canal near by, because the heavy kinds of freight would otherwise be carried by the canal. Hence we may safely add largely to the amount already saved, and make much more than $1,000,000.

When the Illinois and Michigan Canal is extended to the Mississippi as proposed by the convention we have the honor to represent, and several hundred miles of that great river are thus made tributary, its business must be quadrupled, and its influence in relieving railway rates will be increased in proportion. It will surely reduce the charges very materially upon several million tons of freight carried by the railroads. Iowa alone would save more than $1,000,000 per annum upon the amount transported from that State in 1873. Illinois would add another million to that now saved by a piece of a canal. Its influence would reach a large portion of the Northwest, and it would become as important a channel of commerce between the lake and the Mississippi as the Erie Canal is between Lake Erie and the Hudson.

We respectfully invite your attention specially to the fact that the island of Rock Island, firmly fixed upon an immovable foundation in the waters of the Mississippi, most beautiful in itself, with surroundings and scenery truly magnificent, and now being improved by the Government upon a scale justified by the national resources and by the future possible wants of the Government, is located at the western terminus of this proposed canal-extension, where there is to be within a brief period probably the most extensive and complete arsenal and armory in the world.

That the Illinois and Michigan Canal, when extended to Rock Island, will be parallel with, and immediately adjacent to, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway from the lake to the Mississippi, and centrally situated to the other railways which do most of the carrying business of the Northwest.

That the mouth of the Illinois River is more than three hundred

miles below Rock Island by the Mississippi River, and more than five hundred miles from Rock Island by the two rivers to Hennepin, on the Illinois, while it is only sixty-five miles between the two places by the proposed line of canal-extension.

That the Mississippi is navigable for five hundred miles above Rock Island. That the canal, extended as proposed, will be situated in the center of a region of unsurpassed fertility, and will become a leading and controlling influence on transportation over one of the greatest commercial thoroughfares of this country. That it will be central between Saint Louis and Saint Paul, on the Mississippi, and to the extensive and fertile region west of the river, and your memorialists are well satisfied, from a long and careful investigation of this whole subject, that if the canal-extension proposed were now completed it would lessen annually the cost of transportation upon the tonnage of the Northwest at least one-half its entire cost.

Respectfully submitted, by order and in behalf of the convention held at the city of Rock Island, March 24, 1874.

J. M. ALLAN,
CHAS. RANDOLPH,
W. M. POTTER,
C. D. TRUESDALE,
CHAS. ATKINSON,
L. D. WHITING,
JAMES L. CAMP,
W. H. WELLS,
T. D. BREWSTER,
WM. REDDICK,
JOHN MAHIN,
A. B. SMEDLEY,
D. B. SEARS,
Committee.

ROCK ISLAND, *April* 1, 1874.

H. Mis. 268——2

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 269.

TELEGRAPH-OFFICES IN THE CORRIDORS OF THE CAPITOL.

LETTER

FROM

THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,

IN ANSWER TO

The resolution of the House of March 23, 1874, *in relation to the telegraph-offices in the corridors of the Capitol, and making certain recommendations in relation thereto.*

MAY 9, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1874.

SIR: To carry into effect the resolution of the House of Representatives passed March 23, 1874, "directing the Architect of the Capitol to cause the telegraph instruments located in the corridors of the south wing of the Capitol to be so isolated that it shall be impossible for any unauthorized person to hear and obtain messages," &c., I have caused the wires to be examined.

It is found that in some cases these wires connect with instruments in hotels in this city, and that all the wires connect with various cities and stations between this and the northern cities.

In consequence of the above facts, I wrote to the officers of the various lines having stands in the Capitol, suggesting certain changes, and have received replies thereto from the Western Union and the Franklin Companies, which are herewith submitted.

Mr. J. F. Knapp, operator of the Government telegraph for the south wing, was sent along the lines as far as the city of Boston to make the necessary examination. His report is also herewith submitted.

As from the facts disclosed by Mr. Knapp's report it is evident that the intended isolation of these stands will not prevent the possibility of unauthorized persons obtaining messages, I respectfully recommend that the resolution of March 23 be so modified as to require the telegraph companies to erect suitable screens and to muffle the instruments in the manner recommended by Superintendent Smith, of the Franklin Company.

I also suggest the propriety of passing a law fixing a penalty or punishment on any person who may divulge any message sent by telegraph, or intercept or take off any messages from the wires.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect United States Capitol.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
MANAGER'S OFFICE, CORNER PA. AVE. AND 14TH ST.,
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of 6th instant relative to isolation of telegraph instruments at the Capitol. All the wires of this company already run direct from the Capitol to our main office without passing through any other branch-offices. I note your suggestion that the sound of the instruments be muffled, but I do not think it would accomplish the object. A more satisfactory arrangement, I think, is to dispense entirely with the sounder, which has been done in our public office, leaving the operator only his relay to read from, which reduces the sound to the minimum necessary for his own ear. I think you will agree with me that this will effectually secure the object.

Very respectfully,

LEONARD WHITNEY,
Manager.

EDWARD CLARK, Esq., *Architect, United States Capitol.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC AND
FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, No. 198 BROADWAY,
New York, April 28, 1874.

DEAR SIR: On receipt of your letter regarding the resolution of the House regarding the telegraph-offices in the corridor of the House, I inclosed the same to our manager at Washington, Mr. Kennedy Duff, with a letter of instructions directing him to call upon you in reference to the matter, and to take any steps that may be necessary to meet your views in this matter. My own idea of the best way to accomplish what seems to be required would be to inclose the office with suitable surroundings corresponding nearly to that of the present office of the Western Union Company, then to place in the office a *silent instrument*, comparatively; that is, an instrument requiring an ear-trumpet leading from the instrument to the operator's ear, similar to a description of instrument used at one time by competing companies when the Western Union controlled the Morse patents. Mr. Knapp is familiar with them, and can describe them fully to you. Also to place around the hand of the operator a screen, so that the *motion* of his hand when transmitting cannot be observed by persons looking into the office. This would seem to me preferable to any attempt to place the operator in a secluded room, as he might in such case allow people inside his office unobserved; whereas, situated in the corridor, the office is so public that an operator will not dare to do such a thing, as it would be too readily observed.

Any plan that is finally adopted will be cheerfully acquiesced in by us.

Very truly, yours,

JAS. G. SMITH,
Superintendent.

Hon. EDWARD CLARK,
Architect, United States Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 7, 1874.

SIR: As directed by you, I have examined the wires running from the different telegraph-offices in the corridor of the south wing of the

Capitol, and (as near as I can ascertain) find that the Franklin Company's wires connect with the instruments at Willard's Hotel, and the Western Union Company's wires, from their office in the corridor, (from which office they transmit all commercial dispatches,) connect with the instruments in the reporter's gallery of both the House and Senate wings of the Capitol, from which instruments messages *could* be taken by "unauthorized persons."

I have also examined the wires of the different telegraph companies between this city and Boston, and find that the Automatic Telegraph Company's wires only run as far as New York City, but connect with several way-stations between here and that city, (New York.) The through wires of the Western Union and Franklin Companies, which run through to Boston, connect with various way-stations, which stations are not allowed to use said through-wires except for test purposes, but dispatches *could* be abstracted from the through-wires at these way-stations by experts.

From my observations and my practical knowledge of telegraphy, I am confident that the removal of the offices in the corridors of the Capitol to more private places will not render it *impossible* for "unauthorized persons" to obtain dispatches from the wires.

In conclusion, I will state that I believe if "silent instruments"—that is, an instrument requiring an ear-trumpet, leading from the instrument to the operator's ear, as proposed by Superintendent Smith, of the Franklin Telegraph Company—were placed in all the offices in the corridors of the Capitol, and screens placed around the stands similar to that of the Western Union Company's, there would be no more danger of the abstraction of a dispatch from these stands in their present location than there would be if each were placed in a separate room.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. F. KNAPP.

Hon. EDWARD CLARK,
Architect United States Capitol.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 270.

CLAIMS FOR WAR-INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TO THE

Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, inclosing a list of claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872.

MAY 9, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 8, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872.

The Department is not able in all cases to give the name of the company in which the vessel or merchandise was insured, but whenever it appears it will be found in the list, which contains all the information upon the subject which the Department has in its possession.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Chairman Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

Claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.	Filed by—	Date of filing.
Archer & Bull	Samuel Russell	Commercial Mutual	$677 00	Archer & Bull	Feb. 14, 1873.
Do	Hound	do	196 25	do	Do.
Do	Julia G. Tyler	do	200 00	do	Do.
Do	Surprise	do	401 25	do	Do.
Do	N. B. Palmer	do	630 00	do	Do.
Do	Contest	do	660 00	do	Do.
Do	Benefactor	Sun Mutual	450 90	do	Do.
Do	Samuel Russell	Pacific Mutual	52 50	do	Do.
Do	Harry Warren	do	105 00	do	Do.
Do	Crown Point	Commercial Mutual	90 00	do	Do.
Do	Eastern Queen	do	123 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	36 00	do	Do.
Do	Josiah L. Hall	do	232 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	15 00	do	Do.
Do	Somerville	do	615 00	do	Do.
Do	Patmos	do	451 50	do	Do.
Do	Lillie	do	447 00	do	Do.
Do	Hotspur	do	237 50	do	Do.
Do	Houqua	do	270 00	do	Do.
Do	Champion	do	60 00	do	Do.
Do	N. B. Palmer	do	60 00	do	Do.
Do	Belle of the West	do	22 00	do	Do.
Do	Mandarin	do	50 00	do	Do.
Do	Fairy	do	60 00	do	Do.
Do	North Atlantic	do	55 00	do	Do.
Do	Golden State	do	52 50	do	Do.
Do	Contest	do	200 00	do	Do.
Do	Benefactor	do	250 00	do	Do.
Do	Golden State	do	80 00	do	Do.
Do	Regent	do	135 00	do	Do.
Do	Loch Lamar	do	1,200 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	50 00	do	Do.
Do	Benefactor	do	300 00	do	Do.
Do	E. F. Willets	do	90 00	do	Do.
Do	Loch Lamar	do	150 00	do	Do.
Do	West Wind	do	450 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	540 00	do	Do.
Do	Nubia	do	25 11	do	Do.
Do	Surprise	do	442 95	do	Do.
Do	Benefactress	do	330 65	do	Do.
Do	Samuel Russell	do	408 30	do	Do.
Do	Zephyr	do	300 00	do	Do.
Do	Continental	do	1,920 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	130 38	do	Do.
Do	Nicholas Biddle	do	280 00	do	Do.

Do	Pocahontas	do	852 25	do	Do.
Do	do	do	200 00	do	Do.
Do	Monitor	do	480 00	do	Do.
Do	Cutwater	do	405 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	36 00	do	Do.
Do	General Cobb	do	240 00	do	Do.
Do	N. B. Palmer	do	175 00	do	Do.
Do	Cromwell	do	472 52	do	Do.
Do	Henry Warren	do	122 50	do	Do.
Do	Eliza	do	60 00	do	Do.
Edmund Kimball	E. Kimball		75 00	Bradford & Folger	May 2, 1874.
Do	do		60 00	do	Do.
Do	Mary		46 00	do	Do.
Do	Belle of the Sea		301 00	do	Do.
Do	do		301 00	do	Do.
Do	Lady Washington		200 00	do	Do.
Do	A. Kimball		501 00	do	Do.
Do	do		126 00	do	Do.
Do	do		81 00	do	Do.
Charles H. Miller	Manchester		501 00	do	Do.
Do	do		501 00	do	Do.
Do	Orlando		632 50	do	Do.
Do	do		632 50	do	Do.
Do	do		632 50	do	Do.
Do	do		632 50	do	Do.
Do	Kedar		201 00	do	Do.
Do	do		201 00	do	Do.
Do	do		176 00	do	Do.
Do	do		376 00	do	Do.
Do	do		560 00	do	Do.
Do	do		560 00	do	Do.
Do	do		560 00	do	Do.
Do	do		560 00	do	Do.
Do	do		400 00	do	Do.
Do	Pico		520 00	do	Do
Do	do		520 00	do	Do.
Do	do		60 00	do	Do.
Do	do		121 00	do	Do.
Do	Ann Elizabeth		401 00	do	Do.
Do	do		361 00	do	Do.
Do	do		120 00	do	Do.
Do	do		491 00	do	Do.
Do	do		491 00	do	Do.
Do	do		301 00	do	Do.
Do	do		161 00	do	Do.
Do	do		201 00	do	Do.
Do	do		181 00	do	Do.
Do	do		301 00	do	Do.
Do	Manchester		540 00	do	Do.
Do	Helen Maria		540 00	do	Do.
Do	do		540 00	do	Do.
Do	do				

Claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.	Filed by—	Date of filing.
Charles H. Miller	Helen Maria	Insurance company not named by claimant.	$540 00	Bradford & Folger	May 2, 1874.
Do	Manchester	do	715 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	715 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	715 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	715 00	do	Do.
Do	Ann Elizabeth	do	190 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	237 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	237 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	237 00	do	Do.
Do	Manchester	do	150 00	do	Do.
Do	Helen Maria	do	225 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	270 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	270 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	270 00	do	Do.
Do	Ann Elizabeth	do	150 00	do	Do.
Do	Kedar	do	400 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	300 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	300 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	300 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	200 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	20 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	80 00	do	Do.
Do	Manchester	do	360 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	360 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	360 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	360 00	do	Do.
Do	Ann Elizabeth	do	150 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	150 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	150 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	150 00	do	Do.
George Savory & Co	Emily Keith	Great Western Co., New York	78 00	Joshua Nickerson	May 4, 1874.
Do	Roanoke	do	106 25	do	Do.
Do	do	do	145 80	do	Do.
Do	J. C. Brenie	do	39 00	do	Do.
Do	Nellie Hunt	do	48 00	do	Do.
Do	Montezuma	do	254 85	do	Do.
Do	do	do	108 00	do	Do.
Do	Udola	do	313 75	do	Do.
Do	War Crest	do	79 69	do	Do.
Do	Carolina	do	70 00	do	Do.
Do	Zurich	do	4 37	do	Do.
Do	George Turner	do	83 04	do	Do.
Do	L. D. Carver	do	15 84	do	Do.
Do	Sea Bride	do	12 00	do	Do.

Do	Maria Wheeler	do	86 43	Do.
Do	S. L. George	do	103 98	Do.
Do	Corinne	do	542 49	Do.
Do	Anawan	do	102 00	Do.
Do	do	do	33 00	Do.
Do	R. Mitchell	do	91 92	Do.
Do	Quincy	do	12 00	Do.
Do	Amazonian	do	29 00	Do.
Do	Ironside	do	124 80	Do.
Do	Jeannie	do	43 60	Do.
Do	Maria Wheeler	do	142 50	Do.
Do	Morning Light	do	412 40	Do.
Do	Statesman	do	71 25	Do.
Do	Angostura	do	188 40	Do.
Do	Nellie Hunt	do	232 45	Do.
Do	S. L. George	do	203 28	Do.
Do	Parana	do	123 01	Do.
Do	Prama Dorma	do	81 36	Do.
Do	S. L. George	do	37 50	Do.
Do	Alpine	do	130 46	Do.
Do	Sportsman	do	75 00	Do.
Do	S. L. George	do	26 25	Do.
Do	Imaume	do	4 50	Do.
Do	Morning Light	do	167 01	Do.
Do	Anna Fraser	do	37 50	Do.
Do	Rambler	do	28 75	Do.
Do	S. L. George	do	117 14	Do.
Do	Amdell	do	19 21	Do.
Do	Angostura	do	104 70	Do.
Do	Ella Virginia	do	46 74	Do.
Do	Alice	do	23 17	Do.
Do	C. I. Baker	do	108 40	Do.
Do	Nellie Hunt	do	89 90	Do.
Naylor & Co., by B. Schlesinger	James Foster, jr	Insurance company not named; supposed to be foreign.	9 68	Do.
Do	Lawrence	do	63 92	Do.
Do	Southampton	do	87 12	Do.
Do	Amazon	do	217 80	Do.
Do	Cornelius Grinnell	do	130 68	Do.
Do	James E. Ward	do	87 12	Do.
Do	Berlin	do	183 92	Do.
Do	Wild Ranger	do	544 50	Do.
Do	Neptune	do	15 97	Do.
Do	Kitty Floyd	do	111 32	Do.
Do	James F. Patten	do	450 12	Do.
Do	do	do	242 00	Do.
Do	City of Montreal	do	1,161 60	Do.
Do	Liverpool	do	172 30	Do.
Do	J. E. Smith	do	32 58	Do.
Do	Success	do	5 23	Do.

Claims for war premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.		Filed by—	Date of filing.
Naylor & Co, by B. Schlesinger	Albert Gallatin	Insurance company not named; supposed to be foreign.	$344 12			
Do	do	do	174 29			
Do	W. F. Schmidt	do	170 61	*a* 103½, $1, 134 10	Joshua Nickerson	May 4, 1874.
Do	Czarina	do	87 12			
Do	Quesnel	do	43 56			
Do	Yorktown	do	157 30			
Do	Alboni	do	116 16			
Do	A. Norwood	do	9 68	*a* 103¾, 15 06	do	Do.
Do	Surinam	do	4 84			
Do	Thomas Whitney	do	79 86			
Do	Nameaug	do	58 08	*a* 104, 200 09	do	Do.
Do	Czarina	do	54 45			
Do	Adriatic	do	18 88	*a* 103, 21 88	do	Do.
Do	Southern Chief	do	2 36			
Do	Thomas Whitney	do	34 85			
Do	Southern Chief	do	74 05			
Do	Cultivator	do	96 80	*a* 102¼, 336 03	do	Do.
Do	Thomas Jefferson	do	38 24			
Do	Cynosure	do	14 52			
Do	Plymouth Rock	do	70 18			
Do	Orient	do	43 56			
Do	R. A. Hiern	do	21 78	*a* 104, 90 60	do	Do.
Do	J. Foster, jr	do	21 78			
Do	Autocrat	do		57 33	do	Do.
Do	Adelaide	do	15 97	*a* 102, 32 58	do	Do.
Do	Oucanasta	do	15 97			
Do	Plymouth Rock	do	17 42	*a* 101½, 62 23	do	Do.
Do	Ontario	do	44 04			
Do	Noonday	do	73 81	*a* 102, 188 83	do	Do.
Do	Cornelius Grinnell	do	111 32			
Do	Amazon	do		141 24	do	Do.
Do	John Bright	do	42 59	*a* 101½, 182 01	do	Do.
Do	Atmosphere	do	136 73			
Do	Jeannie	do		112 43	do	Do.
Do	Southampton	do		13 64	do	Do.
Do	Rhine	do	16 94			
Do	Great Western	do	33 52	*a* 103, 66 31	do	Do.
Do	Constellation	do	13 92			
Do	Shattemuc	do	6 90			Do.
Do	Southampton	do	12 10	*a* 103½, 44 47	do	Do.
Do	Tranquebar	do	16 34			
Do	Argo	do	7 02			
Do	Southampton	do	61			

Do	London	do	11 62				
Do	do	do	9 68	a 104,	47 82	do	Do.
Do	Heiress	do	15 00				
Do	American Congress	do	9 68				
Do	Henry	do			15 03	do	Do.
Do	Adelaide	do			20 77	do	Do.
Do	Margaret Evans	do	116 16	a 109,	158 27	do	Do.
Do	Yorktown	do	29 04				
Do	Robert L. Lane	do	9 32				
Do	F. A. Palmer	do	19 06	a 104,	100 36	do	Do.
Do	F. B. Cutting	do	29 04				
Do	Seth Sprague	do	39 08				
Do	J. Foster, jr.	do	13 31				
Do	American Congress	do	6 05				
Do	Aristides	do	3 39	a 105,	45 49	do	Do.
Do	Adelaide	do	6 05				
Do	Heiress	do	14 52				
Do	Francis B. Cutting	do			4 62	do	Do.
Do	Heiress	do			75 50	do	Do.
Do	American Congress	do			69 75	do	Do.
Do	Villa Franca	do			195 49	do	Do.
Do	F. Hamilton	do	29 04	a 106,	37 20	do	Do.
Do	Villa Franca	do	6 05				
Do	R. L. Lane	do			30 20	do	Do.
Do	Fanny Fereo	do	22 81	a 106,	47 91	do	Do.
Do	Fawn	do	22 39				
Do	Montgomery	do	20 33	a 108¼,	30 73	do	Do.
Do	do	do	7 99				
Do	Magdalena	do	21 54	a 109,	38 65	do	Do.
Do	Central America	do	13 92				
Do	Adriatic	do	50 82	a 116,	84 63	do	Do.
Do	Victoria	do	22 14				
Do	Harpswell	do			34 16	do	Do.
Do	Olive Matilde	do	14 04	a 113,	22 29	do	Do.
Do	Our Union	do	5 69				
Do	Daniel Webster	do			33 39	do	Do.
Do	Patrick Henry	do			35 54	do	Do.
Do	Amazon	do			33 39	do	Do.
Do	Neptune	do	21 78	a 115¼,	62 05	do	Do.
Do	I. I. Boyd	do	17 42				
Do	Bridgewater	do	14 52				
Do	Isaac Webb	do			13 67	do	Do.
Do	William Tapscott	do			25 92	do	Do.
Do	Neptune	do			19 72	do	Do.
Do	Highland Chief	do	8 29	a 116,	48 36	do	Do.
Do	do	do	26 02				
Do	I. I. Boyd	do	7 38				
Do	Orphan	do	21 36	a 116,	109 91	do	Do.
Do	Ann Eliza	do	73 39				
Do	A. F. Schmidt	do			17 06	do	Do.
Do	do	do			24 22	do	Do.
Do	Manhattan	do			5 19	do	Do.

Claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.		Filed by—	Date of filing.
Naylor & Co., by B. Schlesinger	Ashburton	Insurance company not named; supposed to be foreign.		$16 05	Joshua Nickerson	May 4, 1874.
Do	Manhattan	do		11 76	do	Do.
Do	Adelaide	do		33 47	do	Do.
Do	Universe	do		11 76	do	Do.
Do	Great Western	do		11 76	do	Do.
Do	Constellation	do	$16 64 } a 123½,	28 24	do	Do.
Do	Thornton	do	6 23			
Do	Constellation	do	2 25 } a 124,	22 30	do	Do.
Do	F. B. Cutting	do	15 73			
Do	Manhattan	do		1 80	do	Do.
Do	A. F. Schmidt	do		26 53	do	Do.
Do	do	do		9 74	do	Do.
Do	Cowper	do		45 18	do	Do.
Do	Ella Maria	do	43 62 } a 120,	67 74	do	Do.
Do	Pocahontas	do	12 83			
Do	Heiress	do		142 88	do	Do.
Do	Villa Franca	do		153.33	do	Do.
Do	West Point	do		44 04	do	Do.
Do	Fidelia	do		17 70	do	Do.
Do	L. Southard	do		142 88	do	Do.
Do	Troy	do		16 09	do	Do.
Do	Constellation	do		11 88	do	Do.
Do	F. B. Cutting	do		28 78	do	Do.
Do	Guy Mannering	do	12 10 } a 132,	65 97	do	Do.
Do	Emerald Isle	do	13 31			
Do	James Foster, jr	do	9 62			
Do	Great Western	do	5 69			
Do	Orient	do	9 26			
Do	R. S. Ely	do	15 97 } a 130½,	45 88	do	Do.
Do	James Foster, jr	do	19 19			
Do	R. S. Ely	do		117 40	do	Do.
Do	City of Baltimore	do	1 45 } a 130,	279 67	do	Do.
Do	Mount Vernon	do	70 18			
Do	Ellen Hood	do	143 50			
Do	Richard Cobden	do	57 23 } a 132,	573 08	do	Do.
Do	F. P. Sage	do	376 92			
Do	Mary Evans	do	72 60 } a 131,	114 14	do	Do.
Do	Fidelia	do	14 52			
Do	Yorktown	do	101 64 } a 130,	152 08	do	Do.
Do	Hemisphere	do	15 73			
Do	Mount Vernon	do		84 97	do	Do.
Do	Etna	do		5 55	do	Do.
Do	do	do		4 01	do	Do.
Do	Saxonia	do		6 17	do	Do.

Do	Bavaria	do		7 96	do	Do.
Do	Hammonia	do		7 96	do	Do.
Do	Underwriter	do		190 94	do	Do.
Do	Adriatic	do	58 08 } a 133,	289 67	do	Do.
Do	do	do	101 64			
Do	Endymion	do	58 08			
Do	Liverpool	do	154 88 } a 132,	283 51	do	Do.
Do	do	do	59 90			
Do	Victoria	do	154 88 } a 130½,	280 29	do	Do.
Do	do	do	59 90			
Do	Plymouth Rock	do		228 46	do	Do.
Do	J. R. Keeler	do		114 56	do	Do.
Do	Etna	do	91 } a 132½	693 81	do	Do.
Do	Pepperill	do	522 72			
Do	Zara	do	48 10 } a 132,	750 60	do	Do.
Do	Lapwing	do	172 06			
Do	American Eagle	do	174 24			
Do	Christiana	do	174 24			
Do	Webfoot	do		200 68	do	Do.
Do	Hibernia	do		20 22	do	Do.
Do	Norwegian	do		17 49	do	Do.
Do	Bohemian	do		30 23	do	Do.
Do	North American	do		50 48	do	Do.
Do	Nova Scotian	do		32 66	do	Do.
Do	Damascus	do		7 80	do	Do.
Do	Teutonia	do		24 04	do	Do.
Do	Saxonia	do		8 75	do	Do.
Do	Universe	do		71 25	do	Do.
Do	Great Western	do		79 07	do	Do.
Do	Syren	do		237 46	do	Do.
Do	Herald of the Morning	do		526 25	do	Do.
Do	E. C. Scranton	do		144 73	do	Do.
Do	F. A. Palmer	do		56 99	do	Do.
Do	Kitty Floyd	do		132 37	do	Do.
Do	Alexander Marshall	do		188 01	do	Do.
Do	Neptune	do		72 20	do	Do.
Do	Shatemuc	do	50 82 } a 150,	105 63	do	Do.
Do	Saranac	do	19 60			
Do	Alice Bell	do		40 89	do	Do.
Do	Manoarondack	do		77 66	do	Do.
Do	Kentuckian	do		62 29	do	Do.
Do	Constantine	do		171 51	do	Do.
Do	Bellewood	do	47 19 } a 142,	115 12	do	Do.
Do	Great Western	do	33 88			
Do	Thornton	do		45 15	do	Do.
Do	American Congress	do	114 95 } a 147,	348 27	do	Do.
Do	Hudson	do	121 97			
Do	Aurora	do		19 60	do	Do.
Do	City of Manchester	do		38	do	Do.
Do	City of New York	do	17 57 } a 142,	69 91	do	Do.
Do	City of Cork	do	20 49			
Do	City of Baltimore	do	11 17			

Claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.		Filed by—	Date of filing.
Naylor & Co., by B. Schlesinger	City of Washington	Insurance company not named; supposed to be foreign.	$24 20			
Do	Borussia	do	5 32	a 145, $50 90	Joshua Nickerson	May 4, 1874.
Do	Edinburgh	do	5 58			
Do	Hansa	do	5 32	a 143, 22 84	do	Do.
Do	Georgia	do	10 65			
Do	City of New York	do		15 76	do	Do.
Do	Louisiana	do		7 66	do	Do.
Do	Confidence	do		781 64	do	Do.
Do	London	do		158 99	do	Do.
Do	do	do		133 49	do	Do.
Do	E. H. Taylor	do		96 49	do	Do.
Do	American Congress	do		68 43	do	Do.
Do	Hudson	do	96 80			
Do	Liverpool	do	121 00			
Do	Villa Franca	do	62 68	a 152, 704 05	do	Do.
Do	Bellona	do	114 95			
Do	do	do	67 76			
Do	do	do		99 76	do	Do.
Do	do	do	91 42	a 152, 378 51	do	Do.
Do	do	do	157 60			
Do	City of Montreal	do	242 00	a 152, 1,053 13	do	Do.
Do	do	do	450 85			
Do	King Philip	do		137 05	do	Do.
Do	Cella	do	49 00			
Do	do	do	54 45	a 157, 255 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	31 46			
Do	do	do	27 83			
Do	D. H. Watjen	do		150 08	do	Do.
Do	Rising Sun	do		691 12	do	Do.
Do	D. H. Watjen	do		48 40	do	Do.
Do	Laffert Lehsen	do		23 76	do	Do.
Do	D. H. Watjen	do		35 42	do	Do.
Do	Confidence	do		248 95	do	Do.
Do	Argo	do	26 62			
Do	Amizicia	do	16 58	a 170, 143 38	do	Do.
Do	Progress	do	41 14			
Do	Monarch of the Seas	do		52 27	do	Do.
Do	Glenarvon	do		173 27	do	Do.
Do	General McClellan	do		74 46	do	Do.
Do	J. L. Bright	do		22 23	do	Do.
Do	Monarch of the Seas	do		72 82	do	Do.
Do	do	do		24 49	do	Do.

Do	City of New York	do	41 14			
Do	Constitution	do	37 51	a 177,	229 16	do	Do.
Do	Emerald	do	37 51				
Do	Guy Mannering	do	13 31				
Do	Connecticut	do			13 14	do	Do.
Do	Calhoun	do			75 29	do	Do.
Do	Villa Franca	do			47 20	do	Do.
Do	Free Trade	do			378 49	do	Do.
Do	Albion	do	30 86				
Do	Mystery	do	139 76	a 240,	622 08	do	Do.
Do	Humboldt	do	88 57				
Do	Bellewood	do	25 41				
Do	Free Trade	do	3 39	a 250,	72 00	do	Do.
Do	Queen	do			59 47	do	Do.
Do	London	do			213 36	do	Do.
Do	Marco Polo	do			179 51	do	Do.
Do	Martha	do			357 85	do	Do.
Do	Atlantic	do			88 50	do	Do.
Do	Isaac Webb	do			38 75	do	Do.
Do	Adriatic	do			86 83	do	Do.
Do	Yorktown	do	146 41				
Do	Resolute	do	25 41	a 159,	273 19	do	Do.
Do	Yorktown	do			189 73	do	Do.
Do	Union	do	105 03				
Do	Victoria	do	83 49	a 159,	299 75	do	Do.
Do	do	do	67 52				
Do	Astronom	do	185 13	a 156,	514 57	do	Do.
Do	Victoria	do	77 20				
Do	Lone Star	do			309 49	do	Do.
Do	American Eagle	do	83 49				
Do	Astronom	do	67 76	a 160,	423 98	do	Do.
Do	American Eagle	do	113 74				
Do	do	do	42 11				
Do	Cornelius Grinnell	do	41 62	a 161,	203 39	do	Do.
Do	Plymouth Rock	do	42 59				
Do	Cornelius Grinnell	do			78 34	do	Do.
Do	John Bright	do	43 56				
Do	Patrick Henry	do	83 50	a 157,	300 64	do	Do.
Do	Daniel Webster	do	64 43				
Do	Plymouth Rock	do			11 43	do	Do.
Do	Underwriter	do			162 43	do	Do.
Do	Orient	do			49 23	do	Do.
Do	Plymouth Rock	do	102 55				
Do	Guy Mannering	do	19 96	a 168,	289 67	do	Do.
Do	Cornelius Grinnell	do	49 91				
Do	Guy Mannering	do			89 38	do	Do.
Do	Wild Hunter	do			47 65	do	Do.
Do	Gaus	do	29 04				
Do	Wild Hunter	do	12 71	a 172,	121 76	do	Do.
Do	Gaus	do	29 04				
Do	Wild Hunter	do			210 96	do	Do.

Claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.		Filed by—	Date of filing.
Naylor & Co., by B. Schlesinger	Hudson	Insurance company not named; supposed to be foreign.	$7 26, 6 05 } a 190,	$25 29	Joshua Nickerson	May 4, 1874.
Do	E. W. Stetson	do				
Do	Golden Hind	do		22 99	do	Do.
Do	do	do	6 41, 27 83 } a 197,	67 45	do	Do.
Do	E. W. Stetson	do				
Do	Adriatic	do		100 19	do	Do.
Do	Victoria	do		62 54	do	Do.
Do	Plymouth Rock	do		40 01	do	Do.
Do	R. A. Hiern	do		52 92	do	Do.
Do	Enoch Train	do		71 15	do	Do.
Do	Australia	do		149 85	do	Do.
Do	Rhine	do		70 99	do	Do.
Do	Columbia	do		53 43	do	Do.
Do	Mary Alice	do		55 17	do	Do.
Do	Hudson	do		152 95	do	Do.
Do	Lizzie Moses	do	32 18, 45 01 } a 226,	174 45	do	Do.
Do	Hudson	do				
Do	E. W. Stetson	do		313 87	do	Do.
Do	Celestial Empire	do		644 20	do	Do.
Do	Tonawanda	do		48 01	do	Do.
Do	Alexander Marshall	do		28 31	do	Do.
Do	Victoria	do		75 91	do	Do.
Do	City of Boston	do		1,678 03	do	Do.
Do	American Eagle	do		57 90	do	Do.
Do	Plymouth Rock	do		259 52	do	Do.
Do	Daniel Webster	do		150 79	do	Do.
Do	Southampton	do		29 01	do	Do.
Do	Helen Sands	do	12 28, 22 63 } a 147,	51 32	do	Do.
Do	John Bright	do				
Do	do	do		2 20	do	Do.
Do	Helen Sands	do		6 80	do	Do.
Do	Resolute	do	6 35, 5 59, 3 77 } a 173,	27 18	do	Do.
Do	Great Western	do				
Do	City of New York	do				
Do	North America	do		9 60	do	Do.
Do	E. W. Stetson	do		4 82	do	Do.
Do	William Nelson	do	60 20, 21 54 } a 180,	147-13	do	Do.
Do	Energy	do				
Do	Ironside	do		43 84	do	Do.
Do	do	do	5 16, 2 44, 2 18 } a 190,	18 58	do	Do.
Do	Hudson	do				
Do	William Nelson	do				
Do	Resolute	Atlantic Mutual Company		212 50	do	Do.
Do	Mont Blanc	do		220 00	do	Do.

Do.	Henry Clarke	do	250 00	Do.
Do.	Amazon	do	100 00	Do.
Do.	Southampton	do	45 00	Do.
Do.	James E. Ward	do	45 00	Do.
Do.	Neptune	do	10 00	Do.
Do.	Memee	do	20 00	Do.
Do.	Cornelius Grinnell	do	80 00	Do.
Do.	Berlin	do	65 00	Do.
Do.	Kitty Floyd	do	115 00	Do.
Do.	Addison	do	85 00	Do.
Do.	Sultana	do	28 00	Do.
Do.	Margaret Evans	do	53 00	Do.
Do.	Yorktown	do	127 20	Do.
Do.	Vanguard	Great Western Company	18 00	Do.
Do.	Great Western	do	15 00	Do.
Do.	Harraseekett	do	16 00	Do.
Do.	Lancaster	N. E. Mutual Company	131 60	Do.
Do.	Southampton	do	63 00	Do.
Do.	R. S. Ely	do	93 00	Do.
Do.	Caravan	do	127 50	Do.
Do.	Glad Tidings	do	33 75	Do.
Do.	Alice Ball	do	240 00	Do.
Do.	North Atlantic	do	8 50	Do.
Do.	Mont Blanc	Merchants', (Boston)	75 00	Do.
Do.	Henry Clarke	do	75 00	Do.
Do.	A. Norwood	do	40 00	Do.
Do.	do	do	43 50	Do.
Do.	President Fillmore	do	60 50	Do.
Do.	do	do	31 50	Do.
Do.	Harraseekett	do	13 50	Do.
Do.	Byzantium	do	26 50	Do.
Do.	Dorcas Prince	do	26 50	Do.
Do.	Resolute	Sun Mutual	212 50	Do.
Do.	Henry Clarke	do	250 00	Do.
Do.	Mont Blanc	do	220 00	Do.
Do.	James E. Ward	do	58 00	Do.
Do.	Southampton	do	59 00	Do.
Do.	Cornelius Grinnell	do	75 00	Do.
Do.	Amazon	do	160 00	Do.
Do.	Meuse	do	320 00	Do.
Do.	Neptune	do	6 00	Do.
Do.	Spindum	do	10 00	Do.
Do.	Guy Mannering	do	43 75	Do.
Do.	Adelaide	do	43 75	Do.
Do.	Czarina	do	296 20	Do.
Do.	Isaac Webb	do	28 00	Do.
Do.	Marathon	do	110 00	Do.
Do.	Endymion	do	2 75	Do.
Do.	American Eagle	do	2 75	Do.
Do.	Sir Robert Peel	do	75	Do.
Do.	Free Trade	do	16 00	Do.
Do.	Constellation	do	14 75	Do.

Claims for war premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872.—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.	Filed by—	Date of filing.
Naylor & Co., by B. Schlesinger	Susan	Sun Mutual	$4 25	Joshua Nickerson	May 4, 1874.
Do	Neptune	do	12	do	Do.
Do	J. R Keeler	do	8 50	do	Do.
Do	Dorcas Prince	do	53 50	do	Do.
Do	E. Wilder Farley	do	31 50	do	Do.
Do	Daniel Webster	do	48 00	do	Do.
Do	Southampton	do	555 00	do	Do.
Do	J. A. Stamler	do	312 00	do	Do.
Do	Villa Franca	do	96 00	do	Do.
Do	Byzantium	do	9 00	do	Do.
Do	Daniel Webster	do	2 70	do	Do.
Do	Dorcas Prince	do	18 09	do	Do.
Do	Southampton	do	35 10	do	Do.
Do	Darmstadt Bank	do	10 00	do	Do.
Do	Moyne	do	255 00	do	Do.
Do	Kitty Floyd	do	255 00	do	Do.
Do	Liverpool	do	273 00	do	Do.
Do	Sunbeam	do	135 00	do	Do.
Do	Johann Wilhelm	do	13 50	do	Do.
Do	Mogul	do	112 00	do	Do.
Do	Caravan	do	21 25	do	Do.
Do	R. S. Ely	do	15 50	do	Do.
Do	Glad Tidings	do	5 63	do	Do.
Do	Aurora	do	240 00	do	Do.
Do	Robena	do	108 00	do	Do.
Do	Jane Doggett	do	107 00	do	Do.
Do	Fawn	do	34 00	do	Do.
Do	Yorktown	do	210 00	do	Do.
Do	J. S. De Wolf	do	10 50	do	Do.
Do	Orient	do	10 26	do	Do.
Do	Mogul	do	11 28	do	Do.
Do	Kitty Floyd	do	20 40	do	Do.
Do	Liverpool	do	28 56	do	Do.
Do	Sunbeam	do	14 16	do	Do.
Do	Yorktown	do	20 00	do	Do.
Do	Caravan	do	12 16	do	Do.
Do	Aurora	do	28 48	do	Do.
Do	Alice Ball	do	720 00	do	Do.
Do	E. W. Stetson	do	420 00	do	Do.
Do	Mogul	do	325 65	do	Do.
Do	Robena	do	268 35	do	Do.
Do	Ironsides	do	287 50	do	Do.
Do	George Washington	do	212 50	do	Do.
Do	American Eagle	do	375 00	do	Do.
Do	Favorite	do	9 50	do	Do.

170	[illegible]	do	375 00	
	Favorite	do	9 50	
Do	Joseph	do	31 69	do
Do	David Hoadley	do	1 00	do
Do	Maid of Orleans	do	6 50	do
Do	R. S. Ely	do	16 00	do
Do	Caravan	do	20 00	do
Do	Glad Tidings	do	7 00	do
Do	Alice Ball	do	60 00	do
Do	Favorite	do	9 50	do
Do	Orpheus	do	25 50	do
Do	Windward	do	26 00	do
Do	Lawrence	do	26 00	do
Do	Linda	do	16 00	do
Do	Free Trade	do	10 00	do
Do	Otis Norcross	do	25 50	do
Do	Thomas Dunham	do	110 00	do
Do	North Star	do	6 00	do
Do	Saginaw	do	13 57	do
Do	Galatea	do	19 00	do
Do	Isaac Webb	do	36 00	do
Do	Governor Morton	do	27 00	do
Do	Sunrise	do	21 40	do
Do	Criterion	do	30 00	do
Do	do	do	11 25	do
Do	Intrepid	do	3 75	do
Do	Baltimore	do	110 00	do
Do	Harris	do	44 27	do
Do	Neptune	do	12 00	do
Do	King Philip	do	56 00	do
Do	Courser	do	35 75	do
Do	S. C. Grant	Alliance Mutual	27 00	do
Do	do	do	27 00	do
Do	Herald of the Morning	do	49 50	do
Do	Commodore	do	31 50	do
Do	do	do	29 25	do
Do	Winfield Scott	do	32 86	do
Do	Otis Norcross	do	47 88	do
Do	Lydia Skofield	do	26 46	do
Do	Governor Langdon	do	22 23	do
Do	Brewster	do	58 70	do
Do	Danube	do	72 45	do
Do	do	do	64 68	do
Do	Shattemuc	do	44 66	do
Do	Gardiner Colby	do	6 75	do
Do	Aureola	do	41 04	do
Do	Akbar	do	6 95	do
Do	Charles Cooper	do	26 91	do
Do	General Grant	do	138 70	do
Do	Charles Cooper	do	5 86	do
Do	General Grant	do	48 59	do
Do	William Wilcox	do	26 50	do
Do	Seaman's Bride	do	78 44	do
Do	do	do	6 27	do

Claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.	Filed by—	Date of filing.
Naylor & Co., by B. Schlesinger	Merrimac	Alliance Mutual	$21 93	Joshua Nickerson	May 4, 1874.
Do	Ocean Queen	do	20 85	do	Do.
Do	Fleetford	do	28 57	do	Do.
F. A. Hirsch	Anglo-Saxon	do	45 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Boylston Fire and Marine	45 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Manufacturers	210 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	240 00	do	Do.
Do	Longwood	Sun Mutual	118 98	do	Do.
Do	Meteor		395 33	do	Do.
Do	Campanero		251 30	do	Do.
Do	do		107 93	do	Do.
Do	Sunla		105 16	do	Do.
Foster, Pierce & Co	Cheatham	N. E (?)	1 35	Bradford and Folger	Nov. 10, 1873.
Do	Argean	do	3 75	do	Do.
Do	Minnie Eddy	do	3 63	do	Do.
Do	Sardinia	do	6 25	do	Do.
Do	John Airless	do	12 00	do	Do.
Do	Windward	do	3 75	do	Do.
Do	Dashing Wave	do	48 00	do	Do.
Do	Derby	do	90 00	do	Do.
Do	Maverick	do	59 55	do	Do.
Do	Clara Mene	do	45 00	do	Do.
Do	Garibaldi	do	63 00	do	Do.
Do	White Swallow	do	81 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of 11th January	do	175 00	do	Do.
Do	Frank	do	6 40	do	Do.
Do	Anna F. Schmidt	do	25 00	do	Do.
Do	Martha Cobb	do	125 00	do	Do.
Do	Midnight	do	48 00	do	Do.
Do	Stars and Stripes	do	66 00	do	Do.
Do	Mary Ogden	do	42 00	do	Do.
Do	Napier	do	90 00	do	Do.
Do	Free Trade	do	108 00	do	Do.
Do	Kit Carson	do	75 00	do	Do.
Do	N. M. Peck	do	60 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of 11th	do	125 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of 21st	do	125 00	do	Do.
Do	Taryore	do	168 00	do	Do.
Do	Mary L. Sutton	do	105 00	do	Do.
Do	Hoogley	do	66 00	do	Do.
Do	Lawrence Brown	do	30 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of 11th	do	50 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of 21st	do	150 00	do	Do.
Do	Black Hawk	do	98 00	do	Do.
Do	Sea Lark	do	28 00	do	Do.

Do	Harry of the West	do	161 00	Do.
Do	Steamer of March 21	do	125 00	Do.
Do	Arthur Pickering	do	6 25	Do.
Do	Conquest	do	45 00	Do.
Do	Windward	do	70 00	Do.
Do	Crown Prince	do	125 00	Do.
Do	S. C. Grant	Pac. (?)	450 00	Do.
Do	Webfoot	Col. (?)	108 00	Do.
Do	Commodore	do	90 00	Do.
Do	Herald of the Morning	do	150 00	Do.
Do	Donati	do	75 00	Do.
Do	Winfield Scott	do	379 50	Do.
Do	Syren	do	42 00	Do.
Do	Young America	do	30 00	Do.
Do	Star	do	36 00	Do.
Do	Courier	do	96 72	Do.
Do	Lady Washington	do	81 60	Do.
Do	Brewster	do	249 00	Do.
Do	Flying Eagle	do	393 00	Do.
Do	David Crocket	do	350 00	Do.
Do	Logan	do	350 00	Do.
Do	Sunny Side	do	37 50	Do.
Do	Lydia Skolfield	do	290 00	Do.
Do	George Langdon	do	372 50	Do.
Do	City of Boston	do	70 00	Do.
Do	Brewster	do	210 00	Do.
Do	Electric Spark	do	348 00	Do.
Do	Conqueror	do	3 75	Do.
Do	Success	do	369 00	Do.
Do	Danube	do	132 00	Do.
Do	Skylark	do	619 02	Do.
Do	Guiding Star	do	633 00	Do.
Do	Kleber	do	2 70	Do.
Do	Hourtan	do	7 25	Do.
Do	James R. Keeler	do	301 35	Do.
Do	Shuteman	Sun (?)	259 05	Do.
Do	Swallow	do	418 88	Do.
Do	Lookout	do	298 43	Do.
Do	Newton	do	326 70	Do.
Do	Volunteer	do	316 13	Do.
Do	Hornet	do	388 00	Do.
Do	Messenger	do	210 00	Do.
Do	Gardner Colby	Col. (?)	270 00	Do.
Do	Lottie	do	2 40	Do.
Do	Golden Fleece	do	208 50	Do.
Do	Rattler	do	174 00	Do.
Do	Otis Norcross	New Eng. (?)	480 00	Do.
Do	Gardner Colby	Sun (?)	315 00	Do.
Do	William Wilcox	do	38 50	Do.
Do	Akbar	do	504 00	Do.
Do	Charger	do	285 25	Do.
Do	Panama	do	175 00	Do.

Claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.	Filed by—	Date of filing.
Foster Pierce & Co	Whistler	Sun (?)	$56 25	Bradford & Folger	Nov. 10, 1873.
Do	Garibaldi	Col. (?)	120 00	do	Do.
Do	Charles Cooper	do	85 50	do	Do.
Do	Akbar	do	36 00	do	Do.
Do	General Grant	Sun (?)	165 00	do	Do.
Do	Winged Arrow	do	195 00	do	Do.
Do	Rival	do	540 00	do	Do.
Do	Daniel Marcy	do	342 00	do	Do.
Do	Seaman's Bride	Col. (?)	117 50	do	Do.
Do	Winged Hunter	do	560 00	do	Do.
Do	Mary L. Sutton	do	107 50	do	Do.
Do	C. S. Pennell	do	220 00	do	Do.
Do	Alice Ball	do	107 50	do	Do.
Do	Helvetia	do	210 00	do	Do.
Do	Invincible	do	50 00	do	Do.
Do	Pocahontas	do	215 00	do	Do.
Do	Merrimac	do	575 00	do	Do.
Do	Moonbeam	do	60 00	do	Do.
Do	Marium	do	150 00	do	Do.
Do	Daring	do	40 00	do	Do.
Do	Andrew Jackson	do	296 00	do	Do.
Do	Mary Ogden	do	210 00	do	Do.
Do	Invincible	do	20 00	do	Do.
Do	Aureola	do	12 00	do	Do.
Do	Young America	do	280 00	do	Do.
Do	Starlight	Sun (?)	30 00	do	Do.
Do	Conquest	do	178 50	do	Do.
Do	Flying Eagle	Col. (?)	133 00	do	Do.
Do	Herald of the Morning	do	176 00	do	Do.
Do	Fleetford	do	93 00	do	Do.
Do	Cremorne	do	380 00	do	Do.
Do	David Crockett	do	79 50	do	Do.
Do	Sea Serpent	Sun (?)	129 00	do	Do.
Do	Archer	do	142 50	do	Do.
Do	Herald of the Morning	do	30 00	do	Do.
Do	Golden Fleece	do	498 00	do	Do.
Do	Harvest Moon	do	17 00	do	Do.
Do	Moonlight	do	16 50	do	Do.
Do	Hornet	do	12 00	do	Do.
Do	Almira Coombs	do	15 00	do	Do.
Do	Starlight	do	141 00	do	Do.
Chapman & Flint	Saint Mark	Columbian Insurance Co., N. Y.	826 25	James W. Elwell & Co	Mar. 25, 1874.
Do	Frank Flint	do	1,001 25	do	Do.
Do	Saint Mark	do	251 25	do	Do.
Do	Saint James	do	1,751 25	do	Do.

Do	do	do	721 25	do	Do.
Do	Frank Flint	do	501 25	do	Do.
Do	do	do	375 00	do	Do.
Do	Saint Mark	Mercantile Mut., N. Y	226 25	do	Do.
Do	do	Neptune Insurance Co., N. Y	401 25	do	Do.
Do	do	Washington Marine, N. Y	401 25	do	Do.
Do	do	Great Western Ins. Co., N. Y	1,001 25	do	Do.
Do	Frank Flint	Columbian Insurance Co., N. Y	438 75	do	Do.
Do	Saint James	do	76 25	do	Do.
Do	do	Washington Marine, N. Y	46 25	do	Do.
Hon. Ed. O'Brien	Ed. O'Brien	Columbian Insurance Co., N. Y	851 25	do	Do.
Do	do	do	875 00	do	Do.
Do	S. Carling	do	676 25	do	Do.
Do	do	do	201 25	do	Do.
Do	do	do	876 25	do	Do.
Do	Ed. O'Brien	do	1,000 00	do	Do.
Do	Carrie Melvin	do	22 25	do	Do.
Do	Ed. O'Brien	do	676 25	do	Do.
Do	S. Carling	do	376 25	do	Do.
Do	Mary O'Brien	do	151 25	do	Do.
Do	S. Carling	do	375 00	do	Do.
Do	Ed. O'Brien	Washington Marine, New York	251 25	do	Do.
Do	do	do	226 25	do	Do.
Do	do	Neptune Ins. Co., New York.	251 25	do	Do.
Do	do	Great Western Insurance Company, New York.	1,001 25	do	Do.
Do	Mary O'Brien	Equitable Ins. Co., New York.	226 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	151 00	do	Do.
Willetts & Co	Quickstep	Insurance company not given	90 00	Darling & Davis	Oct. 15, 1873.
Do	Osborn Howes	do	200 00	do	Do.
Do	Rattler	do	6 25	do	Do.
Do	Swallow	do	2 50	do	Do.
Do	M. Livingston	do	33 00	do	Do.
Do	Wellington	do	40 00	do	Do.
Do	Josiah Hale	do	24 00	do	Do.
Do	Mary L. Sutton	do	100 00	do	Do.
Do	Andrew Jackson	do	100 00	do	Do.
Do	Flight	do	43 75	do	Do.
Do	do	do	10 00	do	Do.
Do	David Crockett	do	36 00	do	Do.
Do	Indian Queen	do	18 00	do	Do.
Do	David Crockett	do	22 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	17 28	do	Do.
Do	Haze	do	9 00	do	Do.
Do	Ariel	do	90 00	do	Do.
Do	B. F. Hoxie	do	53 68	do	Do.
Do	Scotland	do	70 00	do	Do.
Do	Kate Brigham	do	67 50	do	Do.
Do	Prima Donna	do	15 00	do	Do.
Do	Xantho	do	16 00	do	Do.
Do	Lookout	do	102 00	do	Do.
Do	Garabaldi	do	21 00	do	Do.

Claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount	Filed by—	Date of filing.
Willetts & Co	Drummond	Insurance company not given	$90 00	Darling & Davis	Oct. 15, 1873.
Do	Ariel	do	75 00	do	Do.
Do	Magdalena	do	78 00	do	Do.
Do	Napier	do	100 00	do	Do.
Do	Caroline	do	13 50	do	Do.
Do	Charger	do	80 00	do	Do.
Do	Napier	do	30 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	40 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	162 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	67 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	42 50	do	Do.
Do	Martha Cobb	do	82 50	do	Do.
Do	Napier	do	34 66	do	Do.
Do	Free Trade	do	25 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	15 30	do	Do.
Do	Mary Ogden	do	40 00	do	Do.
Do	Free Trade	do	11 25	do	Do.
Do	do	do	11 25	do	Do.
Do	Mary Ogden	do	2 28	do	Do.
Do	Mary Evans	do	32 00	do	Do.
Do	Mary L. Sutton	do	114 66	do	Do.
Do	Wells, Fargo & Co	do	12 25	do	Do.
Do	Crown Point	do	96 00	do	Do.
Do	Conquest	do	390 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	39 00	do	Do.
Do	Windward	do	88 00	do	Do.
Do	Lawrence	do	8 00	do	Do.
Do	Xantho	do	24 00	do	Do.
Do	Lawrence	do	146 25	do	Do.
Do	do	do	12 00	do	Do.
Do	David Crockett	do	16 00	do	Do.
Do	Wells, Fargo & Co	do	22 00	do	Do.
Do	Logan	do	105 00	do	Do.
Do	Wells, Fargo & Co	do	60 50	do	Do.
Do	Courante	do	240 00	do	Do.
Do	Star of the Union	do	22 75	do	Do.
Do	Lookout	do	35 00	do	Do.
Do	Vitula	do	45 00	do	Do.
Do	American Eagle	do	87 50	do	Do.
Do	Louisiana	do	18 75	do	Do.
Do	Prima Donna	do	150 00	do	Do.
Do	Pocahontas	do	62 50	do	Do.
Do	Bolivia	do	5 00	do	Do.
Do	California	do	48 00	do	Do.
Do	King Philip	do	44 00	do	Do.

Do	California	do	240 00	do	Do.
Do	Norway	do	160 00	do	Do.
Do	Live Oak	do	30 00	do	Do.
Do	A. Jackson	do	36 00	do	Do.
Do	Live Oak	do	44 00	do	Do.
Do	Woodlawn	do	27 50	do	Do.
Do	W. B. Dinsmore	do	210 00	do	Do.
Do	Cremorne	do	210 00	do	Do.
Do	Wells, Fargo & Co	do	6 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	20 00	do	Do.
Do	George Raynor	do	27 50	do	Do.
Do	David Crockett	do	19 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	9 00	do	Do.
Do	American Eagle	do	27 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	6 00	do	Do.
Do	Cyclone	do	15 00	do	Do.
Do	E. Drummond	do	15·75	do	Do.
Do	Ocean Queen	do	65 00	do	Do.
Do	John Bright	do	48 00	do	Do.
Do	North Star	do	65 00	do	Do.
Do	Reynard	do	70 00	do	Do.
Do	Bolivia	do	35 00	do	Do.
Do	Costa Rica	do	4 37	do	Do.
Do	North Star	do	8 75	do	Do.
Do	Galatea	do	60 00	do	Do.
Do	Silas Fish	do	60 00	do	Do.
Do	American Eagle	do	26 25	do	Do.
Do	Endeavor	do	54 00	do	Do.
Do	White Swallow	do	17 50	do	Do.
Do	W. Ogden	do	17 50	do	Do.
Do	Rattler	do	17 50	do	Do.
Do	Dreadnaught	do	12 00	do	Do.
Do	Laurens	do	25 00	do	Do.
H. D. & J. W. Brookman		do	5,235 75	Lawson & Walker	Do. 1, 1872
Jacob McClellan	William Woodbury	do	1,431 67	Jacob McClellan	Sept. 9, 1873
Do	George Turner	do	633 75	do	Jan.
Do	Portland	do	802 00	do	Do.
James Butler	Simoda	Manufacturers' Insurance Co	226 00	Edward R. Tyler	Do. 6, 1873
Do	do	do	346 00	do	Sept. 2
Do	do	Washington Insurance Company	321 00	do	Do.
Do	do	New England M. M. Company	301 00	do	Do.
Do	Keystone	Manufacturers' Insurance Co	151 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	76 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Washington Insurance Company	401 00	do	Do.
Samuel Watts	General Berry	N. E. Mutual Insurance Company	150 50	Samuel Watts	Do. 5, 1874
Do	do	do	250 00	do	Do2
Do	do	do	201 00	do	Feb.
Do	do	do	256 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	226 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Equitable Safety	101 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	323 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	301 00	do	Do.

Claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.	Filed by—	Date of filing.
Samuel Watts	General Berry	Washington Insurance Company	$201 00	Samuel Watts	Feb. 25, 1874.
Do	do	do	15 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	51 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	140 50	do	Do.
Do	do	Neptune	301 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Equitable Safety	301 00	do	Do.
Do	Montpelier	New England Mutual	301 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Equitable Safety	301 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	301 00	do	Do.
Do	do	New England Mutual	301 00	do	Do.
Do	do	N. E. Mutual Insurance Co	176 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Washington Insurance Company	151 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	91 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	301 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Franklin Insurance Company	150 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	201 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Neptune Insurance Company	226 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	106 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	301 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	71 00	do	Do.
Do	Colonel Adams	N. E. Mutual Insurance Co	326 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	121 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Washington Insurance Company	201 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	26 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Alliance Insurance Company	121 00	do	Do.
Do	Mary O'Brien	N. E. Mutual Insurance Co	140 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	81 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Equitable Safety Insurance Co	140 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	100 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Neptune Insurance Company	81 75	do	Do.
Do	S. Curling	N. E. Mutual Insurance Co	270 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	100 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	126 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Washington Insurance Company	251 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Equitable Safety Insurance Co	270 00	do	Do.
Do	B. Webb	N. E. Mutual Insurance Co	201 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	445 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Franklin Insurance Company	63 50	do	Do.
Do	do	do	101 00	do	Do.
Do	James Nesmith	N. E. Mutual Insurance Co	600 00	do	Do.
Do	do	Washington Insurance Company	332 50	do	Do.
Do	Juventa	N. E. Mutual Insurance Co	180 00	do	Do.
Do	Samuel Watts	do	31 00	do	Do.
Do		do	61 00	do	Do.
Do		do	60 00	do	Do.

		do		Do.
Do	do	do	24 00	Do.
Do	do	do	181 00	Do.
Do	do	do	105 00	Do.
Do	William Flint	Equitable Safety Insurance Co.	46 00	Do.
Do	Seventy-Six	N. E. Mutual Insurance Co	61 00	Do.
Do	do	do	81 00	Do.
Do	Emily Fowler	do	61 00	Do.
Do	Colonel Adams	L. E. Airsinck	725 00	Do.
L. P. Gilchrist, by Samuel Watts, administrator.	Montebello	Washington Insurance Company.	241 00	Do.
Do	Sebastian Cabot	N. E. Mutual Insurance Co	101 00	Do.
Do	Singapore	do	151 00	Do.
Do	do	Columbian Insurance Company	76 00	Do.
Do	do	Washington Insurance Company.	38 75	Do.
Holmes, Goodwin & Co	Crown Point	Insurance company not given	115 00	P. B. Holmes Dec. 3, 1873.
Do	Donati	do	26 00	Do.
Do	S. C. Grant	do	15 00	Do.
Do	Windward	do	87 50	Do.
Do	Donati	do	175 00	Do.
Do	Steamer of May 15	do	17 50	Do.
Do	Steamer of May 1	do	11 00	Do.
Do	Windward	do	100 00	Do.
Do	Crown Point	do	30 00	Do.
Do	Commodore	do	176 00	Do.
Do	Young America	do	116 00	Do.
Do	Donati	do	54 00	Do.
Do	Winfield Scott	do	34 00	Do.
Do	Herald of the Morning	do	74 00	Do.
Do	Courier	do	134 00	Do.
Do	David Crockett	do	146 00	Do.
Do	Syren	do	138 00	Do.
Do	Harry of the West	do	128 00	Do.
Do	Conquest	do	68 00	Do.
Do	Hoogley	do	100 00	Do.
Do	Black Hawk	do	260 00	Do.
Do	Tanjore	do	280 00	Do.
Do	Mary L. Sutton	do	260 00	Do.
Do	Stars and Stripes	do	220 00	Do.
Do	Otis Norcross	do	78 00	Do.
Do	George Peabody	do	120 00	Do.
Do	Smyrniot	do	150 00	Do.
Do	Logan	do	656 88	Do.
Do	Steamer of July 22	do	37 50	Do.
Do	Lydia Skolfield	do	973 50	Do.
Do	Lady Washington	do	912 00	Do.
Do	E. Drummond	do	40 00	Do.
Do	Ianthe	do	54 00	Do.
Do	Flying Eagle	do	615 00	Do.
Do	Electric Spark	do	319 55	Do.
Do	Danube	do	332 20	Do.
Do	Jane R. Keeler	do	346 50	Do.
Do	Skylark	do	530 75	Do.

Claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.	Filed by—	Date of filing.
Holmes, Goodwin & Co	Success	Insurance company not given	$751 80	P. B. Holmes	Dec. 3, 1873.
Do	Lookout	do	352 00	do	Do.
Do	Guiding Star	do	191 40	do	Do.
Do	Success	do	41 91	do	Do.
Do	Electric Spark	do	44 00	do	Do.
Do	Swallow	do	325 00	do	Do.
Do	Guiding Star	do	40 00	do	Do.
Do	Nemtau	do	445 00	do	Do.
Do	Hornet	do	320 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of November 13	do	28 50	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of November 13	do	17 10	do	Do.
Do	Skatesmuc	do	600 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of December 23	do	15 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of December 13	do	3 00	do	Do.
Do	William Wilcox	do	270 00	do	Do.
Do	Charger	do	363 00	do	Do.
Do	Golden Fleece	do	537 50	do	Do.
Do	Volunteer	do	98 75	do	Do.
Do	Gardner Colby	do	270 00	do	Do.
Do	Garibaldi	do	279 00	do	Do.
Do	Messenger	do	474 00	do	Do.
Do	Rattler	do	139 50	do	Do.
Do	S. G. Glover	do	27 00	do	Do.
Do	Whistler	do	127 50	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of February 13	do	11 25	do	Do.
Do	Sunrise	do	3 00	do	Do.
Do	General Grant	do	300 00	do	Do.
Do	Winged Arrow	do	276 00	do	Do.
Do	Daniel Marcy	do	501 00	do	Do.
Do	Bolivia	do	20 00	do	Do.
Do	Mary L. Sutton	do	160 00	do	Do.
Do	Charles Cooper	do	90 00	do	Do.
Do	Akbar	do	420 00	do	Do.
Do	Rival	do	129 00	do	Do.
Do	C. S. Pennell	do	310 00	do	Do.
Do	Charger	do	13 50	do	Do.
Do	Ariel	do	10 67	do	Do.
Do	Panama	do	181 50	do	Do.
Do	Seaman's Bride	do	240 00	do	Do.
Do	Winged Hunter	do	300 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of April 6	do	13 50	do	Do.
Do	Alice Ball	do	261 00	do	Do.
Do	Invincible	do	144 00	do	Do.
Do	Merrimac	do	495 00	do	Do.
Do	Charger	do	5 25	do	Do.

Do	Steamer of April 13	do	12 75	Do.
Do	Steamer of May 3	do	8 25	Do.
Do	Ariel	do	5 62	Do.
Do	Moonbeam	do	360 00	Do.
Do	Winged Hunter	do	9 00	Do.
Do	Champion	do	19 50	Do.
Do	Steamer of May 13	do	21 00	Do.
Do	Daring	do	216 25	Do.
Do	Steamer of May 23	do	13 75	Do.
Do	Pocahontas	do	500 00	Do.
Do	Helvetia	do	312 50	Do.
Do	Andrew Jackson	do	491 00	Do.
Do	Mary Ogden	do	347 00	Do.
Do	Marmion	do	180 00	Do.
Do	Aureola	do	34 00	Do.
Do	Steamer of June 13	do	13 00	Do.
Do	Alice Ball	do	26 00	Do.
Do	Steamer of July 6	do	12 00	Do.
Do	Young America	do	900 00	Do.
Do	Starlight	do	19 00	Do.
Do	Arabia	do	31 00	Do.
Do	Cremorne	do	600 00	Do.
Do	Arabia	do	5 60	Do.
Do	Fleetford	do	520 00	Do.
Do	Young America	do	100 00	Do.
Do	Steamer of August 23	do	12 15	Do.
Do	D. Crockett	do	380 00	Do.
Do	Conquest	do	27 20	Do.
Do	Herald of the Morning	do	80 00	Do.
Do	Charter Oak	do	102 00	Do.
Do	Thatcher Magoun	do	660 00	Do.
Do	Flying Eagle	do	2 00	Do.
Do	Steamer of September 13	do	7 00	Do.
Do	Steamer of September 23	do	11 00	Do.
Do	North Star	do	7 00	Do.
Do	Sea Serpent	do	216 75	Do.
Do	Hornet	do	146 25	Do.
Do	Moonlight	do	199 50	Do.
Do	Steamer of November 3	do	8 00	Do.
Do	Ocean Queen	do	10 00	Do.
Do	Cremorne	do	15 75	Do.
Do	Twilight	do	165 00	Do.
Do	Steamer of December 3	do	12 00	Do.
Do	Golden Fleece	do	33 75	Do.
Do	Steamer of January 23	do	9 00	Do.
Do	Mary	do	360 00	Do.
Do	Panama	do	234 00	Do.
Do	Lookout	do	127 50	Do.
Do	Chieftain	do	350 00	Do.
Do	H. Bingham	do	83 75	Do.
Do	War Hawk	do	10 94	Do.
Do	Charger	do	7 75	Do.

Claims for war-premiums filed subsequent to May 15, 1872—Continued.

Claimant.	Name of vessel.	Insured in—	Amount.	Filed by—	Date of filing.
Holmes, Goodwin & Co	Silas Fish	Insurance company not given	$145 00	P. B. Holmes	Dec. 3, 1873.
Do	Galatea	do	155 00	do	Do.
Do	Garibaldi	do	161 80	do	Do.
Do	Sacramento	do	150 00	do	Do.
Do	Kate Dyer	do	161 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of March 13	do	13 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of March 23	do	8 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	7 00	do	Do.
Do	Black Hawk	do	121 60	do	Do.
Do	Silas Fish	do	8 00	do	Do.
Do	Costa Rica	do	4 00	do	Do.
Do	Steamer of April 13	do	5 50	do	Do.
Do	Robin Hood	do	27 00	do	Do.
Do	Black Hawk	do	10 00	do	Do.
Do	do	do	10 50	do	Do.
Do	Garibaldi	do	7 00	do	Do.
Do	Endeavor	do	27 50	do	Do.
Do	Ladoga	do	11 50	do	Do.
Do	Charles Luling	do	1 75	do	Do.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 271.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES RELATIVE TO INVESTIGATIONS BY STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

MAY 11, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on the Rules and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JAMES WILSON, on leave, introduced the following

RESOLUTION:

Whereas the best interests of the country require that the standing committees of the House that are in such great measure responsible for legislation have the clearest light possible, the greatest facilities practicable, and the amplest authority over all matters referred to them, that the rapidly-growing interests of the Government in all its departments may be admonished of the power to investigate without the notice consequent upon a debate in the House, and that committees may exercise the power in matters necessary to their information, but not justifying the excitement resulting from an order to investigate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Rules be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending our standing rules that each standing committee of the House have power to send for persons and papers without an order of the House.

C

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 272.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[To accompany bill H. R. 3333.]

MAY 11, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, authorized by you to build a national highway across the continent from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, beg leave to present to your honorable body an account of our stewardship, and to take your orders in regard to a prosecution of the trust.

Twenty years ago the people of the United States expressed their desire to have a military, commercial, and political road across the national territory upon the shortest line favored with the best climate and the most productive soil, and supplemented with the advantages of numerous navigable rivers, forests of timber, deposits of coal, and veins of the precious and useful metals. The expression of this desire is of record in the resolutions of boards of trades and chambers of commerce in the large cities of one-half of the United States, in the demands of the contemporary press, in the resolves of State and territorial legislatures, and of public meetings of merchants, farmers, capitalists, transporters, and manufacturers.

The intelligent public sentiment which thus instructed the people's representatives would promptly have been respected and obeyed had not the doctrine of the necessity of equilibrium in the development of the Southern and the Northern States then prevailed.

The financial revulsion of 1857 paralyzed the effort to overcome with private capital the political decision then made, that the Northern Pacific Railroad alone should not be built. Before the country fully recovered from this disaster, the majority of the Southern States broke out of the Union, and the remaining States were plunged into a war to maintain the integrity of the republic.

In the midst of the contest, and in the full of the sacrifice of life and property, the policy of tying with bands of iron the States on the Pacific Slope to the Atlantic and Middle States obtained, and aid to build the connecting Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads was liberally voted by Congress.

It was not till 1864 that the popular demand for the construction of that line of transcontinental road, which of the three examined by the Army officers and the War Department's engineers and agents had been most favorably reported on and recommended, was finally obeyed by the Government. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company was chartered on the 2d day of July of that year. In aid of its construction, Congress granted lands on each side of its proposed line, but it refused at that time to grant to it the aid in bonds given to the Union and Central Pacific Roads, or lend to it otherwise the public credit.

The organic act of the Northern Pacific Railroad contained at its heart two defects. It is immaterial whether they were inserted in ignorance or by design, whether they were assented to in the desperately enthusiastic thought that they would enhance the popularity of the enterprise and assure its financial success, or whether they were a shackle with which hostile cunning tied and disabled the enterprise before it had taken its first step. In either case, the financial scheme and the restriction of the tenth section were fatal. The scheme was to raise money to build and equip two thousand miles of railway by the people's subscription of one hundred millions of dollars to the company's stock, the right to subscribe which was jealously secured to "all the people of the United States" until the entire capital was taken. The restriction was that no mortgage or construction bonds should be issued by the company, or any lien whatever created on its lands or property, to build the road. If the legislation which begot this tenth section was an error of financial judgment, it was marvelous that the feeling of half the United States in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad should have been considered convertible into both the will and the ability to take and pay for one hundred millions of dollars of stock. Syndicates, clubs, and combinations of capitalists were prohibited from subscribing to the stock in block. It was kept for the people—for "all the people of the United States"—who were then up to their shoulders in war, and taxed and burdened as no other nation was ever taxed and burdened. It is unnecessary to say that there was no popular subscription to the company's stock—that the subscription then only reached the amount required to save the charter, and that it there waited for "all the people of the United States," to whom it was reserved by law, and without whose subscription the corporation was disabled by law from raising a dollar to start their enterprise. The initial endeavor to begin the construction of two thousand miles of railway through an unsettled country developed a new law in American railroad-building, to wit, that the land-grant of a long east and west line, while ample as an ultimate security for a loan, was not presently available as means of construction.

It was not till the 31st of May, 1870, that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company fully got loose from the disabling restriction of the tenth section of their charter, and obtained from Congress authority to issue bonds in aid of construction and equipment, and to secure the same by a mortgage of their franchise and property.

The only aid given to the road by the Government was land, whose only value was that which would be imparted to it by the construction of the road. The company asked Congress at several successive sessions to aid their enterprise by issuing to it the bonds of the United States, as it had aided the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, and other Pacific roads, or by lending to it the public credit in the form of a limited guarantee of interest on its obligations. The company, feeling that they could not strongly and successfully accomplish their agency to construct this national highway without having what they knew to be adequate means, exhausted their influence to get the Government's provision of means enlarged—to get a fund that could be used currently with construction, and would be sufficient to carry this on without a break and with the best economy. We failed to get this; but were told by the Representatives and Senators who, in the organization of the two Houses, composed the committee with which we conferred, and through which our application was made, to take what was given

us and go to work—to accomplish what we could with the means we had, and if those proved inadequate, to come back to Congress and state the insufficiency of the aid granted, and to ask for what honest effort and real experience proved to be necessary. And we received assurances of belief from the leading members of both of your honorable bodies that this aid, thus shown to be finally necessary, would certainly be voted. These assurances were based on the declaration that the work was a national one, that the interests of the country demanded it, and that it was the purpose of Congress, as the agents of the people, to effect its construction.

Thus inadequately provided, and distrustful of the event, we addressed ourselves to the execution of the trust you committed to us. The road had to be built, as all other long lines of American railway are built, out of the proceeds of sales of bonds. The company's first business was to get a fiscal agent who, in reputation and resources, should be equal to the magnitude of the undertaking. The Government of the United States had, in the crisis of its existence, employed the service of a Pennsylvania banker to provide money to enlist and equip many armies, to feed and move in the field a million and a half of soldiers, to create and maintain a vast navy, to meet the expenditure of a struggle covering nearly half a continent, and which ran up to three millions a day. He successfully did this immense work. He went to the people, and he got the money. Through his agency the Government's various loans were taken to the last dollar that was wanted, and millions offered and not wanted were returned by him to the lenders. This employment by the Government, and this financial achievement, indicated Jay Cooke to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as fitted to be their fiscal agent.

A contract was made with his banking-house to take this relation. It was executed on the 20th of May, 1869; but it was suspended in abeyance by this concluding memorandum: "It is understood that, preliminary to the whole and before this contract shall be binding upon the party of the second part, they shall make such explorations and surveys of the route, at the expense of the company, as shall satisfy them that the enterprise is meritorious and feasible, and upon giving notice in writing that they are fully satisfied, this contract shall be in full force."

It was not till the 1st day of January, 1870, that Jay Cooke & Co. notified the railroad company that they had made the explorations and surveys of the route of its road, and that they were satisfied therewith, and that the contract for their fiscal agency finally became operative.

The knowledge of the topography of the region to be traversed by the road was not available for engineers' use. A small portion of it only had been surveyed by the Government. The larger part was uninhabited. Instrumental surveys preliminary to the location of the line had to precede work. The date of the first construction-contract was June 11th, 1870.

Your memorialists now beg leave to represent that when Congress, acting for the trade, industry, and commerce of the nation, and as a trustee of the public domain, and for its development into Territories and States, granted a charter to build a railway across the continent from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, it gave assurance to the world that the undertaking should be accomplished. It declared this:

First. In the nationality and magnitude of the undertaking, coupled with the American Federal system of doing work that is territorially national through the agency of corporations or individuals, where it has

been thought the Federal Government cannot act, under the restrictions of the Constitution and the official usages which have given interpretation to that instrument. This Northern Pacific Railroad was to be two thousand miles long. It was to go through three States and four Territories. It was to be a highway of travel and fast-freight commerce between Western Europe and the East Indies, China and Japan. It was to be the political road of the Government for about one-fifth of its entire area, and from the great lakes to the Pacific Ocean. It was to be the Government's avenue to three Territories and two States west of the Mississippi River, over which to deliver mails, move troops, execute the processes of its courts, control the hostile Indians, receive revenue, maintain the public authority, protect human life and property, and give to its own people and to immigrants from abroad access to the public lands. It was to be the outlet and the inlet to the vast region of British territory known as Rupert's Land. The private character of the Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise was wholly subordinate to its public character, and the interest that individuals have in it was insignificant compared with the Government's interest. The building of a road two thousand miles long, through three States and four Territories, almost wholly unsurveyed and unpeopled, was not work for a corporation. It was only work for a government. It was the treasury of the whole Roman Empire which furnished the money that built the costly military roads which tied Europe, Asia, and Africa to the imperial center. The railway system of France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Russia, Italy, South America, the East Indies, and Canada, have been created and developed by government. Such works are wholly beyond the means of individuals, and are so understood to be all over the world.

Secondly. Congress clearly expressed its intent to provide for the completion of the road in the third section of the charter, by declaring the object of granting the charter to be "for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line *to the Pacific coast*, and to *secure* the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war and public stores over the *route of said line of railway*." That was from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and not so far as the company's money or credit would hold out, nor so far as the proceeds of the sale of the company's lands would enable it to go.

Thirdly. The twentieth section of the company's charter expresses the intention of Congress to give aid adequate to complete the road, in this yet stronger language: "The better to accomplish *the object of this act*, namely, to promote the public interest and welfare by the *construction of said railroad and telegraph line*, and keeping the same in working order, and to secure to the Government at all times, but particularly in time of war, the use and benefits of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," &c. The stoppage of the road at the Missouri River would defeat this object.

Fourthly. The ninth section of the charter yet more strongly, and indeed conclusively, expresses the intent of Congress that the road shall be built from end to end, without delay. In the event of a breach of the conditions of the grant, and a continuance of the breach for upward of a year, it is provided that the United States may do whatever is "necessary to insure a speedy completion of said road."

Fifthly. Had a considerable number of "all the people of the United States," to whom Congress in the tenth section of the charter reserved the right to subscribe to the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad, "until the whole capital was taken up," availed themselves of the privilege, they would unquestionably have stood in the position of pur-

chasers in good faith of property which they understood to be guaranteed at least as an entity. They would have put their money into the road on their faith that it was a governmental work, and that the Government would see it through. No political party in control of the Government would have dared to take a snap judgment against a large body of stockholders of a people-owned Pacific Railroad, any more than it would dare to take a default against the patrons of husbandry in the Western granges. In the history of American railway legislation, this tenth section is the first foreshadowing of the ownership by the people of trunk lines through the grain-growing States. It was a distinct, unmistakable expression of the desire of Congress that the people in multitude, as distinguished from a close corporation, should own and operate the Northern Pacific line; and was in effect a stipulation, that if they put their money into it, the Government would not abandon either them or the enterprise a quarter of the way across the continent. But in reality, "the people of the United States" in multitude have subscribed to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Thousands upon thousands, representatives of every calling, and every form of moderate property, all over the United States, have put their money into the enterprise. Their money has built and equipped the road as far as it is finished, and with their bonds in their hands unpaid, they equitably stand as stockholders of the road, subscribers on the solicitation of the Government, and on what they understood to be the pledge of the Government, that the enterprise should be aided to its completion. For a justification of this their belief, they can point to the charter, which was the contract between Congress and the company, and show that while it is full of inducement and promise, it does not contain one syllable of warning that the aid given was all that would be granted.

Your memorialists show that Jay Cooke & Co., immediately after closing their contract to become the fiscal agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, put in motion the machinery they used to sell the bonds of the United States in the late civil war. They advertised the company's securities in three-fourths of the newspapers and periodical publications of the whole country. They advertised them in pamphlets, and in all popular forms, in every language spoken in the United States. These publications were diffused through bankers, brokers, and traveling agents in every State and Territory. The company's charter was one of these publications, and the principal, and the basis upon which all were issued, and to which all referred. The land-grant, which constituted the aid the Government gave, was fully and carefully described. The military reports of Army officers, of explorations by order of Congress, and under the direction of the War Department, the notes of the surveyors of the General Land-Office, the publications of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, the books of travelers and geologists, and the knowledge of fur-traders, trappers, prospecting miners, and Indian agents, had been sifted and used to get a truthful description of the region through which the road was to go, and the actual character and value of the lands out of which the road was to be built. The large size of the grant, and its extraordinary worth, proven by cumulative and superfluously abundant testimony of the highest quality, coupled with the visible connection of the Government with the road, established general faith in the enterprise. This faith was in the road as aided. It was faith in the intention of Congress to aid the road to completion. In no other way can the extraordinary subscription by the people, the people in multitude, to the Northern Pacific Railroad's

bonds at the price of par and interest, be explained. That price was never paid for the securities of any other road in the world, while under construction; and indeed, initial construction. It was precisely the price paid for the bonds of the Government during the war. Among the subscribers to these bonds there was not a speculator, a stock-gambler, or a trafficker in railroad property. The money that went into these bonds was precisely the money that previously had gone into Governments to sustain the war—the current savings of labor, the bequests of the dead, and the provision for old age. None of these thousands of investments were made on the credit of the management of the Northern Pacific Railroad, nor of its fiscal agents. Jay Cooke & Co. were but the representatives of a national undertaking, as in their sale of the five-twenties and seven-thirties they were the representatives of the resources and credit of the United States.

Your memorialists show that the main line of the road has been built and equipped westward to the Missouri River, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, and northward from the Columbia River to Puget Sound, a distance of one hundred and five miles; connecting by lines of steamers with the Columbia River, and with the Upper Missouri River and their affluents; by wagon-trains with the interior of Montana Territory, and by lines of steamers and railroads with the great lakes of the Atlantic seaboard; and that the equipment on these five hundred and fifty-five miles of completed road is 75 locomotives, 6 first-class passenger-cars 13 second-class passenger-cars, 509 box-cars, and 1,130 platform-cars.

Your memorialists further show that the financial revulsion of the last autumn arrested the sale of the company's bonds, and exhausted their only source of means to carry on the construction of their road. All the company's property of every description, including their franchise, being covered by their mortgage, they had no security to offer for a specific loan to meet the accruing interest on its bonds. Default was unavoidable. We were compelled to advertise the holders of the bonds that the interest falling due on the 1st of January and 1st of July, 1874, and the 1st of January, 1875, could not be paid, and asked them to fund the same. This default has put an end to the sale of the company's obligations. Your agents, therefore, stand in this relation. We are pressed on one hand by the condition of the charter you gave us to complete the Northern Pacific Railroad by the 4th of July, 1877. Our means to do this, on the other hand, is the power to issue more bonds, which cannot now be sold, and the power to sell our lands, for which the demand is now too small to furnish an income that can be at all relied on to meet the great cost of construction.

As a security for the ultimate repayment of money borrowed to build the line, the land-grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is unquestionably ample. But after full experiment under the best agencies and the most favoring conditions, your memorialists declare that a congressional land-grant is wholly inadequate at the present time to the rapid construction of a line of railway across this continent. The forfeiture hanging over the company in the condition of the charter, that the road must be completed and equipped by the 4th of July, 1877, allowed neither of delay, shifts, nor experiment. The bed of the road had to be rapidly thrown up, and superstructed on ground that was mostly uninhabited and unsurveyed. To that degree has the land-grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company been unavailable for construction, that not one acre of it has been directly used to pay for labor,

materials, or machinery on its present completed length of five hundred and fifty-five miles. If the road, as fast as built, had created a cash market for its lands, the company's grant would have been useless to it as a construction-fund from the Red River to the Missouri, a distance of two hundred and five miles, for the reason that title to the lands could not be acquired, because at that time they were not surveyed. This disability to sell land in pace with construction, compelled the company to build and equip one hundred and five miles between the Columbia River and Puget Sound with borrowed money, and to put far into the future the conversion of the lands thus earned into cash. And if the company had built in 1873, as it proposed to do, west from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, and east from the Columbia River to Lake Pend d'Oreille, it could not have got title by patent to a single acre of its Government aid for the entire distance, four hundred and thirteen miles, nor realized directly from that aid one dollar to pay for construction—for the reason that the country was unsurveyed, except in a few inconsiderable patches. And this disability to sell land to keep pace with construction is scarcely mitigated in the districts on the line where settlements exist and agriculture is established. The mortgage for the bondholders restricts the company from selling at a less price than $2.50 an acre. The company's policy and necessities require sales to be made to the class which cultivates the soil and creates traffic. Our customers are not rich, and we have to induce them to the line of the road by exceedingly favorable terms, and a length of credit which exceeds the time allowed to us by Congress in which to comply with the conditions of our charter.

Your memorialists, impelled by a sense of duty and responsibility to the country, to the holders of the company's bonds, and to the great enterprise intrusted to them, now come to your honorable body, and say that, upon the terms and conditions of the charter you gave, and with the provision of means you voted, it is not possible to complete the Northern Pacific Railroad. Nor do we believe that any agency can do the work with the means and within the time provided.

Your memorialists, while waiting your action in the premises, hope that it will not be considered obtrusive to respectfully suggest, as the result of our experience in this undertaking, that the Northern Pacific Railroad can be completed and equipped within a reasonable time, and all its obligations met, if the Government will guarantee the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the company's bonds. For security against the liability to be incurred by this guarantee, the company will hand over its land-grant to the Government, to be managed by the General Land-Office; the lands to be sold in limited quantities to actual settlers, at prices not less than those of public lands similarly situated—the proceeds of these sales to be applied to meet any liability of the Government on account of its guarantee—the net earnings of the road also to go into the United States Treasury as further security against this guarantee; and to insure the payment by the company of the interest thus guaranteed, its bonds to the amount of $10,000 per mile shall be left in the United States Treasury, and, in the event of default or probable default, may be sold in open market, and the proceeds applied to meet deficiencies. A sufficient sinking fund to redeem the company's bonds shall be established in five years after the completion of the road.

Your memorialists, forbearing to make comparisons between the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the regions tributary to it,

and those of other transcontinental lines, and abstaining from comparative estimates of traffic and travel that will belong to each, beg leave to present what they think is conclusive proof that the Government will not take a particle of risk in giving the guarantee suggested, and that the value of the Northern Pacific Railroad's property and its large future income will return every dollar of advances made. This proof is the following statement of the debts owing by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, and the incomes of each and both, which incomes exceed in amount, even at this early day in their business, the sum of their running expenses and indebtedness for interest, and leave a surplus.

COMBINED BONDED DEBT OF THE UNION PACIFIC AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Central Pacific bonded debt	$78,467,000
Union Pacific bonded debt	76,167,000
Total bonded debt of both roads	154,734,000

EARNINGS OF THE UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

1869	Union	$5,709,183	
	Central	5,670,882	$11,380,065
1870	Union	7,625,277	
	Central	7,995,116	15,620,393
1871	Union	7,521,682	
	Central	9,467,072	16,988,754
1872	Union	8,892,606	
	Central	12,734,729	21,627,335
1873	Union	10,266,104	
	Central	13,938,869	24,205,073
The net earnings of the Central Pacific, as officially stated for 1873, were.			8,400,000
The net earnings of the Central Pacific for 1873 were			5,222,891
Net earnings—total			13,622,891

This amount of net earnings is equal to 6 per cent. on $227,000,000. Yet the total bonded debt of both roads, excluding their debt secured by land-grant mortgages, which do not cover the road-beds, is only $138,261,824. The Union Pacific Company's stock amounts to $36,000,000. The Central Pacific Company's stock amounts to $54,000,000. The latter company, in September last, commenced paying annual dividends of 6 per cent., coin, on its stock. The former company earned a dividend of 4½ per cent., but did not declare it. The general superintendent of the Union Pacific furnishes the board of directors of that company for use at their March, 1874, meeting, the following careful estimate made by him of the business of the road for the current year:

Gross earnings, exclusive of Omaha bridge		$12,000,000
Operative expenses, (40 per cent.)	$4,800,000	
Interest on bonded debt	3,200,000	
		8,000,000
Net earnings, (about 11 per cent. on the stock)		4,000,000

Turning from this estimated income, your memorialists point to the realized incomes of that railroad and the Central Pacific as an absolute assurance that the business of the Northern Pacific Railroad will certainly pay the interest on the Government guarantee, and provide a sinking-fund to extinguish the principal.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

New York, May 7, 1874.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
By G. W. CASS,
President.
R. D. RICE,
Vice-President.
SAM'L WILKESON,
Secretary.

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 273.

STATUE OF THE "DYING INDIAN."

RESOLUTION

RELATIVE TO

The removal of the statue of the "Dying Indian" to the Statuary Hall of the House of Representatives.

MAY 11, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be requested to introduce a joint resolution requiring the removal of the statue known as the "Dying Indian" to the Statuary Hall of the House of Representatives, the change to be made under the direction of Preston Powers, sculptor, and, at his request, without expense.

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43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 274.

IRON-SHIP-BUILDING YARDS.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED

At a mass-meeting of the working-people of the State of Indiana.

MAY 12, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the report of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives made to that body on the 2d instant, and its accompanying-papers, show that the chief cause of distress to the working-people, both mechanic and agricultural, is due to the loss of carrying-trade in American ships on the ocean, and that carrying-trade can only be re-instated by the means of building better ships than our competitors; that these means are in the establishment of iron-ship-building works upon the Atlantic coast, and upon the Mississippi River, or one of its tributaries, and that "the creation of these yards will give to the United States—as similar creations have given to Great Britain—prosperity to its manufacturing and mechanic industries, the broadest and most economical means of cheap transportation for the productions of the farmer and planter, and secure constant employment to labor at remunerative wages;" and that said committee present the proposals of the International Steamship Company to create these yards without subsidy or money aid from the Government, and upon condition that Congress shall create a trust into which the said company shall pay 5 per cent. annually upon the work done, to form a sinking-fund, which cannot be deviated from in the payment of interest upon its bonds, or their final liquidation; and whereas these yards will revive mechanic industry and employment along the coasts, and throughout the navigable interior waters, and afford relief to the producer and consumer by the reduction on freights upon the articles of life support: Therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the working-people and the farmers are due to the members of the Naval Committee of Congress for procuring these measures, which open again the avenues to profitable returns for honest labor, and that their thanks are hereby given by the working-people here assembled.

Resolved, That Congress is hereby earnestly urged to pass, at the earliest day, the said bill reported by the committee, to accept the proposals for and establish the said iron-ship and boat building yards.

Resolved, That our fellow working-men throughout the country be, and they are hereby, invited to join in like action to this, that Congress may know the wishes of the working-people, to secure that permanent employment which such yards cannot fail to create.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the

President of the United States, and to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the request that the first be read to the Cabinet in council, and the others be read to the Senate and House of Representatives.

In accordance with the last resolution, I have the honor to forward the above copy, and to ask that the preamble and resolutions may be read in accordance with the expression given by the working-people.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. J. H. WRIGHT,
President of the Meeting.

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43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 275.

CHINA MAIL-SERVICE.

REMONSTRANCE

OF

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

And business interests of California, against the cancellation of the contract of the Post-Office Department for China mail-service.

MAY 11, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May* 8, 1874.

To the honorable the Senators and Representatives to Congress from the Pacific coast, Washington, D. C.:

The policy of the California legislature in regard to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company subsidy is suicidal, the result of temporary infatuation; and if confirmed by Congress will involve the loss of a large portion of the oriental trade to American shipping and throw it into the hands of subsidized English lines, which, with the aid they receive from the British government, can carry, via Suez and London, at little more than half the cost by American lines running direct to this port. The Peninsular and Oriental English Company have a subsidy of over $2,000,000 per annum, making it impossible to compete with them without this further subsidy. The refusal of Congress is almost tantamount to a surrender of the carrying trade to the English, and a loss of a large portion of the direct trade to this port. Since the establishment of the China line our trade increased from one thousand tons tea in 1867 to over ten thousand tons in 1871, and other merchandise in proportion. To provide for further increase pending the construction of new steamers the Pacific Mail Steamship Company employed outside vessels, when the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to keep the trade, dropped their rates so low that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, without the additional subsidy asked for, could not compete, and our direct trade fell off to seven thousand eight hundred tons. With the subsidy, the trade could be retained and increased to the entire amount of American consumption, and to the great benefit of American interests here and in all the large cities of the Western States, as we have the advantage on time required for transit by a direct route. It is needless to dwell upon the vast importance of the oriental trade to the nations controlling it. We can have it with

half the aid from our Government that England gives to her steamers, and the advantage to our Government will far more than compensate it.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company are the pioneers in the direct trade; have no American competition; and have established a line and prepared for trade at enormous expense, relying upon the laws of Congress. They are entitled to aid; and the subsidy cannot be refused without violation of the American principle of protection to home interests, extended to every other branch of our commerce. The past action of Congress has crippled and almost destroyed the efficiency of our merchant marine; and it is now time to adopt the more liberal and wise policy which the long experience of England has found essential to that most important interest and to the increasing demand of commerce for rapid communication, which has made all nations her tributaries.

W. F. Babcock,
President Chamber of Commerce.
Parratt & Co.
Wm. Alvord.
L. Maynard.
Fredk. F. Law.
G. T. Lawton.
Geo. H. Howard.
Thos. H. Silby & Co.
Kittle & Co.
John Parrott.
Castle Bros.
Wilman, Peck & Co.
Murphy, Grant & Co.
B. M. Hartshorn
Luis, Sloss & Co.
Wooster, Shattuck & Co.
Wilmerding & Kellogg.
W. W. Dodge & Co..
Brittain, Holbrook & Co.
Phillips, Tabor & Co.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.
Ernstein Bros. & Co.
McCain, Flood & McClure.
Tubbs & Co.
Rosenbaum & Friedman.
J. Friedlander.
Levi Strauss & Co.
Bachman Bros.
D. N. & E. Walter & Co.
Schelle Bros.
Michaels, Friedlander & Co.
L. & M. Sachs & Co.
Morrison, Harris & Co.
Hoffman & Co.
Weilcahm & Co.
Schweitzer, Sachs & Co.
Locke & Montague.
W. & I. Stinehart & Co.
Loup & Haas.
Geo. O. McMullen & Co.
F. B. Taylor & Co.
Marcus C. Hawley & Co.
Reddington, Hostetter & Co.
C. Adolph Lowe & Co.
William Blanchard & Co.
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
H. P. Walker.
David D. Cotton.
J. C. L. Wedsworth.
J. W. Raymond.
Jones & Co.
Oliver Eldridge.
M. Heller Bros.
A. B. Forbes, Crane & Bringham.
Farwell & Co.
J. D. Farwell.
Baker Danilton.
W. C. Ralston.
Geo. C. Johnson & Co.
Neustadter Bros.
Christy & Wise.
L. & E. Evertheimer.
L. Denkelstiel.
Albert Man & Co.
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.
Weil & Woodleaf.
Hooker & Co.
Frankenthal & Co.
Richard Patrick & Co.
E. E. Morgan's Sons.
Jacob Underhill & Co.
A. Hayward.
Helbing & Strauss.

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43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 276.

INDIAN HOME-GUARD REGIMENTS.

PETITION

FOR THE

Relief of certain soldiers of the Indian home-guard regiments.

MAY 14, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, William P. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, would respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that during the late war the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Indian Home-Guard Volunteers were organized and mustered into the service of the United States for three years; that the soldiers composing said regiments were Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians; that they rendered very important service in aiding to put down the rebellion; but certain of said soldiers were erroneously charged with desertion under the following circumstances, viz: Certain of said soldiers of said regiments, while in the line of their duty and in the service of the United States, were at times taken sick, and, on account of their abhorrence to being in a hospital, were permitted by their company officers to remain at places other than hospitals while sick, but on account of their being absent from their regiments, and their names not appearing on the hospital-rolls, they were erroneously marked as deserters. This is true in the case of most of those who were marked as deserters. The facts in the case of those charged with desertion, but who were not absent on account of sickness, are as follows: Some of the officers of the companies of said regiments were Indians, and a part of said officers were whites. As said soldiers had a very imperfect knowledge of the English language, and the white officers did not understand the soldiers' native language, and were, in fact, nearly strangers to said soldiers, when they wished a short leave of absence to look after their families or other matters, they would ask and get permission to do so from their Indian officers, with whom they were well acquainted, but some of the Indian officers, not understanding their duties fully, and failing to notify the white officers, who had charge of the company-rolls, of the leave of absence they had granted, said soldiers would find on their return that they had been marked on the rolls as deserters.

Your memorialist would further state that he has every reason to believe, and does believe, that there were not three actual cases of deser-

tion from said three regiments during their whole term of enlistment, for the reason that their own personal safety and the safety and welfare of their families and kindred, all they held sacred and dear, depended upon their remaining in their regiments and doing all they could to crush the rebellion. When the said alleged cases of desertion were investigated by their head commanding officer they were cleared of all charges of desertion and restored to all their former rights and privileges, and said soldiers continued to discharge their duties faithfully until the end of their enlistment, when they were honorably discharged; but bounties and pensions have been denied said soldiers or their heirs on account of said erroneous charges of desertion having been found on the records in the War Department. As said soldiers were not guilty of desertion or of disobeying any order, but were always good and faithful soldiers, and therefore should in all equity and justice be allowed and paid the same bounties and pensions awarded to the other soldiers of said regiments, therefore your memorialist would respectfully but earnestly pray your honorable bodies to pass an act granting to these soldiers or their heirs the bounties, pensions, and other allowances heretofore provided by law, thus awarding impartial justice to all the soldiers of said Indian home-guard regiments.

WILL. P. ROSS,
Principal Chief Cherokee Nation.

On this 13th day of April, 1874, personally appeared before the undersigned, a notary public in and for the city and county of Washington, District of Columbia, William P. Ross, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, declares that the statements in the foregoing petition are true according to his best knowledge and belief.

WILL. P. ROSS,
Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of April, A. D. 1874.

THOMAS C. CONNOLLY,
Notary Public.

The undersigned, members of the Cherokee delegation now in Washington City, certify, from their own knowledge or from information believed to be reliable, that they believe the statement of facts set forth in the memorial of William P. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, is correct, and they do, therefore, earnestly request that Congress will by appropriate legislation speedily extend the relief asked for the soldiers referred to, and for their widows and orphans.

W. P. ADAIR,
H. W. BUSHYHEAD,
RUFUS O. ROSS,
Cherokee Delegation.

APRIL 13, 1874.

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43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 277.

RELIEF OF RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

MEMORIAL

OF

SAMUEL WATSON,

A CITIZEN OF TENNESSEE,

Suggesting a remedy whereby the tax-payers of South Carolina and other reconstructed States may be relieved.

MAY 13, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

A remedy for the tax-payers in South Carolina and other reconstructed States.

Your memorialist, a citizen of Tennessee, respectfully submits the following plan of a currency system for the relief of the reconstructed States and for the benefit of all:

The bank currency should be withdrawn, and the entire currency should be a national one, issued by the United States Government alone. The amount of the currency should be fixed by Congress as soon as practicable, and that amount should be what the business of the community would require when free from panics or other unnatural disturbances of business.

When the amount of the currency is once fixed, it should not be increased or diminished, unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and, perhaps, also by a vote of two-thirds of the next succeeding Congress; and, if necessary, let the Constitution be amended so as to make this restriction binding upon Congress.

This national currency should be redeemable by the Government at all times in gold and silver, and for this purpose the Government should be required to keep on hand a certain amount of specie. This amount, after the resumption of specie-payment, would be comparatively small, probably not over $100,000,000, perhaps not over $50,000,000; for the confidence of the country, under the system which your memorialist proposes, would be almost as great in the paper-currency of the nation as in its metallic currency. The principal and almost only demand for gold and silver would be to settle foreign balances in trade when against us.

The currency to be issued in place of the bank-currency, and to meet any increase in currency above its present amount, should be apportioned among the States according to their representation in the lower House of Congress, unless it might be thought expedient to give to some of the indebted States of the South a larger share than to others.

Each State should deposit with the Federal Government its bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, for the amount of currency apportioned to it.

This currency apportioned to each State should not be paid over to it, but used by the Federal Government or some other agency in buying up its bonds now out, which should be canceled and returned to the States issuing them.

But the bonds of the Southern States, who are deeply oppressed with debt and whose bonds are now almost worthless, should not be bought up at par, but they should be bought up at some rate below par, and at a rate above their present and future value, which rate should be fixed by the National Government.

If States should be entitled to currency who are not indebted, their share of the currency, in order to equalize the benefits to all, should be invested by the Federal Government in United States bonds, and the bonds or the proceeds of the same should be held sacred for the education of children of such States.

The interest on the bonds of the States held by the National Government should (not go into its treasury, but) be paid over to each State issuing them for the education of its children. In return for the benefits confered upon the States, (and as a condition of it,) each State should be required to amend its constitution so that it should never have the power hereafter of increasing its debt.

Your memorialist knows that it will be urged against the States having the benefit of this additional issuance of Government currency that it should be issued so as to reduce to that extent the bonded debt of the nation now bearing interest.

But are not the debts of the States as well as the debt of the nation, owing by the people of the States; and is it not obvious with present condition of most of the States that the people have a far deeper interest in paying the debts which they owe through their State government than they have in paying the debts which they owe through their National Government? And especially is this the case with the States of the South.

The plan above proposed, being very novel in its features, and almost a complete revolution in our currency system, the first question that would suggest itself would be: Is it practicable? Second. Is it constitutional? Third. What are its advantages?

First. Is it practicable?

The following details of the mode of carrying out the plan of currency proposed demonstrate, as he believes, that it is practicable and easy of accomplishment. These details can, without doubt, be greatly improved upon by men of financial experience.

Let the Government issue United States currency to the amount now issued by the national banks, or that may be issued by them under the action of the present Congress. Let the Government deposit with each national bank as much of this United States currency as it may deem prudent, with instructions to each bank to return to the Government the same amount of bank currency of any of the national banks.

When this is done, let another deposit be made with the same instructions, and so on until the entire amount of bank currency issued shall be exchanged for United States currency. The Government would then be the holder of the whole national-bank currency. This currency, for safety, should be canceled as it comes to the hands of the Government, and a record kept by it of the notes of each bank, with their numbers. The banks would be bound to redeem this currency. Instead of

redeeming it with their United States bonds deposited with the Government, let them redeem it with State bonds.

Let each bank buy up State bonds at the price to be designated by the Government for the purchase of the bonds of each State, to the extent of the currency issued by the banks; and whenever they buy, say, $10,000 of State bonds, let them forward them to the Government, and receive their United States bonds deposited with it, to the amount paid for the State bonds, with ten per cent. added to that amount.

The State bonds forwarded to the Government should be returned to the States and their five per cent. bonds deposited with the Government to the amount of the currency to be apportioned to them.

The exchange of currency, as proposed, would certainly be made without deranging in the slightest degree the business of the country; and the purchase of the State bonds by the banks, and the exchange of them for their United States bonds, would also be made without inconvenience and without interfering with the business of the country. It is true that it would take time, perhaps some years of time, to complete these operations; but what are a few years of time in the life a nation, especially when there will be results of incalculable value to the entire nation?

Is the proposed plan of currency and relief to the State constitutional?

What is the power now exercised by the Government over the currency? It has created corporations in almost every State in the Union, and authorized them to issue a currency, which currency is signed by their own officers, and countersigned by the Register and Treasurer of the United States. They require these corporations to secure this currency by a deposit with the Government of the bonds of the nation, and they allow these corporations to draw the interest on these bonds. Would it not be equally constitutional if the Government should require the national banks to deposit with it the bonds of the States, or any other bonds, as security for their issues? And would it not be equally constitutional, if, instead of the currency being issued by the banks, and countersigned by the officers of the Government, it should be issued directly by the Government and handed over to the banks? There cannot be a doubt that with such changes in our currency system, it would still be constitutional.

Now, if it is constitutional to create corporations, and give to them the benefit of a currency to be issued by, or to them, and secured by a pledge of bonds, State or national, is it not equally constitutional to give to State corporations already in existence the benefit of a currency to be issued to them upon a pledge of bonds, State or national?

As to the constitutional power of the States to receive the interest on their bonds proposed to be deposited: If it be constitutional to allow banking corporations to receive for their own use and benefit the interest on their bonds deposited with the Government to secure their circulation, is it not equally constitutional to allow the States to receive for their own use and benefit the interest on their bonds deposited with the Government for the same purpose?

I think, therefore, that the constitutionality of the plan which I have proposed is, as a system of currency, beyond a doubt.

But let us look at it in another aspect, as a plan solely for depositing currency, or money, with the States for their relief: Is this constitutional? We have in the history of our Government a case, or rather action, of the Government precisely parallel; I mean in all points affecting its constitutionality. The United States many years since deposited with the States its surplus revenue then in its Treasury, subject to be called for at the pleasure of the Government. This was never regarded

as unconstitutional. Why should it be regarded as unconstitutional now to deposit with or turn over to the States some millions of currency as proposed? It is true that the surplus revenue was subject to be called for at pleasure; so would the proceeds of the bonds, which the States would deposit with the Government, be subject to be called for at pleasure at any time after the bonds should become due. If the action of the Government depositing its surplus revenue with the States is constitutional, the action proposed of depositing its currency with the States or apportioning it to them, which is the same in effect, must be equally constitutional.

What are the advantages in the proposed change of currency?

By making the currency exclusively a national one, Government alone would be bound to redeem it. The banks would no longer have a currency to redeem, and consequently in time of specie payment they would not be obliged to curtail their loans and oppress their debtors in order to protect their currency, but could loan their money as freely at such times as any other money-lenders. They would also have a very salutary power over their depositors.

During our recent panic our national banks were in the same condition as all banks would be that are merely banks of discount and deposit; for, payment of specie being suspended, they had no currency to protect; and what did we witness? A combination of the banks in all our principal cities to prevent their currency being drained from them by their frightened depositors, thus enabling the banks to protect the business men of the community when they most needed their aid.

Fixing the amount of the currency and throwing restrictions around the power of changing it gives stability to the currency, and no feature of any system of currency is more important than this, for stability in currency gives stability to values, and this prevents their fluctuation, which, when very great or very sudden, always ends in wide-spread ruin.

The system proposed not only would give stability to the volume of the currency, but would give stability to the system itself, for each one of the States and all its citizens would be deeply and directly interested in and benefited by the system, and we should witness but few efforts for a change, and probably never a serious effort to re-establish our old State-bank system of currency.

But the important advantages of the system proposed are its relief to the reconstructed States, its benefits to the holders of their bonds, and its ample provision for the education of the children of all the States.

The amount of additional United States currency to be issued under this system would be about $400,000,000. This would buy largely upward of four hundred millions of State bonds, for many of the bonds would be bought at less than par.

The amount of bonds bought would be withdrawn from their present holders, canceled, and returned to the States. And the National Government would hold in their place $400,000,000 of the bonds of the States, the payment of which would probably never be called for. The interest on these bonds would be five per cent. This interest would be paid over, not to the present holders of the State bonds, nor to the Government, but to the States for the education of their children.

The advantages of the plan proposed to the tax-payers of the South would be that they would be relieved of a large amount of their indebtedness by their bonds being bought up for them below their par value. The holders of these bonds would be benefited by having a large amount of these bonds paid which are now almost worthless. The

remainder held by them would be rapidly advanced in value, and their eventual payment secured.

All the States would be benefited by the virtual payment of four hundred millions of dollars of their debts, and by the immediate reduction in interest one per cent. on that amount of their indebtedness.

But the children of the nation would perhaps have the richest share of the blessings flowing from the plan proposed. The interest upon the four hundred millions of dollars of bonds deposited with the Government would be, at five per cent., $20,000,000. This munificent sum would be annually distributed among all the children of the States for their education. This would come to them not from taxation, but from the interest on the bonds of the States, which interest now goes to their creditors; and, coming from this source, it would enable the States to reduce taxes levied and to be levied for schools, $20,000,000 annually.

Contrast these results with the present operation of our currency. The entire interest upon the bonds deposited by the national banks now goes to the wealthy stockholders of those banks, and not to the children, rich or poor, of the nation; and for their education the parents of these children have to be taxed $20,000,000 annually.

S. WATSON.

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No 278.

COLUMBIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MAY 18, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the legislature of the District of Columbia has authorized an institution under the title of "The Columbian Institution for the Blind," to be established in the District; and whereas the sending of the indigent blind children by the Government from the District of Columbia to be educated retards and prevents the establishing of said institution, as it so divides the patronage that the number left is not sufficient to justify the establishing of the said institution; and whereas there should be an institution in the District of Columbia to instruct the blind in the elementary branches, and provide an industrial home for such unfortunates: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the council and house of delegates, That Congress be, and is hereby, memorialized and petitioned to so amend the laws in reference to the indigent blind as to cause them to be sent to the Columbian Institution for the Blind when said institution shall have been established and ready to receive pupils.

Resolved, That our Delegate in Congress, Norton P. Chipman, be, and is hereby, requested to use his influence in securing such amendments to the laws in reference to the indigent blind as will secure to the Columbian Institution for the Blind the Government patronage.

H. A. HALL,
Chief Clerk.

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 279.

TAX ON ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.

MAY 18, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens and residents of the United States, would hereby respectfully petition your honorable bodies to repeal the first section of the act approved June 17, 1870, entitled "An act exempting from taxes certain property in the District of Columbia," &c., and providing that "all churches and school-houses, and all buildings, grounds, and property appurtenant thereto and used in connection therewith, in the District of Columbia, shall be exempt from any and all taxes and assessments, national, municipal, or county." We ask this for the following reasons:

1. This part of said act we understand to be at variance with the spirit, if not the letter, of the first amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." Since the exemption from taxation of churches, parsonages, ecclesiastical houses, and sectarian schools in the District of Columbia is precisely equivalent, in effect, to a direct appropriation by Congress for their support, we conceive this measure to violate what all the expounders of the Constitution declare to have been its manifest intent and design, namely, to sever all religious organizations from any connection with or dependence upon the civil government, except for equal and impartial protection. This part of said act, therefore, we consider to be unconstitutional.

2. This part of said act we conceive to be also contrary to equity and justice, inasmuch as its effect is to increase our relative proportion of the national taxes, to the end of relieving altogether from taxation certain churches and church properties in the District of Columbia. We consider it, therefore, to be unjust.

3. All history shows that the effect of exempting churches from taxation is to accumulate property in the hands of ecclesiastical bodies to a very dangerous extent, and at last to compel resort to confiscation as the only means of escaping the great evils thus generated. The examples of England, of Italy, and of Mexico, of Spain, Austria, and France, are sufficient warnings against adopting a policy which is hostile to American ideas and American institutions. That the non-taxation of church property is tending to the same results here as elsewhere is evident from the fact that, while the number of church members in the United States was not doubled between 1850 and 1870, the value of church property during the same period was quadrupled, advancing from $87,328,801 to $354,483,581. At the same rate its value in 1890 will be over $1,418,000,000; and such rapid accumulation of wealth in ecclesiastical hands is most perilous to civil and religious liberty. This part of said act, therefore, we consider to be unsafe.

For the reasons, consequently, that this part of said act is unconstitutional, unjust, and unsafe, we respectfully ask that it be forthwith repealed.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 280.

AMERICAN-BUILT SHIPS.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN

Favor of the fostering, in every manner, of building American ships by American mechanics, of American materials.

MAY 20, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Whereas by an act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, the Postmaster-General was directed, after due advertisement, to contract with the lowest bidder for additional monthly mail-service to China and Japan, requiring the construction of four-thousand-tons iron steamships, in which only American labor and material should be used; and

Whereas the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were the lowest and accepted bidders, with whom a contract was made by the Government, and which company immediately proceeded to have ship-yards provided, and the vessels built in good faith, and each of one thousand tons burden in excess of their agreement, investing millions of dollars upon faith of the contract with the United States Government, and have now nearly ready for service two vessels larger and faster than any now afloat in the world, and have meanwhile performed the desired service in other vessels, the Government sustaining no loss by the unavoidable delay in building the new ships; and

Whereas the violation of said contract by the Government would be to abandon the commercial control of the Pacific to the heavily-subsidized lines of England and France, and seriously cripple, if not break up, the iron-ship-building industry in the country, which, though in its infancy, gives employment to thousands of American mechanics, and consumes millions of pounds of American coal and iron: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate, (the house concurring,) That the legislature of Pennsylvania is in favor of the fostering, in every manner, of building American ships by American mechanics, of American materials, and hereby instruct its Senators and request its members to oppose any cancellation of the contract entered into by the Postmaster-General for the carrying of the mails to China and Japan, if it be shown there has been due diligence used in the construction of the required ships.

Extract from the journal of the house of representatives.

WM. C. SHURLOCK,
Chief Clerk.

Extract from the journal of the senate.

THOS. B. COCHRAN,
Assistant Clerk.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 281.

EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

MAY 23, 1874.—Ordered to be printed.

[To accompany bill H. R. 2081.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

ON THE

Disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 2081) to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 2081) to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto, having met, after a full and free conference have agreed to recommend, and do recommend, to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from their first amendment.

That the House recede from their disagreement to the second, third, and fourth amendments of the Senate, and agree to the same.

The committee further recommend the following as a substitute for the bill: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That whenever the owner or owners of distilled spirits shall desire to withdraw the same from any distillery bonded warehouse for exportation, under existing law, such owner or owners may at their option, in lieu of executing an export-bond, as now provided by law, give a transportation-bond, with sureties satisfactory to the collector of internal revenue, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, conditioned for the due delivery thereof on board ship at a port of exportation, to be named therein; and in such case, on arrival of the spirits at the port of export, the exporter or owner at that port shall immediately notify the collector of the port of the fact, setting forth his intention to export the same, and the name of the vessel upon which the same are to be laden, and the port to which they are intended to be exported. He shall, after the quantity of spirits has been determined by the gauger and inspector, file with the collector of the port an export-entry verified by his oath or affirmation. He shall also give bond to the United States, with at least two sureties, satisfactory to the collector of customs, conditioned that the principal named in said bond will export the spirits as specified in said entry to the port designated in said entry, or to some other port without the jurisdiction of the United States.

And upon the lading of such spirits, the collector of the port, after proper bonds for the exportation of the same have been completed by the exporter or owner at the port of shipment thereof, shall transmit, to the collector of in-

ternal revenue of the district from which the said spirits were withdrawn for exportation, a clearance-certificate and a detailed report of the gauger, which report shall show the capacity of each cask in wine-gallons, and the contents thereof in wine-gallons, proof-gallons, and taxable gallons. Upon receipt of the certificate and report, and upon payment of tax on deficiency, if any, the collector of internal revenue shall cancel the transportation-bond.

The bonds required to be given for the landing at a foreign port of distilled spirits shall be canceled upon the presentation of satisfactory proof and certificates that said distilled spirits have been landed at the port of destination named in the bill of lading, or any other port without the jurisdiction of the United States, or upon satisfactory proof that after shipment the same were lost at sea, without fault or neglect of the owner or shipper thereof.

SEC. 2. *That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, for the expense of providing and affixing the stamps to each cask containing distilled spirits for exportation, there shall be charged ten cents for each stamp instead of twenty-five cents, as now required by law.*

H. C. BURCHARD,
JOHN A. KASSON,
JAMES B. BECK,
Managers on the part of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE G. WRIGHT,
JOHN P. STOCKTON,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 282.

FREE SCHOOLS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

INSTRUCTING

Their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use their best efforts to secure an appropriation of the public lands of the United States for the support of free schools in their State.

MAY 25, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, by the legislature of West Virginia, 1. That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in the Congress of the United States requested to introduce and support a bill for the sale of the public lands, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof among the several States for educational purposes.

2. That his excellency the governor of this State do forward to each of said Senators and Representatives a copy of these resolutions, to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Adopted December 16, 1873.

A true copy from the rolls.

Teste:

J. B. PEYTON,

Clerk House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 283.

WATER-PRIVILEGES AT HARPER'S FERRY.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN FAVOR OF

The passage of a bill to re-sell the water-privileges at Harper's Ferry.

MAY 25, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Whereas, at a public sale under an act of Congress, held in the town of Harper's Ferry, county of Jefferson, West Virginia, in the latter part of November, 1869, of the water-privileges at the said town owned by the United States, the said water-privileges were bid in by a Mr. F. C. Adams, giving bonds and security at one and two years, respectively, to secure payments; and

Whereas the said bonds having matured and the said F. C. Adams having failed to comply with the agreement named; Therefore,

Be it resolved by the legislature of West Virginia, That as a means of affording relief to the citizens of said town and surrounding country, as well as to advance the interests of the State, our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to favor the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to re-sell the same.

Resolved further, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted by his excellency the governor of this State to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Adopted January 17, 1873.

A true copy from the rolls.

Teste:

J. B. PEYTON,
Clerk House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls.

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 284.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA

CONCERNING

Pensions to soldiers of 1812.

MAY 25, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the legislature of West Virginia, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested, to use their best efforts to have the act of Congress, approved February 14, 1871, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers, so modified that all the soldiers and sailors who periled their lives in that great struggle to defend and maintain the honor and rights of the United States shall have the benefit of said act.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the governor of this State to each of said Senators and Representatives, with the request that the same be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Adopted February 18, 1873.

A true copy from the rolls.

Teste:

J. B. PEYTON,
Clerk of House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 285.

SWAMP-LANDS IN MISSOURI.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

COUNTY COURT OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, MISSOURI,

ASKING

The confirmation of time to swamp-lands in Missouri.

MAY 29, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The county court of Franklin County, in the State of Missouri, would respectfully represent that representation of the condition of the swamp and overflowed lands situate in the county of Laclede, made by the county court of Laclede County, in the said State, by its memorial to your honorable bodies, dated March 5, 1874, with some slight changes of figures, applies as justly to the condition of the like lands in the county of Franklin, aforesaid; and for the reasons set forth in said memorial as applicable alike in said county of Franklin as in said county of Laclede, the county court of said county of Franklin prays your honorable bodies to pass an act confirming the selection of swamp and overflowed lands situate in the county of Franklin, aforesaid, and directing that the same be patented to the State of Missouri.

Ordered by the court that the foregoing memorial be spread upon the minutes of this court, and that the clerk send a copy of the same, attested by the seal of the court, to our Representative in the House of Representatives, with a request that he attach thereto a copy of said Laclede County memorial, and lay the same, with said copy attached thereto, before that body.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Franklin, ss:

I Chas. P. McCune, clerk of the county court within and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original order, as the same now appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal at office, in the town of Union, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1874.

[SEAL.] CHAS. P. McCUNE, *Clerk.*

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 286.

HENRY WARREN.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF TEXAS,

INSTRUCTING

And requesting our congressional delegation to urge upon Congress the speedy re-imbursement of Henry Warren for losses incurred by reason of the destruction of his wagon-train and other property by the Comanche, Kiowa, and Cheyenne Indians.

JUNE 1, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Whereas on the eighteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, Henry Warren, a citizen of the State of Texas, being then engaged as Government contractor in the supply of forage at the military posts of Forts Griffin and Richardson, and using in his business wagons and mules for the purpose of transporting said supplies of forage, had in service upon the public highway between Jacksborough, Tex., and Fort Griffin, Tex., and in the county of Young, a train of ten wagons loaded with forage for the United States Government, and engaged in the faithful performance of his contract, said property was totally destroyed, seven of the teamsters of the train (all citizens of Texas) being brutally murdered without cause or provocation, and all the mules belonging to said train being taken and carried away by a party of marauding Indians from the Fort Sill reservation, under the leadership of Santanta and Big Tree, Kiowa chiefs, without any fault or negligence on the part of the said Henry Warren, to his great loss and detriment in business; and

Whereas on the twenty-fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, another of the wagon-trains belonging to said Henry Warren, consisting of seven wagons loaded with forage for the United States Government, to be delivered at Fort Griffin, Tex., while on the public highway between Weatherford, Tex., and Fort Griffin, Tex., and in the county of Jack, was attacked by a party of marauding Cheyenne Indians, from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, in the Indian Territory, and twenty-two of the mules belonging to said train were taken and carried away by the said Indians, to the great loss and detriment in business to the said Henry Warren; and

Whereas the said Henry Warren has by reason of the raids of the said Indians as aforesaid sustained a loss and damage of thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars, ($36,485,) as fully set

forth by his claim now on file in the Department of the Interior, and to be submitted to the action of the United States Congress; and

Whereas a period of three years has elapsed since the losses and damage as aforesaid were sustained by the said Henry Warren, his said claims having been promptly presented with full and sufficient proof of their correctness and justness, and this long delay having worked a great hardship and loss in business to the said Henry Warren, and up to this late date the Government having granted him no relief; and

Whereas the said Indian chiefs, Santanta and Big Tree, leaders of the raid on said Henry Warren's property, and engaged in the murder of his teamsters as aforesaid, were arrested, duly tried, and convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction, to wit, the district court of Jack County, State of Texas, and sentenced to death for their crimes as aforesaid, have been, at the special and urgent solicitation and request of officers and agents of the United States Government, released and set at large by the executive of the State of Texas, and the said Santanta and Big Tree being still at large, suffering no punishment for their crimes, and the said Big Tree being frequently and actively engaged in further depredations on the lives and property of the citizens of the State of Texas: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Texas*, That our Representatives in Congress be requested and our Senators instructed to urge upon the Congress of the United States the justness of the claims of said Henry Warren, as well as all other claims for similar depredations which may be now on file in the Indian Bureau from citizens of the State of Texas, and the speedy passage of a bill or bills for their relief, reimbursing them for their losses incurred and damages sustained from these marauding Indians from the United States Government reservation in the Indian Territory.

SEC. 2. That the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives be requested to have a certified copy of this joint resolution furnished to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

SEC. 3. That this joint resolution take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

R. B. HUBBARD,
President of the Senate.

J. F. BEALL,
Secretary of the Senate.

GUY M. BRYAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. C. WALSH,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Approved March 20, 1874.

RICHARD COKE,
Governor.

A true copy.
Witness my hand and official seal, April 4, A. D. 1874.
[SEAL.] A. W. DE BERRY,
Secretary of State.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 287.

UNIFORM RATE OF POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

PETITION

OF

HARPER BROTHERS, BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, NEW YORK TIMES, BOSTON POST, NEW YORK SUN, AND OTHERS,

ASKING FOR

Uniform rate of postage by weight, at one cent per pound on newspapers and two cents per pound on all other periodicals.

JUNE 4, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned respectfully represent that a measure is now pending before your honorable body, involving a modification of the present rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals, and of the method of paying the same. While we concur on the importance of saving money to the Post-Office Department, we would respectfully suggest that, in the interest of the people, the rate of postage should be as low as would be compatible with the efficient working of the Department.

Understanding that the Postmaster-General will recommend compulsory prepayment of postage on newspapers and other periodicals at the office where mailed, according to the weight of the mail-matter delivered, and not according to the number of copies sent, we respectfully suggest that the rate should be fixed at one cent per pound on newspapers, and two cents per pound on all other periodicals.

In view of the fact that, under the proposed method of prepayment the whole of the postage-money would be collected at a greatly lessened expense to the Department, we believe that the above rate, while it would be greatly to the convenience and advantage of the people, would insure an immediate and satisfactory increase in the revenue of the postal-service. A higher rate would be unjust to the interest which will have to bear the whole burden of the change.

W. W. CLAPP, Boston Journal.
R. M. PULSIFER, Boston Herald.
E. F. WATERS, Boston Daily Advertiser.
WM. H. BREWSTER, Boston Daily Traveller.
BEALS, GREENE & CO., Boston Post.
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Boston Globe.
HENRY W. DUTTON & SON, Boston Evening Transcript.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square.
GEO. JONES, New York Times.
D. APPLETON & Co., 459 Broadway.
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co., 654 Broadway.
I. W. ENGLAND, The Sun.
DAVID M. STONE, Journal of Commerce.
HUGH J. HASTINGS, Commercial Advertiser.
S. I. PRIME & Co., New York Observer.
W. C. BRYANT & Co., New York Evening Post.
J. B. FORD & Co., 27 Park Place.
HENRY C. BOWEN, publisher The Independent.
HURD & HOUGHTON, 13 Astor Place.
SHELDON & Co., 677 Broadway.
A. S. BARNES & Co., 111 William street.
J. M. BUNDY, Evening Mail.
HENRY M. FIELD, editor New York Evangelist.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, president The American News Company.
CINCINNATI GAZETTE Co., per E. T. Kidd.
TIMES COMPANY, B. Eggleston, president.
M. HALSTEAD & Co., Cincinnati Commercial.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.
GEO. W. CHILDS.
L. A. GODEY.
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.
DAVIS & ELVERSON.
PEACOCK, FEATHERSTON & Co.
J. W. FORNEY.
R. J. C. WALKER.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 288.

SPECIAL AGENTS, INFORMERS, ETC., EMPLOYED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

TO INFORM

The House of the number of special agents, informers, &c., employed by him, their salaries and perquisites, and why their services may not be dispensed with.

JUNE 8, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the system of paying moieties by the Government to special agents and informers against violators of the internal-revenue laws is a custom tending to degrade the public service and demoralize business throughout the country, and is of great and useless expense to the Government; and

Whereas the United States has a sufficient number of officers not including such special agents, detectives, and informers, to collect all of the internal revenue and customs duties belonging to it, and whose duty it is to collect such taxes due to the Government: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and he is hereby, requested to inform this House of the number of special agents, detectives, informers, or other officers of that kind employed by him to aid in collecting internal-revenue taxes due to the United States, or in the detection of frauds against the laws thereof, or to furnish information against violators of the internal-revenue laws, the amount of salaries, perquisites, or other pay or emoluments allowed to such, and whether the labor performed by them could not be done by the collectors of internal revenue in the several internal-revenue collection-districts of the country, and why the services of such persons so employed may not be dispensed with at once.

O

DEPREDATIONS ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

RESOLUTION

DIRECTING THE

Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into alleged depredations on th Mexican frontier.

JUNE 8, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printe

Whereas it is the duty of the Government of the United States t protect its citizens in their lives, property, and peaceful pursuits agains the violence and rapacity of organized bands of citizens of a foreig government, and to see that just compensation is made them for a such violence and robbery; and whereas, for years past, the citizens c the United States living along the valley of the Rio Grande, and te ritory adjacent thereto, have been subjected to oft-repeated incursion of armed bands of marauders from the republic of Mexico, who hav by force, taken from the citizens of Texas and driven into Mexic many thousands of horses and horned cattle, and have, at the sam time, murdered many citizens while attempting to defend their property these acts of invasion, robbery, and murder, often done in the most oper undisguised, and defiant manner, and, in some instances, by bands c armed men wearing the uniform and bearing the arms of Mexican so diers—all of which is clearly established by the evidence taken by th commissioners appointed by the President under a joint resolution c the last Congress to inquire into depredations on the frontiers of Texa which is fully corroborated by the various reports made on the subjec by the officers of the United States Army, by the customs officers, an by the published reports of the grand juries of the United States di trict court for the eastern district of Texas, as also by the almost dail reports by the newspapers, of these depredations; and whereas, no withstanding the action taken by the Government of the United State in sending commissioners to the scene of these outrages to inquire int them, and in repeated remonstrances made on the subject to the nation government of Mexico, these acts of invasion and robbery are becomin more frequent, bold, and formidable, threatening to devastate tha entire region of country, and put an end to stock-growing, which is it chief interest; and whereas, from the sources of information alread referred to, it is shown that the citizens of Texas have been despoile of millions of dollars' worth of property by marauding parties fror Mexico, for which acts governments ought to be ultimately responsibl or else to confess their own weakness and inability to govern thei

own people, and consequent unfitness for the independent relations of nationality; and whereas this perpetual *quasi* border warfare over a boundary inadequate as a barrier between nations, retards the growth of our frontier settlements and engenders national hatreds exceedingly unfavorable to the maintenance of good neighborhood which ought to exist between contiguous republics, and which has resulted, in great measure, in excluding the citizens of the United States from participating in the desirable and profitable commerce of Mexico: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into these depredations, their extent and character, by whom and under what circumstances committed; the amount of damages, as far as practicable, shown to have been sustained by American citizens, as well those proven before the late Mexican frontier commission, as the estimated damages of like character which have since occurred, and what amount of damages to citizens of the United States has been rejected by the Mexican and American joint commission for want of jurisdiction; what other tribunal and with what enlarged powers is necessary to secure the rights of citizens of the United States; what further measures and legislation are necessary to prevent incursions across the Mexican frontier and to give early redress for such incursions; and also to inquire what further measures are necessary to secure permanent friendly relations and commerce between the two countries, and to maintain the dignity of the United States Government and the rights of its citizens, and to report the result of such investigation, at the earliest day practicable, by bill, resolution, or otherwise.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 290.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

TRADES ASSEMBLY OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

IN

Reference to the violation of the eight-hour law by officers of the United States, &c.

JUNE 8, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed.

Whereas in the political events now transpiring in the national and State legislatures, the workingmen can discover no effort of their representatives to improve the condition of the suffering poor, or any purpose to abandon the existing system of partial legislation, which fosters the interests of the capitalists, the bondholders, and the office-holders at the expense of the industrial, producing classes: Therefore,

1. *Be it resolved*, That we demand the immediate removal of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and his subordinates, for violating instead of enforcing the eight-hour law; and that we insist that Congress take immediate action and restore to the many yards their wonted activity by canceling all contracts for ships and repairs, and have all such work done by the direct agency of Government superintendents.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Government to establish a just standard of distribution to capital and labor by providing a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people, without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts public and private, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed three and sixty-five hundredths per cent., subject to future legislation of Congress.

3. *Resolved*, That we favor the reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, so that the laborers may have more time for social enjoyments and intellectual improvements, and be enabled to reap the advantages conferred by labor-saving machinery which their brains have created.

4. *Resolved*, That we indorse the following platform of principles adopted by the Industrial Congress, at Rochester, N. Y., on the 14th of April, 1874, and that we recommend the organization of all workingmen not yet organized into a grand industrial union:

1. The reserving of the public lands, the heritage of the people, for the actual settlers, and not another acre for railroads or speculators.

2. To arrive at the true condition, of the producing masses in their educational, moral, and financial condition, we demand from the several States and from the National Government the establishment of bureaus of labor-statistics.

3. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, and building pursuits.

4. The enactment of a law giving mechanics and laborers first lien on their works.

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 291.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

RESOLUTION

REQUESTING

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TO

Cause a report to be made as to the manner of utilizing the water-power of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the propriety of establishing an armory, with founderies, &c., for that purpose.

JUNE 8, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the United States is now the owner of the Louisville and Portland Canal, situated at the falls of the Ohio River; and

Whereas said canal has a capacity for furnishing water-power capable of operating the heaviest machinery without injury to navigation; and

Whereas it will be of immense saving to the United States to use said water-power in the manufacture of arms and munitions of war: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to cause a report to be made by competent engineer in the employ of the Government, setting out the amount and convenience of the water-power of the Louisville and Portland Canal, the manner in which it may be utilized by the United States in the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, or for other purposes, and the propriety of establishing at that point an armory, with founderies and shops, for the manufacture of such materials of war, or for other purposes, and that he report the same to this House without delay.

O

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES UNDER THE GENEVA AWARD.

JUNE 9, 1874.—Ordered to be printed.

Statement showing the total amount of claims filed by insurance companies for losses by the Alabama, Florida, and their tenders, and by the Shenandoah after she left Melbourne; the same having been compiled from the revised list of claims, as published by the Department of State, presented to the tribunal of Geneva.

Character.	Name.	Total claims.	Remarks.
Mutual	Alliance Insurance Company, of Boston	$47,950	
Stock	American Insurance Company, of Boston	10,000	Solvent.
Mutual	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of New York.	1,653,889	
Stock	Baltimore Marine Insurance Company, of Baltimore.	34,600	
Stock	Boston Insurance Company, of Boston	46,303	Failed on account of Boston fire; has paid 53 per cent. of loss by the fire.
Stock	Boylston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Boston.	98,008	Failed on account of Boston fire; has paid 40 per cent.; will pay 3 per cent. more.
Stock	California Mutual Insurance Company, San Francisco.	6,806	
Mutual	California Mutual Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco.	10,085	
Mutual	China Mutual Insurance Company, of Boston.	172,070	
Stock	Columbian Insurance Company, of New York.	575,093	
Mutual	Commercial Mutual Marine Insurance Company, of New Bedford, Mass.	136,169	
Mutual	Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, of New York.	56,962	
Mutual	Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.	28,930	
Stock	Equitable Safety Insurance Company, of Boston.	81,500	Failed and winding up.
Stock	Franklin Insurance Company, of Boston	8,950	
Mutual	Great Western Insurance Company, of New York.	309,635	
Stock	Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia.	11,169	
Stock	Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.	12,471	
Stock	Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of Boston.	239,770	Failed by the Boston fire; has paid 70 per cent.; will pay about 5 per cent. more.
Stock	Mercantile Marine and Fire Insurance Company, of Boston.	15,000	Solvent.
Mutual	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, of New York.	87,955	
Stock	Merchants' Insurance Company, of Boston.	6,930	Failed on account of losses by the Boston fire; has paid 30 per cent.; will pay about 5 per cent. more.
Mutual	Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, Baltimore.	28,400	
Mutual	Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, Bangor.	8,700	
Mutual	Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company, Newburyport.	23,976	
Mutual	Merchants' Mutual Marine, of San Francisco.	1,000	
Mutual	Metropolitan Insurance Company, New York.	78,950	

Statement showing the total amount of claims filed by insurance companies, &c.—Continu

Character.	Name.	Total claims.	Remarks.
Mutual	Mutual Marine Insurance Company, New Bedford.	$85, 769	
Stock	National Insurance Company, Boston	18, 360	Failed from losses by Boston fire.
Stock	Neptune Insurance Company, Boston	35, 111	Failed from losses by Boston fire; has paid a 40 or 50 per cent.
Stock	Neptune Insurance Company, New York	36, 000	
Mutual	New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, Boston.	202, 489	
Mutual	New York Mutual Insurance Company, of New York.	94, 342	
Mutual	Ocean Mutual Insurance Company, of New York.	29, 350	
Mutual	Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, of New York.	128, 312	
Mutual	Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, of New Bedford.	29, 925	
Stock	Shoe and Leather Insurance Company, of Boston.	10, 700	Failed on account of Ch fire.
Mutual	Sun Mutual Insurance Company, of New York.	240, 177	
Mutual	Union Mutual Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.	12, 796	
Mutual	Union Mutual Insurance Company, of New York.	49, 278	
Mutual	Union Mutual Marine Insurance Company, of New Bedford.	131, 017	
Stock	Washington Insurance Company, of Boston.	87, 685	Failed from losses by th ton fire; has paid abc per cent., and will pay 5 per cent. more.
Stock	Washington Marine Insurance Company, New York.	20, 371	
Total		5, 002, 453	

Statement showing the amount of claims held by stock and mutual companies separatel

Location.	Mutual.	Stc
Nine companies in New York, represent	$2, 699, 500	
Three companies in New York, represent		$63
Three companies in Boston, represent	422, 509	
Twelve companies in Boston, represent		65
Five companies in New Bedford, represent	412, 730	
Seven companies in Newburyport, Bangor, and Baltimore, represent	112, 987	
Four companies in Newburyport, Bangor, and Baltimore, represent		6
Total	3, 647, 726	1, 3

E. and O. E.
NEW YORK, *June* 8, 1874.

Total claims of Boston stock insurance companies.

American Insurance Company, (solvent)	$10
Boston Insurance Company, (insolvent)	46
Boylston Insurance Company, (insolvent)	98
Equitable Safety Insurance Company, (insolvent)	81
Franklin Insurance Company, (insolvent)	8
Manufacturers' Insurance Company, (insolvent)	239
Mercantile Marine Insurance Company, (solvent)	15
Merchants' Insurance Company, (insolvent)	6
The National Insurance Company, (insolvent)	18
The Neptune Insurance Company, (insolvent)	35
Shoe and Leather Insurance Company, (insolvent)	10
Washington Insurance Company, (insolvent)	87
Total	658

Total claims of Boston insolvent stock insurance companies	$633,267
Total amount of claims of Boston solvent stock insurance companies	25,000
Total amount of claims of the New York stock insurance companies	631,414
Total amount of claims of the insolvent Columbian stock insurance company, of New York	575,043
Total amount of claims of other stock insurance companies of New York	56,375
Total amount of claims of other stock insurance companies than those of New York and Boston	65,046

O

EPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON H. R. 1572—CURRENCY.

JUNE 12, 1874.—Ordered to be printed.

e Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on he bill (H. R. 1572) to amend the several acts providing a national cur-ency and to establish free banking, and for other purposes, having met, fter full and free conference, have agreed to recommend, and do recom-end, to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from their disagreement to the amendment of e Senate, and agree to the same, with an amendment, as follows: Strike out all of the amendment after "that," in the first line, and sert in lieu thereof the following:

The act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a edge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and demption thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, all be hereafter known as "the national-bank act."

SEC. 2. *That section thirty-one of "the national-bank act" be so amended at the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be quired to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the nount of their respective circulations; but the moneys required by said ction to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of posits in all respects, as provided for in the said section.*

SEC. 3. *That section twenty-two of the said act, and the several amend-ents thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under id acts, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and the proviso in the first ction of the act approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy, enti-ed "An act to provide for the redemption of the three-per-centum tempo-ry-loan certificates, and for an increase of national-bank notes," prohibit-g the banks hereafter organized a circulation over five hundred thousand ollars; and the proviso in the third section of said act limiting the circu-tion of banks authorized to issue notes redeemable in gold coin to one illion dollars; and section six of said act, relating to the redistribution twenty-five millions of circulating-notes, be, and the same are hereby, pealed; that every association hereafter organized shall be subject to, and governed by, the rules, restrictions, and limitations, and possess the rights, ivileges, and franchises, now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to tional banking-associations, with the same power to amend, alter, and peal provided by "the national-bank act."*

SEC. 4. *That every association organized, or to be organized, under the rovisions of the said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at ll times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in wful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its cir-ulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation; which um shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section wo of this act; and when the circulating-notes of any such associations, ssorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption, in sums of one*

thousand dollars, or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally, on the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions; and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of five hundred dollars, such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating-notes so redeemed. And all notes of national banks worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation shall, when received by any assistant treasurer or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption as provided herein. And when such redemptions have been so re-imbursed, the circulating-notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any of such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and destroyed and replaced as now provided by law: Provided, That each of said associations shall re-imburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation, and the costs for assorting such notes; and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally re-imburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively; and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer: And provided further, That so much of section thirty-two of said national-bank act requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating-notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating-notes, in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than nine thousand dollars, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating-notes; which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the national-bank act; and the outstanding notes of said association, to an amount equal to the legal-tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and destroyed as now provided by law: Provided, That the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below fifty thousand dollars.*

SEC. 6. *That the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the character-numbers of the association to be printed upon all national-bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.*

SEC. 7. *That the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of three hundred and eighty-two million dollars, which shall be retired and reduced in the following manner only, to wit: within thirty days after circulating-notes to the amount of one million dollars shall, from time to time, be issued to national banking-associations under this act, in excess of the highest outstanding volume thereof at any time prior to such issue, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to three-eighths of the circulating-notes so issued, which shall be in reduction of the maximum amount of three hundred and eighty-two million dollars fixed by this section; and such reduction shall continue until the maximum amount of United States notes outstanding shall be three hundred million dollars; and the United States notes so retired shall be canceled and carried to the account of the sinking-fund*

provided for by the second clause of section five of the act approved on the twenty-fifth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," and shall constitute a portion of said sinking-fund. And the interest thereon, computed at the rate of five per centum, shall be added annually to said sinking-fund. But if the surplus revenue be not sufficient for this purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of the bonds of the United States of the character and description prescribed in this act for United States notes to be then retired and canceled.

SEC. 8. *That on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, any holder of United States notes to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple thereof, may present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or at the office of the assistant treasurer at the city of New York; and thereupon he shall be entitled to receive, at his option, from the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized and required to issue, in exchange for said notes, an equal amount of either class of the coupon or registered bonds of the United States provided for in the first section of the act approved on the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and the act amendatory thereof, approved the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, which bonds shall continue to be exempt from taxation as provided in said act: Provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in lieu of such bonds, may redeem said notes in the gold coin of the United States. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall re-issue the United States notes so received either in exchange for coin at par, or, with the consent of the holder, in the redemption of bonds then redeemable at par, or in the purchase of bonds at not less than par, or to meet the current payments for the public service; and when used to meet current payments an equal amount of the gold in the Treasury shall be applied in redemption of the bonds known as five-twenty bonds.*

SEC. 9. *That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

O. P. MORTON,
JOHN SHERMAN,
A. S. MERRIMON,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
HORACE MAYNARD,
C. B. FARWELL,
Managers on the part of the House of Representatives.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 12, 1874.

Resolved, That the Senate agree to the report of the committee of conference on thedisagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 1572) to amend the several acts providing a national currency and to establish free banking, and for other purposes.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 294.

REMONSTRANCE OF THE CHOCTAW DELEGATES.

JUNE 16, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

o the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The undersigned, delegates representing the Choctaw Nation, beg leave espectfully to call attention to the subjoined remonstrance submitted y them on the 2d May last against the passage of Senate bill No. 680, or the relief of certain persons of African descent, and also to the answer thereto of the Secretary of the Interior, bearing the same date.

The bill in question, the remonstrance, and the reply of the Secretary ll relate to the provisions of the third article of the treaty of April 28, 866, with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, which article is recited at ength in the remonstrance.

The chief objections to the bill were:

Frst, that it violated the treaty in this: that the treaty, in enumeraing certain privileges which might be granted to the freedmen among hem by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, expressly excepted any share f their "annuities, moneys, and public domain," while the bill, professing to be founded upon the treaty, overrides and annuls it by giving hem an equal share in such "annuities, moneys, and public domain."

Secondly, that the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the ight of suffrage of citizens of said nations, had already been conferred y the Chickasaws, and would long since have been conferred by the Choctaws, but for the fact that the freedmen residing among them had uniformly expressed their unwillingness to be placed on the footing of Choctaw citizens.

This fact, obviously of the utmost importance in considering this uestion, the Secretary ignores, although it was officially ascertained nd reported by one of his subordinates, and is well known to every ne, white, black, or red, in the least familiar with the subject.

As to the first objection, the Secretary says: "The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are under treaty obligations to secure to these people the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens, including the right of suffrage. They ought to have done so long since. Their failure to do so is a great wrong and a great injustice which should be speedily corrected."

A glance at the third article of the treaty will show that no such obligation is imposed upon or assumed by the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The treaty simply presents to the two nations the alternative of granting or not granting such rights and privileges, specifying what is to be done on the one hand, in case they *do* grant them, or on the other, in case they do *not* grant them, and what, in the latter event, is to be done by the United States.

"But," says the Secretary, "ought these people to have an equal right in the annuities and public domain of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Na-

tions? Let us see. The present annuity fund of these nations amounts to about one hundred dollars *per capita*. The United States, by the treaty aforesaid, secured to these persons of African descent, under conditions, one hundred dollars *per capita*, and this is about what the three hundred thousand dollars amounts to.

"By the second section of the bill objected to, this three hundred thousand dollars is to be invested and paid in trust for the use and benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, so that these persons of African descent will bring to the trust-fund of said nations a sum *per capita* equal to the amount *per capita* of the present annuity trust-fund of these nations."

The $300,000, which the Secretary says "these persons of African descent will bring to the trust-fund of said nations," is specified in the third article of the treaty as the price of certain territory west of 98°, "known as the land-district," therein ceded by the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

This district, embracing the country between 98° and 100° of west longitude, south of the Canadian and north of Red River, extends 110 miles east and west, and on an average over 100 north and south, and consequently contains upward of 11,000 square miles, or over 7,000,000 acres of land. It was leased to the United States by the ninth article or the treaty of June 22, 1855, for certain purposes and under certain restrictions therein specified, which practically left the ownership with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, who retained the right of settlement and occupation.

For this lease the United States paid in 1855 $400,000, the treaty providing $800,000, the other $400,000 being for the claim of the Choctaws for lands west of the 100th meridian conveyed to them by the treaty of 1820, which grants all the country lying between Red River and the Canadian, from the mouth of the latter to its source.

When the Government wanted to extinguish the title of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to the leased district in 1866, the undersigned, P. P. Pitchlynn, objected to the proposed price as wholly inadequate, the $300,000 added to the $400,000 previously paid, making in all $700,000, or ten cents an acre for 7,000,000 of acres of territory well known to be every way superior in value to the country the United States was then purchasing from the Seminoles at fifteen cents an acre, and at least equal to what they were buying from the Creeks at thirty cents.

This inadequate price of the property of the Choctaws and Chickasaws is the sum which the Secretary says "these persons of African descent will bring to the trust-fund of said nations," and this disposition of a scanty allowance for our own territory, "it seems," to the Secretary, "answers satisfactorily the objection to this bill, so far as it relates to the rights of the Africans to the annuity-funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations."

"But the bill," he adds, "also gives to these Africans an equal right in the public domain claimed by said nations. Is this wrong? Lands are not held in severalty by these nations; they are held in *common;* the treaty contemplated making the Africans citizens, with equal rights and privileges with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and upon this principle, in justice and equity, the common property of the nation should belong as much to the Africans made citizens as to the native-born citizens of said nations."

Whatever the treaty may "contemplate," it expressly excepts the equal share in lands, and in place thereof gives each freedman forty acres.

The treaty either is or is not the governing rule. If it has any force at all in the matter, it settles the whole question by restricting the freedmen to forty acres of land apiece, and by excluding them from any share in the public funds.

If it has no force; if it is not entitled to consideration, why refer to it at all? Why not say in so many words, "These freedmen have always lived in the Indian country and want so much Indian money and land; therefore, be it enacted that they shall have it?"

The Secretary says the argument against this provision, drawn from a pretended analogy between this case and that of the liberated slaves of the confederacy, does not rest upon a solid foundation.

The treaty gives each of our freedmen forty acres of land, which the bill in effect increases to 480. We objected that no such provision had been made for the liberated slaves of the confederacy; that no land had been given them—not even 40 acres, much less 480. That is the simple truth, whether the foundation it constitutes is solid or not. The "analogy" only fails in this: that ample provision is proposed to be made at our expense for our freedmen, while no provision at all has been made for the freedmen of the confederacy.

The Secretary intimates that there is something in the manner in which our national property was acquired, and in the extent of the improvements made by the freedmen, and in their additions to our national wealth, which, altogether, make the provisions of the bill only a matter of justice.

Precisely what he means by any of these intimations it is not easy to understand. It probably would not be easy for him to explain. But it is easy for any one to ascertain, by consulting the treaties, "the manner in which the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations acquired their property;" that they have given full value for all they possess, and that the freedmen had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the acquisition.

It would be equally easy to ascertain, by inquiry and inspection on the spot in each case, that the improvements made in our country by the freedmen are not equal in proportion to their numerical strength.

In conclusion, we desire to repeat emphatically in reply to the charge so strongly urged by the Secretary of injustice on our part in withholding the rights and privileges of citizenship and suffrage, that up to this day the freedmen have never indicated directly or indirectly to any of us that they desired such rights, but, on the contrary, have uniformly expressed their wish to remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If they had really wanted the privileges specified in the treaty, they could long since have secured them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. P. PITCHLYNN,
Delegate of the Choctaw Nation.
WILLIAM ROEBUCK,
McKEE KING,
Special Delegates.
By P. P. PITCHLYNN.

WASHINGTON, *June* 12, 1874.

List of papers accompanying foregoing memorial.

A.—Letter from Acting Secretary Cowen to Hon. J. G. Blaine.
B.—Copy of Senate bill No. 680.
C.—Remonstrance of Choctaw delegates against passage of Senate bill No. 680.
D.—Reply of Secretary Delano to Choctaw remonstrance.

A

[House Ex. Doc. 212, Forty-third Congress, first session.]

TREATY WITH THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS.

Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, in relation to a treaty made with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians April 28, 1866. April 14, 1874, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to articles second and third of a treaty made with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians April 28, 1866, (Stat. at L., vol. 14, p. 769.)

The second article of said treaty provides for the abolition of slavery.

The third article of the treaty provides that, in consideration of the sum of $300,000 to be paid to said Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians by the United States, the said Indians agreed to cede to the United States that territory west of the 98th degree of west longitude known as the leased district. Said sum of money to be invested and held by the United States at an interest of not less than 5 per cent., in trust for the said nations until the legislatures of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations respectively shall have made such laws, rules, and regulations as might be necessary to give all persons of African descent, resident in said nations at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and their descendants, heretofore held in slavery among said nations, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nations, except in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by or belonging to said nations respectively.

That treaty also provided to give to such persons who were residents as aforesaid, and their descendants, forty acres each, of the land of said nations, on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws, to be selected on the survey of said lands, after the said Indians and the Kansas Indians had made their selections as elsewhere provided. Immediately upon the enactment of such laws, rules, and regulations by the legislative councils of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, the said sum of $300,000 was to be paid to the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter, deducting therefrom such sum, at the rate of $100 *per capita*, as should be sufficient to pay such persons of African descent, before referred to, who within ninety days after the passage of such laws, rules, and regulations, should elect to remove, and actually remove, from said nations respeetively.

Said article third furthermore provides that should such laws, rules, and regulations not be made by the legislatures of said nations respectively within two years from the ratification of said treaty, then the said sum of $300,000 shall cease to be held in trust for the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and be held for the use and benefit of such of said persons of African descent as the United States shall remove from the said territory in such manner as the United States shall deem proper. The United States agreed in said article, within ninety days from the expiration of the said two years after the enactment of said laws, to remove from the said nations all such persons of African descent as might be willing to remove.

Almost eight years have passed since the ratification of the treaty above referred to, and the legislatures of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have not enacted any laws, rules, and regulations in behalf of the persons of African descent above referred to.

The ancestors of these negroes came to the Indian Territory with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations from the State of Mississippi, and have been with them continuously since that time in the capacity of slaves. They were freed by the treaty of 1866, and have been since then enjoying the privileges of freedom. They are reported to be industrious, sober, and frugal people, desirous to learn, anxious to secure to themselves homes in severalty, and, above all, anxious to remain in the country where they now live, and which is the only home they have ever known. And, so far as the Department has been able to ascertain, none of them will ever leave that country voluntarily. They have formed strong attachments to the soil; they have acquired, as far as the peculiar laws and regulations governing the Indian nations will permit, homesteads, and have cultivated farms. A strong prejudice seems to exist against these freedmen on the part of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, which will account in some measure for the failure of these nations to provide by law for the division among them of the lands of the nations.

The Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Nations have each adopted the freedmen into their tribes, and given them equal rights and privileges with other citizens of the nation. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, I understand, have refused to do so. The condition of these negroes strongly appeals to the United States Government for some action that will fix their status and give them all that they are entitled to by the terms of the treaty above quoted.

I have the honor to submit herewith the draught of a bill which, in my judgment, will secure to these freedmen all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the treaty. The bill also gives them the right of suffrage and an equal share in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by or belonging to said nations respectively. While this may not be exactly in accordance with the letter of the treaty, I am satisfied that it is simply a matter of justice to this class of persons, who have always been residents of said nations, and who are now industrious, law-abiding, and useful citizens thereof.

I respectfully invite the attention of Congress to this subject, and trust that it may receive favorable consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

B.

The subjoined "act" is the "draught of a bill" referred to in the foregoing letter of Acting Secretary Cowen, and is a copy of the bill referred to as Senate bill No. 680.

AN ACT for the relief of certain persons of African descent, resident in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1866.

Whereas, by the treaty concluded April 28, 1866, and proclaimed July 10, 1866, between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, it was provided that slavery and involuntary servitude should cease in said nations, and that the said Indians should, and thereby did, cede to the United States certain territory west of the 98° west longitude, known as the leased district, and, in consideration thereof, the United States bound themselves to pay the sum of $300,000, which sum was to be invested and held by the United States at interest, not less than five per cent. interest, for the said nations, until the legislatures of the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations should make such laws, rules, and regulations as might be necessary to give to all persons of African descent resident in the said nations at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, (September 10, 1865,) and their descendants theretofore held in slavery among said nations, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nations, except in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by or belonging to said nations respectively, and should give to each of said persons, resident as aforesaid, and their descendants, forty acres of the land of said nations on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws held the same, to be selected on the survey of said land after the Choctaws and Chickasaws and Kansas Indians had made their selections as provided in said treaty; and

Whereas it was further provided by the said treaty that, immediately after the enactment of said laws, rules, and regulations, the said sum of $300,000 should be paid to the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter, less such sum, at the rate of $100 *per capita*, as should be sufficient to pay the said persons of African descent who, within ninety days after the passage of said laws, rules, and regulations, should elect to remove, and should actually remove, from said nations respectively; and

Whereas it was further provided by the said treaty that, in the event that said laws, rules, and regulations should not be enacted by the legislatures of said nations respectively within two years from the ratification of said treaty, then the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars should cease to be held in trust for the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and should thereafter be held in trust for the use and benefit of said persons of African descent as the United States should remove from the said territory; and

Whereas the United States did thereby agree, within ninety days from the expiration of the said two years, to remove from said nations all of said persons of African descent who were willing to remove therefrom; and

Whereas the said sum of $300,000 has not been paid or invested in the manner above specified, or otherwise, and the said legislatures have not, nor has either of them, made the laws, rules, or regulations hereinbefore referred to, or any of them, and the United States have not removed any of said persons of African descent; and

Whereas the said persons of African descent are now anxious to remain in the territory of said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and to become incorporated with the citizens thereof: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons of African descent who were resident in the territory of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1866, and who had, before that, been held in slavery among said nations, or either of them, and all the descendants of such persons, shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and annuities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nations, respectively, and the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by or belonging to said nations, respectively.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue bonds of the United States, payable in twenty years from date, principal and interest in gold coin, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for the sum of $300,000, each of said bonds to be for the sum of $500, or some multiple of said sum, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best, and to deliver the same to the Secretary of the Interior, to be by him held in trust for the use and benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the following proportions, to wit: three-fourths for the Choctaw and one-fourth for the Chickasaw Nation; and, upon the same being done, the said leased district, ceded by the said nations to the United States for the sum of $300,000, shall be deemed to have been paid for, and the United States released from any further obligation for the same.

C.

REMONSTRANCE OF CHOCTAW DELEGATES AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL NO. 680, FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned delegates, representing the Choctaw Nation, respectfully showeth: That they have seen with surprise Senate bill No. 680, introduced April 8, 1874, "for the relief of certain persons of African descent resident in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on the 28th day of April, 1866," and ostensibly based upon the treaty concluded on that day with said nations.

The third article of that treaty is in the following words:

"The Choctaws and Chickasaws, in consideration of the sum of $300,000, hereby cede to the United States the territory west of the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude, known as the leased district, provided that the said sum shall be invested and held by the United States, at an interest not less than five per cent., in trust for the said nations, until the legislatures of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, respectively, shall have made such laws, rules, and regulations as may be necessary to give all persons of African descent, resident in the said nations at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and their descendants, heretofore held in slavery among said nations, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nations, except in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by or belonging to said nations, respectively, and also to give to such persons who were residents as aforesaid, and their descendants, forty acres each of the land of said nations, on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws, to be selected on the survey of said land, after the Choctaws and Chickasaws and Kansas Indians have made their selections, as herein provided; and, immediately on the enactment of such laws, rules, and regulations, the said sum of $300,000 shall be paid to the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter, less such sum, at the rate of $100 *per capita,* as shall be sufficient to pay such persons of African descent before referred to as, within ninety days after the passage of such laws, rules, and regulations, shall elect to remove, and actually remove, from the said nations, respectively. And should the said laws, rules, and regulations not be made by the legislatures of the said nations respectively within two years from the ratification of this treaty, then the said sum of $300,000 shall cease to be held in trust for the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and be held for the use and benefit of such of said persons of African descent as the United States shall remove from the said territory, in such manner as the United States shall deem proper—the United States agreeing, within ninety days from the expiration of the said two years, to remove from said nations all such persons of African descent as may be willing to remove; those remaining, or returning after having been removed from said nations, to have no benefit of said sum of $300,000, or any part thereof, but shall be upon the same footing as other citizens of the United States in the said nations."

By this article it will be seen—

I. That the Choctaws and Chickasaws cede their territory west of 98° for $300,000.

II. That the money was to be held in trust until certain questions were settled in regard to the freedmen among them in September, 1865, and their descendants.

III. The Indians were to decide in two years whether or not they would give such freedmen and their descendants political equality and 40 acres of land each.

IV. That such political equality was not to include any share in national funds, or in public domain beyond the 40 acres specified.

V. If they make such concessions of land and political equality within the two years, they were to receive the $300,000, less $100, for each freedman who might leave their country within three months after the concession.

VI. If no such concession was made, the Government promised to remove, within ninety days after the two years expired, all the freedmen willing to go.

VII. Those removed were to have the $300,000.

VIII. Those not removed or returning after removal, were—

First. To have no part of the $300,000.

Second. To stand on the same footing as other citizens of the United States in the Indian Territory.

The ratification of this treaty was proclaimed July 10, 1866.

No laws securing land or citizenship to the freedmen were passed by either Choctaws or Chickasaws during the prescribed two years.

The United States did not fulfill its promise to remove the freedmen or any one of them from the Choctaw and Chicasaw territory within the stipulated period of ninety days, which expired on the 8th October, 1868, nor have any of them removed or been removed since then.

Consequently, by the plain and unmistakable language of the treaty, they have been for the last five and a half years, and are now, in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, "on the same footing as other citizens of the United States in said nations," and therefore in the Indian country without the rights and privileges peculiar to Indians.

So far as the Choctaws are concerned, nothing has been done, either in or out of their national council, to modify or effect this footing, the Choctaw people having taken no steps whatever, either individually or in their national capacity, for or against the freedmen among them.

On the 9th November, 1866, the Chickasaw legislature passed an act accepting and approving the treaty as ratified and proclaimed, and requesting the United States to remove the freedmen from among them, and to hold for the benefit of said freedmen the sum of $300,000 provided in the third article.

This request the same body virtually retracted in January, 1873, by passing another act granting the freedmen the privileges of land and citizenship to the extent and upon the conditions specified in the treaty.

The Choctaw council would long since have done the same thing, but for the very important fact, which ought not to be lost sight of in examining this question, that the freedmen have uniformly refused to be subjected to the Choctaw laws. They wanted the privileges of citizenship without its obligations. They were willing to vote, to hold office, and to take land, but were not willing to obey the laws.

The United States agent, Captain Olmstead, on September 21, 1869, reported officially to the Indian Office, that the freedmen decided in a body to remain, if possible, in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, "but that they were desirous of living under the protection of the United States Government, as they were unwilling to be left under the sole control of the Indian tribes, or of any State or community where they would be deprived of a direct appeal to the Government on every question involving their interests." At the same time he reported "the Choctaws as in favor of having the freedmen remain."

Again, on November 1, 1869, the same agent reported "that the freedmen, while generally desiring to retain their residence in the Indian country, *desire it only upon the condition that they remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the United States;* and 168 of the freedmen themselves, in a petition to Congress in December, 1870, say that they "are *not willing to be adopted by the Choctaw Nation*, or become citizens of any Indian nation."

These various statements, officially recorded in Mis. Doc. H. R. No. 46, 2d sess. Forty-second Congress, simply represent the impressions constantly made by the great body of the freedmen among them upon the Choctaws, and which have prevented the latter from adopting them as citizens.

So far as we are informed, this feeling still prevails. We have no reason to believe that any considerable number of those among us would be willing to accept the privileges of citizenship, if such acceptance involved submission to Choctaw laws.

It is true that some of the freedmen have expressed a willingness to be incorporated with the Chickasaws and to become subject to their laws, and the expression of such willingness on their part is no doubt the foundation for so much of bill No. 680 as implies that *all* the freedmen among both nations are alike willing to accept the obliga-

REMONSTRANCE OF THE CHOCTAW DELEGATES

I. That the Choctaws and Chickasaws cede their territory west of the [illegible]

II. That the money was to be held in trust until certain questions were [illegible]
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IX. To share on the same footing as other citizens of the United States [illegible]
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tions of citizenship, which, so far as those among the Choctaws are concerned, is a very serious mistake.

But admitting that *all* the freedmen among both tribes are really, as the bill alleges, "anxious" to become incorporated with them as citizens, the provisions of the bill to effect that object are widely different from the stipulations of the treaty, and are, as it seems to the undersigned, palpably unjust to both Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The treaty restricts the freedmen to forty acres of land each, and excludes them from any participation in national funds. This bill gives them an interest in both land and money equal to that of any other citizen; that is, it takes from the Choctaws and Chickasaws part of their property, and gives it to the freedmen, without any compensation whatever to the owners. On what principle of right or justice this proposition rests we are at a loss to conceive.

The land and money which the bill proposes to take are part of the proceeds of territory held by the Choctaws and Chickasaws long before they ever saw or heard of either black people or white.

In their dealings with the whites, some of them occasionally bought and paid for slaves, who were recognized at the time as property by the Constitution, the laws, the Government, and the people of the United States.

When slavery was abolished by the power that had formerly sanctioned it, the Choctaws and Chickasaws, of course, submitted to the consequent loss. It is true that they had no other alternative. But they submitted cheerfully, without complaining, as they might reasonably have complained, of the confiscation of property to such an enormous amount. They did not urge, as they might have urged, that the sins of the American people ought not to be visited upon them by making them pay a fine equal to a million of dollars.

In strict justice, as between man and man, they might fairly claim indemnity. Slavery was not known among them till it was introduced by the American people. Slave property was received by them from the Americans in place of money, chiefly in exchange for individual reservations of land, sold usually for less than its value.

If the price paid became worthless by the act of the purchaser, it would seem no more than right that the purchaser should make good the loss.

But instead of making good our losses, Senate bill No. 680 proposes to increase them. It proposes to take from the Choctaws and Chickasaws several hundred thousand dollars in money and nearly a million and a half of acres of land, to be given to the freedmen, over and above the forty acres provided by the treaty.

No such measure has been enforced against the citizens of the States which held slaves before the war. None of the former slaveholders of the confederacy have been compelled to share their land or other property with the freedmen.

Obviously, if they were exempt from such penalties, we ought to be. If slavery was wrong, was a crime to be punished, the real offenders were the whites, not the Indians. So far as the Indians are concerned, the responsibility of the wrong lies upon the people and the Government of the United States, and any reason which might be urged in justification of the punishment of the white slaveholder could not possibly apply to the Indian, who was constantly urged by the United States Government to imitate the ways of the white man.

Moreover, to discriminate against the Indian and in favor of the white man is palpably unjust, in this: Each individual slaveholder in the States held his own land in severalty, and could be made individually responsible for his own acts, without implicating or punishing the non-slaveholder. With us it is different. Our lands are held in common; so are our invested funds, stocks, annuities, &c. The aggregate property, real and personal, held in common by both tribes, belongs to 20,000 citizens, of whom only 500 were slaveholders. The 19,500 who never owned slaves are required to give up *one-seventh* of their interest in the common stock as a penalty for the slaveholding sins of *one-fortieth* of the whole body of both nations. The white man, who can be reached as an individual offender, goes scot-free, while the Indians are punished in mass, the innocent with the guilty, in the proportion of forty innocent to one guilty. The injustice of such a proceeding is too obvious to need any argument or comment.

Again, as to the freedmen themselves, was there anything in the case of the seven or eight thousand slaves held in the Indian Territory to give them stronger claims than the four millions held in the States?

It will not be pretended that there was any equitable reason for discriminating either on the one hand against the slaveholder in the Indian country—the Indian slaveholder in favor of the white—or, on the other, in favor of the slave who was owned by an Indian as against the slave who was owned by a white man.

It was no greater sin for an Indian to hold a slave than it was for a white man.

It was no greater hardship for the slave to be owned by the Indian.

Bondage in the Indian country was not more grievous than it would have been in the States, not as much so, for, as a rule among the Indians, the slaves did as they pleased, and never wanted to be sold to the white people.

The Acting Secretary himself says the freedmen are anxious to remain in the country

where they now live. If that is true, it is pretty good evidence that their homes could not have been made odious to them by harsh treatment in the past, or, as is sometimes falsely alleged, in the present.

But it is alleged, apparently as a reason why this bill should pass, that "the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Nations have each adopted the freedmen into their tribes, and given them equal rights and privileges with other citizens." True, but not, as the Secretary seems to think, as a "matter of justice to this class of persons." Justice had nothing to do with the action of either Cherokees, Creeks, or Seminoles in the premises. The war had created political dissensions and divisions in every one of the three tribes named, large numbers of each having adhered to the Union, while large numbers of each joined the confederates. When the attempt was made in 1866 to heal these dissensions by new treaties, each of the contending parties wanted to secure influence at Washington and increased political power at home. For such influence and power they were willing to pay by large concessions to the freedmen, who were looked upon at that time as a considerable element of strength. The idea never occurred to any one of those who made the concessions that they were doing an act of justice, or that the negroes had any legal or equitable *claim* to a share of their property.

Among the Choctaws and Chickasaws there were no such divisions. There was consequently no balance of power to be conciliated. To urge the example of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles upon them is to say, in effect, "Your neighbors fell out among themselves, you did not. Your neighbors had to pay for their quarrel, and you ought to pay because you did *not* quarrel"—a mode of reasoning which is strictly in keeping with the bill itself, and with the letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, (Ex. Doc. 212., H. R., 1st sess. 43d Cong.,) recommending it. For example, the letter says the bill gives the freedmen "an equal share in the annuities, moneys, and public domain." "This may not be exactly in accordance with the letter of the treaty."

It is not only not "exactly" in accordance with the letter of the treaty, but it is "exactly" what the treaty says shall *not* be done, as the bill itself shows in the first paragraph of the preamble, which, curiously enough, points one way, while the enacting clauses point the other.

Condensed into plain English, the bill says:

"Whereas the treaty provides forty acres of Indian land for each freedman, if the owners will give it; and whereas the owners will *not* give it: Therefore

"*Be it enacted*, That each freedman shall have 480 acres of such land."

Again, in the same peculiar style of reasoning:

"Whereas the treaty excludes the freedmen from *any* share in the Indian annuities: Therefore

"*Be it enacted*, That the freedmen shall have an equal share in such annuities."

While it is difficult so to analyze the third article as to define precisely how much of the $360,000 therein provided was to be paid for territory west of 98°, and how much for concessions to the freedmen, the article itself shows that before the signing of the treaty the Choctaws and Chickasaws had certain rights:

1st. A claim to the territory west of 98°, which the United States recognized and were willing to pay for.

2d. The right to decide whether the freedmen should or should not enjoy the privileges of citizenship in their country, and should or should not participate in the ownership of their national property.

So the matter stood when the treaty was signed. How does it now stand? Manifestly, as it seems to the undersigned, in the unsettled state of an open question, as well because of what the contracting parties have done as because of what they have not done.

The freedmen for whose benefit the article was inserted have shown their unwillingness to assume the obligations of the citizenship which the article meant to procure for them.

The Chickasaws have first refused and then agreed to adopt them, but did not agree till after the time specified in the treaty had expired.

The Choctaws have not acted at all.

The United States have not fulfilled their promise to remove the freedmen, though requested by large numbers of them to do so, and have paid no part of the purchase money for the country west of 98°.

To the undersigned, therefore, it seems that the more equitable course would be to make a new arrangement, having for its object:

1st. To define the rights of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the territory west of 98°.

2d. To ascertain positively whether the freedmen, or any of them, do or do not want to become citizens of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, and if so, whether they are willing to assume the same obligations resting upon other citizens.

3d. To settle the terms upon which the privileges of citizenship shall be conceded to those of the freedmen desiring them.

A thorough investigation of the kind which ought to precede such an arrangement will result in establishing the fact that there is no prejudice on the part of the Choctaws against the freedmen, and that up to this day not one of the latter has ever applied

to the Choctaw council, or in any other manner signified to the Choctaws, a desire to be adopted among them as a citizen. To pass the bill recommended by the Secretary would, therefore, not only be an act of palpable injustice to the Indians, but would be forcing upon the freedmen what very few of them have asked for.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. P. PITCHLYNN,
WILLIAM ROBUCK,
McKEE KING,
Choctaw Delegates.

WASHINGTON, *May* 2, 1874.

In behalf of the Chickasaw Nation, I fully approve of the foregoing memorial and concur in its representations.

D. O. FISHER,
Chickasaw Delegate.

I.

[Senate Mis. Doc. No. 118, Forty-third Congress, first session.]

Letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, relative to Senate bill No. 680, *for the relief of certain persons of African descent resident in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. June* 21, 874.—*Ordered to be printed.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1874.

SIR: I have examined Senate bill No. 680, for the relief of certain persons of African descent resident in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on the 28th day of April, 1866, which you have been pleased to forward to me, with a remonstrance of the Choctaw delegates against the passage of said bill.

The present condition of the persons of African descent resident among the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on the 10th of September, 1865, should be thoroughly understood in order to judge of the propriety of passing the bill, and in order to appreciate the force of the objections made against its passage by the remonstrance.

I proceeded to state the condition of these people at the date aforesaid.

But by the treaty of April 28, 1866, between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, it was provided that slavery should cease in said nations, and that said Indians should cede to the United States certain territory west of the 98th degree west longitude, known as the leased district, and in consideration thereof the United States should pay the sum of $300,000, to be invested in United States 5 per cent. bonds until the legislatures of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations should make such laws, rules, and regulations as might be necessary to give all persons of African descent resident therein on the 10th of September, 1865, and their descendants, theretofore held in slavery, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of the citizens of said nations, except in the money annuities and in the public domain belonging to said nations. Said nations were also to give each of said persons of African descent and their descendants forty acres of land on the same terms as the citizen Choctaws and Chickasaws held the same. It was further provided that said persons of African descent, who, within ninety days after the passage of such laws, rules, and regulations, should elect to remove from said nations, should have $100 each out of the $300,000 before mentioned, and that the balance should be paid to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, in the proportions mentioned in the treaty. It was further provided that if such laws and regulations should not be enacted by the legislatures of said nations, respectively, within two years from the ratification of the treaty aforesaid, then the said sum of $300,000 should cease to be held in trust for the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and should thereafter be held in trust for the use and benefit of said persons of African descent, the United States agreeing, within ninety days from the expiration of said two years, to remove said persons of African descent from said nations as far as they were willing to be removed.

Now for the facts. Neither the Choctaw nor the Chickasaw Nation has secured to said persons of African descent the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, provided for in the treaty. The United States has not removed any of the said persons of African descent, because such persons are so identified by marriage and custom with said nations as to be unwilling to break up their homes and go elsewhere.

The $300,000 has not been invested nor paid to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations; and the said persons of African descent, who are the most industrious and useful portion of the population of each nation, are without the rights, privileges, and immuni-

ties of citizens, without the right of suffrage, without land, and without money, and with a disinclination, under all these painful embarrassments, to leave their homes, friends, and relatives, and go elsewhere, for the pitiful sum of $100 *per capita*. They are as meritorious, to say the least, as the average Choctaw and Chickasaw population. They have probably done as much toward securing the wealth possessed by said nations *per capita* as the average Choctaw and Chickasaw population. Under these circumstances their condition is not simply anomalous, it is unjustifiable, oppressive, and wrong, and ought to be remedied.

Now for the provisions of the bill. It provides that the persons of African descent before alluded to shall have all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nations, respectively, and in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by or belonging to said nations, respectively. Is this wrong? The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are under treaty obligations to secure to these people the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens, including the right of suffrage. They ought to have done so long since. Their failure to do so is a great wrong and a great injustice, which should be speedily corrected.

But ought these people to have an equal right in the annuities and public domain of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations? Let us see. The present annuity-fund of these nations amounts to about one hundred dollars *per capita*. The United States, by the treaty aforesaid, secured to these persons of African descent, under certain conditions, one hundred dollars *per capita*, and this is about what the three hundred thousand dollars amount to.

By the second section of the bill objected to, this three hundred thousand dollars is to be invested and paid in trust for the use and benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, so that these persons of African descent will bring to the trust-fund of said nations a sum *per capita* equal to the amount *per capita* of the present annuity trust-fund of these nations.

This, it seems to me, answers satisfactorily the objection to this bill, so far as it relates to the rights of the Africans in the annuity-funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

But the bill also gives to these Africans an equal right in the public domain claimed by said nations. Is this wrong? Lands are not held in severalty by these nations; they are held in *common*. The treaty contemplated making the Africans citizens, with equal rights and privileges with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and upon this principle, in justice and equity, the common property of the nation should belong as much to the Africans made citizens as to the native-born citizens of said nations.

The argument against this provision, drawn from a pretended analogy between this case and the case of the liberated slaves of the United States, does not rest upon a solid foundation. The liberated slaves of the United States did not become entitled to the property held by individual citizens of the United States in severalty; but to so much of the public domain and other property of the United States as was not the separate property of individuals, these liberated slaves, when they became citizens, did become entitled to equal rights and privileges as other American citizens.

If you look at the manner in which the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations acquired their property, and if you consider that the improvements made thereon have been made by the labor of the African people in as large, if not a larger, proportion than by the labor of the native Choctaws and Chickasaws, you will see that there is not any injustice in giving to these persons of African descent, made free and made citizens, equal rights in all respects with the native Choctaw and Chickasaw people.

A failure to pass this bill will leave the treaty of 1866 unexecuted; will continue the Africans among the Choctaws and Chickasaws in their present unjust and disastrous situation; will preserve the strife, animosity, and disturbance incident to these relations, and, therefore, I cannot too earnestly or too urgently recommend the passage of the bill referred to, or some equivalent measure, during the present session of Congress.

I beg your careful and attentive consideration of this subject, and hope you will bring it before such of your colleagues as feel an interest in the welfare of these people, and that if you concur with me in this opinion you will endeavor to procure the passage of the measure referred to immediately.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary*.

Hon. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate.

O

3D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 295.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

RESOLUTION

OF

ITY COUNCILS OF PHILADELPHIA,

URGING AN

propriation by Congress for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi flood.

NE 18, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Whereas it has been made known by reliable official authority that ny thousands of our fellow-countrymen having their homes along e line of the Mississippi River have had their properties destroyed d all means of support cut off by the recent awful flood; and

Whereas private charity is unequal to the immediate relief of so ny thousands of men, women, and children, now upon the verge of arvation: Therefore,

Resolved by the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, at the Senators from the State of Pennsylvania and the Representives of this city in Congress be, and they are hereby, respectfully quested to recommend to and urge upon those honorable national dies the prompt passage of a bill appropriating such sum as may be ple for the immediate sustenance of those victims of that calamity must perish unless speedily relieved by funds from the Treasury of e United States.

A. WILSON HENSZEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest:
JOSEPH H. PAIST,
Clerk of Select Council.

R. W. DOWNING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this 13th day of June, anno Domini one thousand eight ndred and seventy-four, (A. D. 1874.)

WM. S. STOKLEY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Attest:
JOSEPH H. PAIST,
Clerk of Select Council.

O

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 296.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, ETC., FOR THE BLIND,

SETTING FORTH

The needs of the blind as to means of improvement, and the obligation of Congress to aid in providing facilities for liberal education, as has been done for deaf-mutes.

JUNE 19, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: This petition is designed to set before your honorable body the claims of the blind to an advanced education, similar to that recently provided for the deaf-mutes.

The blind, with very few exceptions, are the most helpless and dependent of all unfortunates.

The deaf-mutes may look into the open book of nature and read her lessons and behold her beauties; still more, by honest toil they can gather sustenance and surround themselves with comforts; but the sightless are denied these blessings and are forced to seek a living by beggary or in the poor-house. In all ages, countries, and conditions of society the sightless have been recognized as providential pensioners, and as justly entitled to substantial aid, which in our country includes education.

In semi-civilized and even barbarous countries the right of the blind to public support is recognized. In civilized communities the plea should be unnecessary, since it implies either unworthiness of the claimant or neglect by the public authorities.

Thus far the blind in our country have not been adequately provided with those facilities for education which are the best means of support. There have been established in the United Stetes twenty-seven institutions, where the sightless are taught the elementary branches; the course of instruction being of no higher grade than that of a grammar-school. None of these schools had risen to the rank of a first-class academy; indeed, they are styled by the venerable director of the Perkins Institution, "elementary schools," and this gentleman is himself a warm advocate for a national college.

It is especially to be observed that it is not the province of these common schools to publish books, construct apparatus, or to provide high schools and collegiate privileges. Some embossed books have been printed, in different forms of type, irregularly selected, and issued in small editions, for special purposes and for local use; but none for higher instruction or for general distribution.

The same is equally true in reference to illustrative apparatus addressed to the touch.

As one publishing-house can do all the work, and the means thus far have been secured from contributions of the benevolent, it is indispensable that this new demand be met, as all other like calls of humanity, by a central public fund.

The effort begun some years since to establish an American printing-house for the blind, to which has been more lately added that of a university for the blind, promises to meet the demand now urgent and legitimate. As the established institutions are local in their organic structure and elementary in their mission, it became necessary to establish an independent national organization; the plan being to have a board of trustees in each State, whose representatives constitute a general or national board, denominated the Board of Regents of the American Printing-House and University for the Blind. This institution has been located in the District of Columbia, and incorporated under the act of Congress. It is located where the representatives of every community convene, through whom information may be received and the benefits of the institution be distributed. As this is the only feasible plan heretofore proposed to furnish the facilities needed by the blind, all interested in their welfare will naturally co-operate with Congress in this good work.

The influence of such an institution in ameliorating the condition of the blind will be incalculable. It will systematize and raise to a higher grade the course of instruction in the respective elementary schools; while it will also stimulate and encourage blind pupils and students by hope of preparation for honorable positions and useful employments.

The cost of this proposed institution has been carefully estimated. The university should include a preparatory department, a conservatory of music, and a college, with such special provisions and appliances as the exigencies of the blind may require. For the erecting of buildings for the purposes of instruction, and the endowment of professorships, the sum of $400,000 will ultimately be needed.

The publishing-house should include a department for the manufactory of illustrative apparatus, such as maps, globes, diagrams, mathematical forms, models, &c. The support of an artisan and assistants, also that of an editor and printers, should be provided for by endowment. To meet the real wants and to supply the requisite aid as to books and illustrative apparatus will require about $350,000.

The comparative cost of embossed books for the blind is from sixteen to one hundred and twenty-five times that of the same matter for those having sight. The director of the Perkins Institution is of opinion that a capital of $100,000 should be placed in the hands of a responsible organization for the purpose of printing for the blind before the several institutions should cease their efforts to print for themselves.

Of course it is not expected that the institution will at once be complete in all its departments. Its present mission would be to take up the work where the elementary schools leave it, and extend the several departments as the means will permit and the necessities of the blind may require.

It is estimated that an institution adequate to the present demand

can be commenced with good assurance of permanency so soon as an available capital of $50,000 shall have been placed in the hands of the board of regents.

Several reasons call for the present consideration of this claim. Blindness is not limited to locality, family, or grade of society; it may fall upon any class; the beggar and the prince are alike liable to this terrible misfortune. Any effort, therefore, to relieve the sightless as individuals, or to ameliorate their condition as a class, is in the interest of all our people and has equitable claims both on the benevolent and the legislator.

Many precedents for appropriations by Congress to charitable and educational institutions in the District of Columbia make this demand legitimate. The lunatic is cared for and liberal appropriations are made in aid of the national college for deaf-mutes, while the blind are neglected. The numerous petitions of citizens and joint resolutions of legislatures asking aid of Congress to the American Printing-House and University for the Blind, show the wish of the people that Congress should make such appropriations as would secure to the blind of the whole country such general means of culture and improvement as cannot be otherwise furnished.

All agree that the blind are in great and immediate need of lucrative employment, of pleasing recreation, and of advanced knowledge. To increase the latter would augment both the former and assist in making the blind productive and useful members of the community. But the obligation to aid the helpless is not dependent on the increase of useful labor and of public production thus secured. The demand on the representatives of our favored people is imposed by duty to the Creator and obedience to the manifest obligations to the unfortunate which all nations have recognized and which our Christian people have met more fully than any other in the world's history.

GEO. P. FISHER,
President Board of Regents.

A. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary pro tempore.

43D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MISS. DOC. No. 297.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE AT HELL-GATE.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

RELATING TO

Compulsory pilotage at Hell-Gate.

JUNE 19, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the State of New York permitting the system of compulsory pilotage through "Hell-Gate," is, in its operation, destructive to the coastwise trade of several of the New England States, and is manifestly unjust and unequal in its operation; that occasion no longer exists for its provisions; that the Constitution having vested in the Congress of the United States the power to regulate commerce among the several States, it is the duty of our Senators and Representatives therein earnestly to advocate and support any measure that may nullify the existing regulations, and justly protect the "coastwise trade" of New England.

Resolved, That his honor the lieutenant-governor of this commonwealth be requested to forward to each Senator and Representative from this State a copy of the foregoing resolution.

SENATE, *June* 6, 1874.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *June* 10, 1874.

Passed in concurrence.

GEO. A. MARDEN, *Clerk.*

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
Boston, June 16, 1874.

A true copy.
Attest:

OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

O

D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 298.

ATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the year 1873.

E 23, 1874.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

In compliance with the eighth section of the act approved March 24, 66, establishing a "National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Sol-ers," by subsequent act of Congress changed to the "National Home," e board of managers beg leave to make the following report, which, th the accompanying documents, will show the condition of the insti-tion for the year 1873.

The board of managers congratulate themselves and Congress upon e efficient working of the institution under their charge. They have d now established and in action for some years four branches of the ational Home, as has been heretofore reported—one at Dayton, io, known as the Central Branch, one at Milwaukee, Wis., known the Northwestern Branch, one near Augusta, Me., known as the stern Branch, and one near Hampton, Va., known as the Southern anch. The design of the board in locating these several branches was, at the soldiers of the late war in the immediate vicinity of the Home all be sent to that Home, thereby leaving them in close proximity their friends and relatives, and also saving the cost of transportation. is, however, is not imperative. Frequently different diseases require ferent treatment and climatic influences, and the board of managers, erefore, allow transfer without regard to locality whenever required well-behaved beneficiaries of the Home, especially if they can make a nsfer from their own means, without cost to the Home, from one branch the Home to another; and in case of apparent necessity, at the cost the Home. This is frequently asked, from the Central Home to the rthwestern and Eastern, by those suffering under congestive fevers; d from the Eastern and Northwestern, by those troubled with pulmo-ry affections, to the Central and the Southern branches. While in

some cases, as the statistics show, the board may believe that the change will not have the benefit which the soldier supposes, yet, knowing the effect of the imagination upon disease, the board have deemed it best, for an economical management of the institution, to permit such changes of soldiers who, being disabled by wounds or suffering by disease, have a well-grounded belief that they can be benefited by a change from one Home to another.

The board of managers have so often given to Congress the location and the substantial differences and advantages of one branch of the Home, as compared with the others, and the history of their adaptability to the various State locations in which they are placed, that it would seem unnecessary to take the time of Congress in a reiteration of our former explanations, especially as no substantial changes have been made during the year.

The branch at Hampton was largely established for the benefit of colored soldiers; but, owing to the ameliorated climate and healthful effects of the sea-air of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, the board have found a large number of soldiers not colored asking for admission to the Hampton Home, and as yet the board have not been informed of the slightest jar or misunderstanding between the two races. They have messed together and mingled together as fellow-soldiers without an apparent thought of the distinctions of race or color. Indeed, having three branches to themselves, if the white soldiers chose to occupy them, they may be looked upon rather as intruders at Hampton.

The Eastern Branch, near Augusta, is progressing as a decided success so far as the discipline, health, comfort, and culture of its inmates are concerned. In order to afford employment for a portion of the soldiers at this Home, the board of managers have established a shoe-shop for the making of shoes, wherein about one-fourth of the beneficiaries, more or less, were steadily employed. As a financial measure this shoe business, as thus established, has not been a success; but in the pleasure, not to say profit, which it affords to the several inmates employed therein, in its effects upon the morals and discipline of the institution, it has, in the judgment of the board of managers, largely compensated for the outlay which was rendered imperative because of the great falling off of profits of the shoe business and the price of shoes of the character that are made at the Eastern Branch. The board take leave to report the farming-lands belonging to this branch as having been brought to a high state of productiveness.

The Northwestern Branch, under the command of General E. W. Hinks, is getting a popularity with the disabled soldiers hitherto unknown. It has been crowded to its capacity during the past winter, although the board of managers have an authoritative hope that a considerable portion of the beneficiaries will find employment during the summer.

The situation of the Home buildings attached to this branch is the finest in the country. The park is excelled by no one except it may be Central Park, New York. The farm is one of the best in the country, and is, the board believe, a source of profit to the institution. There are quite a number of minor manufactures carried at this Home which, while they have not proved themselves largely successes in the way of earning money for the support of the institution, yet thus far have shown no considerable loss, but, on the contrary, a gain.

The board come now to speak of the Central Branch, at Dayton; and although the name was given from its position rather than the number of its beneficiaries, yet it now well deserves the title, because of the large number of invalid soldiers who have repaired there to be kept in health and

comfort during the short time they may remain with us. At the Central Branch there are a large number of minor manufactures, such as cigars, harness, cabinet-ware, and other articles needed for the Home, manufactured and for sale; and these manufactures have been found to be a source of profit to the institution as well as healthy exercise both to the minds and bodies. This Home contains quite one-half of our inmates; it is crowded to its utmost capacity, and the board of managers are called upon each year to enlarge its buildings, so that those who desire may become beneficiaries thereof. Its grounds are very extensive, and they are so far beautified and stocked with domesticated birds, deer, and other animals that the place is rendered as attractive as a park.

The board of managers beg leave again to reiterate that which has been the burden of their reports, that the curse of the institution, as well as of the Army when the soldier and the officer were in the field, is the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. The board would have substantially no difficulty whatever in governing the Home—nay, a quarter to a half of the expense would be avoided, if it were not for the bane of intoxicating liquors.

Quite a number of complaints have been made of the action of the local officers in regard to discharging men from the benefits of the institution. When any one of these complaints has ever been brought to the attention of the president of the board investigation has always been had, and it has been found that they have originated either in some fancied wrong done, or were the outcome of some distempered inmate's brain, and generally the direct result of infractions of discipline and of the rules of the institution, either because of having drank liquor to excess, or from a desire to obtain liquor and bring it in for the use of their comrades.

At the first blush the statement that a quarter to a half of the cost of the institution might be saved, were it not for the bane of intemperance, would seem exaggerated. But there are many soldiers who are, in truth and in fact, within the very meaning of the law, totally disabled from earning their own living, who would not be so were it not for the use of intoxicating liquors. Men have come to the institution, staid there for months, been able quite to earn their own living, and clearly to do so with the aid of their pensions, but who, when suffered to go abroad into the world, instantly entered the insane thirst for drink, and perhaps in the course of a few days are found naked, sick, and diseased in some pauper establishment, to be brought back only to be again cared for. The board of managers have been inclined to look upon intemperance as a disease of the soldier, contracted in the service in many cases, and so treat it, bearing with men who have it as long as possible, pardoning the infraction of the rules resulting because of it, giving light punishment when the infraction was not too outrageous, and doing everything rather than to discharge the soldier from the Home and allowing him to go abroad simply to be robbed or to rob himself of even his clothing in order to quench his burning desire for strong drink.

It is a problem of the greatest possible difficulty of solution, which has caused the board much anxiety and attention, and we know of no way of treating it other than that which we have followed.

The board take leave to call the attention of Congress to the fact that now, nine years after the war has closed, it would seem that the number of men requiring aid from such an institution as ours would have begun to diminish. But, contrary to that, we find the applications have been continually upon the increase, and increased accommodations are demanded of us almost as fast as they can be erected. Nor is there

a prospect that this demand upon our resources will for the present cease. Old wounds will break out afresh; families will be broken up; the father can no longer support the son; the son can no longer support the father, disabled in the war; the wife has died, and the husband is lonely and helpless; the mother has gone, and the son has no one to care for him—all which bring increasing numbers of deserving applicants to the doors of our institution, asking for our aid.

Thus far the fines, stoppages, and forfeitures which were dedicated by Congress to carry on this institution have proved sufficient. But that source of revenue, coming from a volunteer force disbanded nine years ago, will soon cease, and then the institution will have to apply to Congress for direct appropriations to sustain it. Therefore we respectfully ask the attention of members of Congress to these institutions in their respective localities, that they may be able to bear testimony as to their worthiness and their efficiency in doing the work for which they are intended, or to criticise wherein they have failed of the proper results. The board most cordially welcome the investigations of the members of Congress into this most noble charity and into its administration, ready to believe that in many things it could have been better done, but certainly that it has been honestly and faithfully administered according to our best judgment and knowledge.

The board append hereto copies of the journal of the several quarterly meetings during the year, and also an abstract of the accounts of the acting treasurer showing the cost of carrying on the institution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President of the Board.

APPENDIX.

Proceedings of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldier

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Wednesday, December* 4, 1872.

Board met at the office of the Surgeon-General, in Washington, D. C., this Wednesday, December 4, 1872, at 12 o'clock m.

President Butler in the chair.

No quorum being present, the board adjourned until to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock a. m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Thursday, December 5.

Board met as per adjournment—but being still without a quorum, on motion, adjourned until to-morrow (Friday) at 10 o'clock a. m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Friday, December 6.

Board met as per adjournment.

President Butler in the chair.

There were also present, President Grant, General Martindale, Governor Smyth, Dr. Wolcott, General Osborn, and Mr. Gunckel—a quorum.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

REPORTS.

Reports from the several governors, with accompanying papers, including returns, vouchers, estimates, &c., were received, and ordered on file.

Governor Smyth, from select committee appointed to visit Central Asylum and audit accounts of the treasurer, reported that said committee had performed said duty, and examined the accounts of Major J. B. Thomas, treasurer, from November 30, 1870, to November 30, 1871, and found the same correct, and supported by sufficient vouchers.

On motion, the report was approved.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

General Martindale offered the following, which, after some discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the practice of granting furloughs at the several asylums should be restricted to those inmates whose conduct has been good for the period of nine months previous to the furlough; especially they should be refused to inmates addicted to intemperance, or who are under discipline for misconduct, or are doing service or labor as the condition of re-admission. If exceptional cases of the later classes arise, the applications shall not be granted without the approval of a manager.

Mr. Gunckel offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in all cases where soldiers come to the asylum, or are returned to it, for re-admission, on transportation given them by a manager, the same shall be charged to them, and paid for first out of their pensions, if they have any, and, if not, then by such labor or service as they can perform.

Governor Smyth offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to procure, bound in one volume, the act establishing the national asylums, the by-laws, the reports to Congress, and all the proceedings of the board of managers since its organization, and furnish each branch of the asylum with two copies, and each manager with three copies. The work to be done at the printing-office and bindery of the Central Branch, at Dayton.

The acting treasurer made a statement as to the finances of the asylum; upon consideration of which, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the treasurer be, and hereby is, authorized to sell, not exceeding sixty thousand dollars of any securities of the national asylum registered in the Treasury of the United States, and to sign transfers of the same.

The following preamble and resolution were offered and adopted:

Whereas the supply of funds received from settling the accounts of the accounting officers from which warrants are drawn in favor of the national asylum is so irregular and so uncertain, and so liable to be delayed and hindered by the necessary official action as to embarrass the carrying on of the financial business of the asylum: Therefore be it

Resolved, That, with the advice and consent of the standing committee on finance, duly made in writing to the treasurer of the national asylum, the treasurer is authorized to sell in parcels, not exceeding, in the aggregate, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of any securities registered in the Treasury of the United States, belonging to the national asylum, as the necessities of the asylum may require, at any time before the 4th day of March, A. D., 1873.

On motion of Mr. Gunckel, Governor Smyth, General Martindale, and General Osborn were appointed as standing committee on finance.

Sundry applications for money and effects of deceased soldiers were considered. Upon consideration, the following resolution, offered by General Martindale, was adopted:

Resolved, That the following additional rules and regulations are established, in relation to the effects of deceased inmates of the several asylums:

First. All pension-moneys and moneys received for labor performed by inmates at the several asylums, and clothing furnished to them as such inmates, do, at the death of such inmates, belong to the national asylum as the property thereof; provided in case where an inmate shall, at the time of his death, have a wife, child, or parent dependent upon him, his pension-moneys may be paid to them.

Secondly. In such exceptional case, the inmate may, in any form of will known to the law, bequeath such pension-money to such wife, child, or parent; and if he leave no such will, such moneys may be paid to such dependent relative or relatives, by order of the board, on due proof being furnished relating thereto.

Thirdly. All other personal effects of such inmate, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, shall be delivered to his legal representative, appointed by competent civil authority, to be disposed of according to law.

At their request, General Martindale and Mr. Gunckel were excused from committee to visit and audit accounts at Eastern Asylum; and the following visiting and auditing committees appointed:

Eastern Asylum—General Osborn and Judge Bond.

Central Asylum—Governor Smyth and Dr. Wolcott.
Northwestern Asylum—General Martindale and Mr. Gunckel.
Southern Asylum—General Cavender and Judge Bond.

The president made a statement as to the Northwestern and Southern Asylums, and recommended that General Hinks be ordered to Milwaukee, and General Woolley to Hampton.

After considerable discussion, it was

Resolved, That the said recommendations are approved, and the president is authorized to change the location of said officers, as also of the chaplains of the Eastern and Northwestern Asylums, if he shall find the same advisable.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Governor Smyth offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Home Avenue Railroad Company be permitted, under the direction of the local manager, Mr. Gunckel, to lay their track upon the grounds of the Central Asylum, and construct suitable appendages thereto, and to maintain the same during the pleasure of the board, and that, when prepared, said company shall carry the freight and coal of the asylum at prices reasonable and equitable, and satisfactory to the board: *And provided*, That the road be operated within the asylum-grounds subject to such police regulations as the board of managers shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That within a reasonable period there be constructed and completed a good carriage-road from the city of Dayton to the asylum, open free to the public.

The president reported the result of his investigations as to the claim of Mrs. E. A. Russell, when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That there be paid Mrs. Russell, for loss of property by the fire at the Eastern Asylum, and in return for services rendered the asylum during and after said fire, the sum of six hundred dollars.

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

The board resumed consideration of question of purchase of woodland adjoining the Central Asylum; and the secretary read a special communication from Colonel Brown forwarding a proposition from Joseph Beeghly, proposing to sell one hundred and one acres, at $190 per acre, and strongly urging its acceptance by the board. After some consideration, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the local manager be, and is hereby, authorized to accept said proposition, and purchase said land at price named.

The resignation of Capt. A. P. Woodruff, steward of the Central Asylum, on account of continued ill-health, was read, with indorsements of local manager and deputy governor thereon, and the resignation was accepted, and the following resolution offered by General Martindale, adopted:

Whereas Captain Woodruff has faithfully discharged the duties of steward during the period of six years, and has thereon exhausted his remaining health: it is

Resolved, That he be retained at the asylum and provided with quarters and rations, for himself and wife, in consideration of such services as he may be able to render, until otherwise ordered by the board.

On motion of Mr. Gunckel, Capt. William Thompson, assistant steward, was appointed steward of Central Asylum.

A communication from Colonel Brown, as to the necessity of boiler-house and new bakery at Central Branch, was read and discussed. On motion, it was

Resolved, That the said buildings be authorized, and six thousand dollars appropriated therefor.

The memorial of George Nelson, asking remission of penalty, was read, and referred to deputy governor of Central Asylum for report and recommendation.

The communication of Brooks & Light was read, and payment of the boiler, already delivered, for heating-apparatus, delayed by non-completion of the new buildings, ordered.

NORTHWESTERN ASYLUM.

The communication of Messrs. Palmer, Hooper, and Pitkin, in behalf of Theodore Yates, late deputy governor at Milwaukee, on the 26th of September, 1872, and the reply thereto of the president, of October 6, 1872, having been laid before the board and fully considered, it was

Resolved, That this claim of fifteen hundred dollars for commissions and the payment under it on account, having, for the first time, been brought to the knowledge of the board, although Mr. Yates has ceased to be deputy governor, and has claimed to have settled his accounts more than two years ago; after full consideration, the claim is de-

clared wholly inadmissible, as being in direct contravention of article vii of the by-laws, which was well known to Mr. Yates; that the president be instructed to inform Messrs. Palmer, Hooper, and Pitkin of this resolution; and that the president be further authorized and directed to take such steps as he may deem expedient to recover the fifteen hundred dollars retained by Mr. Yates, as shown upon this account, to the use of the asylum, as money withheld by him without right and against law.

SOUTHERN ASYLUM.

A special communication from General Hinks, as to profits of farming at Southern Branch, was read; and, on motion, it was referred to select committee heretofore appointed to purchase additional land at said branch, who are hereby directed to suspend action as to said purchase until further order of the board.

Also a communication from General Hinks, as to construction of new sea-wall in front of asylum-buildings. On motion, laid on the table.

RE-ADMISSIONS.

The board then proceeded to consider applications for re-admission.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO CENTRAL ASYLUM.

The following soldiers, now temporarily at post, are, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted, unconditionally:

Donald MacDonald, late Company B, Fourth New York Cavalry.
Michael O'Brien, late Company F, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Daniel Chautemps, late Company G, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.
Casper Semler, late Company B, Ninth Ohio Volunteers.
Charles D. Loomis, late Company E, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.
James MacCarter, late Company C, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Charles Weber, late Company I, Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers.
William Rooney, late Company I, Twenty-second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay:

David B. Worley, late Company B, One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Frederick Schanz, late Company H, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; James Thompson, late Company C, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteers; Charles Romeyn, late Company B, Fourteenth New York Cavalry; Jacob Hicks, late Company G, Fifth Ohio Cavalry; Edward Intlekofer, late Company K, One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteers; John Heigle, late Company K, Fourth Ohio Cavalry; James Barber, late Company K, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers; Jacob Brown, late Company B, Third Pennsylvania Artillery; Peter Quinn, late Company B, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers; Thomas Hughes, late Company H, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition, that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

David W. Carr, late Company I, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers; Silas Pierce, late Company D, Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do labor for such time as deputy governor shall deem right, without pay:

Howard Ramsbottom, late Company I, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteers; Allen Campbell, late Company G, Thirty-fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, one-half of his entire pension for the period of three months:

George Smith, late Company I, Forty-third New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, one-half of his entire pension for the period of four months:

John Ferguson, late Company E, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, one-half of his entire pension for the period of six months:

John Brown, late Company D, Second Delaware Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, two-thirds of his entire pension for the period of one year:

Henry Zimmerman, late Company I, Forty-second New York Volunteers.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN ASYLUM.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

William Simpson, late Company B, Nineteenth Veteran Reserve Corps; John Lewis, late Company D, Ninetieth New York Volunteers; John Kiley, late Company H, Fifth Michigan Cavalry; Henry Elbrecht, late Company E, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteers. William Bender, late Company C, Fortieth Indiana Volunteers; Joseph Art, late Company C, First United States Artillery.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay:

Adam Rausch, late Company F, Sixty-second New York Volunteers; Michael Kelley, late Company I, One hundred and fifth New York Volunteers; John B. Hogan, late Company A, First New York Cavalry; James Hannipin, late Company G, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers; James C. Houstin, late Company G, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

William H. Kelley, late Company I, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

James Jones, late Company G, Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteers; Henry Honer, late Company I, Third Missouri Volunteers; John Clancy, late Company I, Fifth Minnesota Volunteers; Thomas Clancy, late Company G, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, until further order of the board, without pay:

James Morris, late Company A, Sixtieth Illinois Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum his entire pension, until further order of board:

Joseph Wreem, late Company M, Ninth New York Cavalry.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO EASTERN ASYLUM.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

Benjamin Ryde, late Company D, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; Frank Keegan, late Company B, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay; or assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, their entire pension for the period of six months:

Henry Melven, late United States Navy; Peter Harrington, late Company F, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; James Cassidy, late Company A, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; John La Marsh, late Company F, Third Vermont Volunteers; George Rumley, late Company D, One hundred and thirty-second New York Volunteers; Frederick M. Labrey, Second Delaware Volunteers; William Loeffler, late Company F, Seventh New York Volunteers; John Holt, late Company A, One hundred and seventy-sixth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition they do such labor or service as they are able to perform, while in the asylum, and until further order of the board, without pay:

Richard Thompson, late United States Navy; Albert P. Peaks, late Company F, First Massachusetts Volunteers; William M. Drake, Third Massachusetts Light Artillery; Henry T. Wenger, late Company F, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, his pension:

Oliver W. Newton, late Company D, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, for sufficient reasons appearing to the board, is refused re-admission:

Hugh Hamilton, late Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN ASYLUM.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

David Plunket, late Company E, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; John Elliot, late Company B, Second New York Cavalry; Mack Morgan, late Company H, Third United States Colored Troops; John Cummings, late Company H, One hundred and fifth New York Volunteers; Joseph Benson, late Company F, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers; Edward Estell, late Company I, Third New Jersey Cavalry; Patrick McDonald, late Company D, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers; William Henrich, late Company C, Third New Hampshire Volunteers; John F. Sloan, late Company A

Sixty-first New York Volunteers; J. Martin, late Company A, First Delaware Volunteers; Michael Haug, late Company K, Eighth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay:

Josiah Fora, late Company A, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; John Britten, late One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers; George Hedrick, late Company B, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers; William H. Elliot, late Company E, First Indiana Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

William B. Hopkinson, late Company G, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

Henry MacDonald, late Company K, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers; Isaac L. Davis, late Company I, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Volunteers; Lewis Kreerser, late Company I, First New York Artillery.

And the following, on condition they repay out of pension or labor transportation, according to general rule on that subject:

Thomas Smith, late Company C, Second Maine Cavalry; L. B. Varney, late Company E, Fourth Maine Volunteers; Adolph Goetz, late Company I, First Missouri Cavalry; Dennis O'Connor, late Company G, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, his entire pension for the period of four months:

James MacDonnell, late Company C, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum their entire pension for the period of six months:

Charles A. Turner, late Company I, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; Thomas Connolly, late Company A, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, his entire pension for the period of twelve months:

William Dooley, late Company D, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, two-thirds of his entire pension for the period of six months:

Willis Reson, late Company H, Second United States Infantry.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, one-half of his entire pension for the period of six months:

John Murray, late Company C, One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, $4 per month of his pension for the period of six months:

Owen MacCauley, late Company D, Fourth United States Infantry.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Asylum, $9 per month of his pension for the period of one year:

Patrick White, late Company A, Second New York Cavalry.

And the following, on condition he pay penalty heretofore imposed by the board, and two months additional:

Jacob Dutcher, late Seventh New York Artillery.

And the following, on condition he pay penalty heretofore imposed, and three months additional:

George Henrich, late Company D, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers.

And the following are, for satisfactory reasons appearing to the board, refused readmission:

Benjamin F. Fisher, late Company E, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; W. R. Hawkins, late Company A, Fourteenth Maine Volunteers; Michael O'Connor, late Company B, Fourth United States Infantry; Lewis C. Tracy, late Company F, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president then made his estimate of funds required for the purposes of the asylums for the quarter ending February 28, 1873, which were carefully considered, modified, and finally agreed upon, as follows:

Central Asylum:	
For carrying on said branch, according to the estimate of the deputy governor	$56,559 51
Eastern Asylum:	
For carrying on said branch, according to the estimate of the deputy governor	26,612 00

Northwestern Asylum:	
For carrying on said branch, according to the estimate of the deputy governor	$24,690 00
Southern Asylum:	
For carrying on said branch, according to the estimate of the deputy governor	11,116 80
For official and incidental expenses, transportation, out-door relief, &c.	7,000 00
For 101 acres of land ordered to be purchased at Central Asylum, at $190 per acre	19,190 00
For boiler, boiler-house, and new bakery, at Central Asylum	7,700 00
Total	152,868 31

After careful consideration of the said estimates the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

It appearing from the report of the president of the board, made pursuant to the by-laws, that he estimates the sum of one hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents as required to meet the current expenses of the four asylums for the ensuing quarter; and for construction and repairs, incidental expenses, out-door relief, &c., of the several asylums: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents be, and is hereby, appropriated for such purposes of the asylum, and that Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to make requisition on the Treasury Department of the United States therefor, and to receive and receipt for same in the name and behalf of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The letter of Rev. Father O'Brien, with indorsement of deputy governor of Eastern Asylum thereon, was considered, and action of General Tilton approved.

The petition of certain inmates of Central Asylum, asking additional pay for services of Catholic priests, was considered, and application refused, the same being against the settled policy of the board.

For sufficient reasons appearing, the penalties heretofore imposed upon George Sheppard and Victor Mahler, of Southern Branch, are remitted.

Peter Morris, late Company G, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, is re-admitted unconditionally.

Charles Hopkins, late Company F, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, re-admitted to Central Asylum, on condition he pay his own transportation and perform such labor or service as he is able to perform, without pay, for nine months.

The memorial of David Kinny, of Central Asylum, received, and referred to president for report and recommendation.

The application of Wm. P. Snyder, New York Heavy Artillery, is, for sufficient reasons appearing to the board, refused.

Hugh Hamilton, late Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, on payment of his own transportation, will be re-admitted unconditionally.

John Sherlock, late Company B, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, will, on payment of his transportation, be transferred from Southern to Central Asylum.

Peter Harrington will be re-admitted to Eastern Asylum, on condition he labor without pay for one year.

Henry MacGowan, late Company F, Fourth New York Cavalry, and John Steinmetz, late Company D, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be furnished transportation, and re-admitted to Central Asylum.

The memorial of David Dunn, late Company K, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, asking remission of penalty, with General Woolley's indorsement, was considered, and application refused.

John Warnecke, late Company C, Fifth West Virginia Cavalry, re-admitted—transportation to be sent, and charged, and paid by labor, together with such further service as the deputy governor shall deem proper and just.

Ernest Grupe, late Company G, Eighth New York Volunteers, will be re-admitted to Southern Branch, he paying his own transportation, all debts due the Northwestern Branch, and do such service, or forfeit one-half of his pension for six months.

John W. Miller, late Company D, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, will be re-admitted, on condition he go back to Northwestern Branch, paying his own transportation, and performing penalty heretofore imposed by board.

There being no further business, the board then adjourned, to meet in Washington City on Tuesday, 4th day of March, 1873.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, *Secretary.*

Proceedings of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, but for want of a quorum took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 5, 1873—10 o'clock a. m.

Board met. President Butler in the chair. There were also present: General Martindale, Governor Smyth, Judge Bond, Mr. Jay Cooke, Dr. Wolcott, General Cavender, and Mr. Gunckel.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Reports from the several branches were received, read, and ordered on file.

On motion, the board proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, and the following were elected:

President—General Benjamin F. Butler.

1*st Vice-President*—General J. H. Martindale.

2*d Vice-President*—Hon. Frederick Smyth.

Secretary—Lewis B. Gunckel.

The board then considered sundry applications for re-admission, with the result following:

RE-ADMISSIONS TO CENTRAL BRANCH.

The following soldiers, now temporarily at post, are, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted, unconditionally:

Thomas C. Webb, late Company H, Eighth Indiana Volunteers.

William Collins, late Company B, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Reuben McThomas, late Company C, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Barney Evers, late Company G, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers.

George Carter, late Company H, One hundredth United States Colored Troops.

Thomas B. Kerr, late Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers.

Andrew J. Foster, late Company C, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Louis Earnest, late Company B, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers; John T. Thorp, late Company I, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as they are able to perform, without pay, until the further order of the board:

Alfred J. Peck, late Company F, Fourth New York Artillery; William Fury, late Company K, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers; George Free, late Company A, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers; William Gray, late Company I, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers; Samuel Parker, late Company A, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of their entire pension for the period of three months:

Charles Von Wille, late Company E, Forty-first New York Volunteers; Ferdinand S. Larson, late Company G, Fortieth New York Volunteers; Matthew Walton, War of 1812; Thomas Nugent, late Company H, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; William W. Coleman, late Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of their entire pension for the period of six months:

Solomon Dougherty, late Company I, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves; James Weir, late Company K, One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers; James Martin, late Company D, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers; Alonzo F. Stoughton, late Company C, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; Jeremiah Calden, late Company K, Fifth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two thirds of their entire pension for the period of nine months:

Joseph Wilson, late Company A, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; John B. Tracey, late Company M, Second New York Artillery; Charles Carr, late Company E, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Thomas Lynott, late Company C, Twentieth Kentucky Volunteers; John Ardner, late Company C, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of their entire pension for the period of one year:

Peter Faren, late Company B, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Louis Diehl, late Company I, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteers.

RE-ADMISSION TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers heretofore discharged were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

Clark S. Havens, late Company F, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers; Horace Batterson, late Company I, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; Patrick C. Lanning, late Company I, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay:

Leander C. Kelly, late Company K, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as they are able to perform, without pay, until further order of the board:

Mathias Schmidt, late Company B, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; Philip Kinnen, late Company D, Tenth Tennessee Volunteers; Thomas Gayner, late Company K, Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers; John Otz, late Company G, One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteers; William H. Lupkin, late Company I, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers; Levi Clark, late Company C, Fourth Minnesota Volunteers; Michael McCarthy, late Company B, Fiftieth New York Volunteers; James L. Truean, late Company D, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

William A. Dutcher, late Company K, Twelfth Iowa Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of his entire pension for the period of one year:

William F. Triloff, late Company I, One hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, $15 per month of his pension until further order of the board:

Robert H. Flavell, late Company F, Seventh Missouri Volunteers.

And the following, for sufficient reasons appearing to the board, are refused re-admission:

Adalbert Gentschell, late Company A, Twenty-ninth New York Volunteers; Thomas McGuire, late Company D, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

John Sherman, late Company A, Ninety-first New York Volunteers; John Kilery, late Company C, Eleventh Massachusetts Battery; Edward Graham, late Company B, Fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy-governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

John W. Williams, late Company H, Seco d Kentucky Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, until further orders of the board, without pay:

Oberon O. Stetson, late Company B, Thirty-second Maine Volunteers; Frederick Ficke, late Company E, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers; Francis Schloegel, late Company B, Twenty-first New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of his entire pension for the period of one year:

Robert E. Mason, late Company E, sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of their entire pension until further order of the board:

Thomas H. Henderson, late Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery; Isaac Jacobson, late Company I, Third New York Heavy Artillery; Henry Paulic, late Company D, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

And the following, on condition that he send two-thirds of his pension to his family, and labor without pay, until further order of the board:

Peter Welsh, late Company C, Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers.

And the following, for sufficient reasons appearing to the board, is refused re-admission:

Adolph Tucks, late Company A, First New Jersey Volunteers.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

George O'Reily, late Company C, Third New Jersey Volunteers; William Bennett, late Company B, First Texas Cavalry; Charles McLaughlin, late Company E, First New Jersey Volunteers; William Donaghy, late Company A, Twenty-third Pennsylva-

nia Volunteers; Daniel F. Banks, late Company C, Third New Jersey Volunteers; Arthur Hay, late Company A, Seventy-third New York Volunteers; Charles Hild, late Company A, Ninth New Jersey Volunteers; Timothy Foley, late Company G, Thirty-first New York Volunteers; Thomas Lynch, late Company C, Tenth District of Columbia Volunteers; William Murphy, late Company A, Eleventh New York Volunteers; James Fritzinger, late Company H, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, with remission of penalty heretofore imposed.

And the following, on condition that they do such labor or duty as they are able, without pay, until further order of the board:

Philip Ritzert, late Company K, One hundredth New York Volunteers; Ferdinand Irwin, late Company H, Eleventh Ohio Volunteers; John Conover, late Company C, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Patrick Gleason, late Company H, Fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, $10 per month of his pension, until further order of the board:

Alexander L. Flemming, late Company E, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

A special communication from General Hinks, of Northwestern Branch, describing the methods oftentimes successfully practiced to evade the forfeiture of pension when ordered by the board, was read and considered; whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in all cases of application for re-admission where the beneficiary refuses to accept the conditions imposed by the board, his pension, to the amount of $9 per month, be forfeited for the period during which he has been temporarily at the branch awaiting the action of the board of managers; and that in all cases where an inmate who has previously been expelled for cause withdraws his application for re-admission before action by the board, he be charged with the cost of his keep during the time he has actually remained at the branch, at the rate of $9 per month.

The following resolution was offered and agreed to:

Resolved, That when a portion of the pension of a soldier applying for re-admission is forfeited to the Home, the remainder shall not be paid to him in money, but may, at the option of such soldier, be either sent to dependent family or used in the Home by purchase of clothing or such other articles as he may desire from the Home store.

The secretary read a communication from Mrs. B. Rouse, president, Miss Mary Clark Brayton, secretary, and Miss Ellen F. Terry, treasurer, of the Soldiers Aid Society of Northern Ohio—the Cleveland branch of the United States Sanitary Commission—proposing, in behalf of said society, to donate to the hospital of the Central Branch, at Dayton, a pleasure-carriage, with horses, harness, &c., for the use of the patients of said hospital upon certain conditions therein named. Whereupon

General Martindale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the communication of the ladies of the Cleveland Soldiers' Aid Society be respectfully and thankfully acknowledged; the carriage, horses, &c., proposed for the use of the patients of the hospital, and other sick soldiers, of the Central Home, gratefully accepted, and devoted to the beneficial service by them proposed; and the ladies assured that the horses will be well cared for, the carriage and harness kept in repair, and a competent inmate of the Home selected as driver; but that it would not be expedient to make an exception in regard to the control of the property, which, like all other at the National Homes, should be under the general supervision and authority of the governor.

Dr. Wolcott offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That article xxii of the by-laws be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

After some discussion the vote was taken, and declared to be unanimous; so the resolution was adopted, and article xxii of the by-laws repealed.

The president called the attention of the board to the act of Congress of January 23, 1873, donating 6,315 suits of clothing to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and stated that he had drawn an order on the Quartermaster-General for the same, but that said officer could not fill the order with clothing of such quality and sizes as could be used by the inmates of the Homes, but offered to pay same with equivalents, which could be sold or exchanged for clothing suitable for the Homes.

Mr. Gunckel offered the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That so much of the clothing donated by the Government as can be worn by the inmates of the Homes be taken from the Quartermaster-General, and that the remainder be taken in equivalents, which shall be sold or exchanged for clothing of proper size and quality, such sale or exchange to be by public letting, which, before consummated, shall be reported to and approved by the board of managers.

After considerable discussion, Governor Smyth moved the following as a substitute for said resolution:

Resolved, That the board accept from the Quartermaster-General such articles, or their equivalents, as the National Home can use or dispose of to the best advantage of the institution.

Resolved, That such property as is received from the Quartermaster's Department, not used by the Home, shall be disposed of, either by exchange for other clothing that may be needed, or by sale; both or either of which are to be by public competition.

Governor Smyth's motion prevailed, and the substitute was then adopted.

On motion, General Butler, General Martindale, and Governor Smyth were appointed a committee to draw said clothing and dispose of same as per terms of said resolution.

The president called the attention of the board to the necessity of protecting the water front of the Southern Home, and presented plans and estimates, prepared by General A. A. Humphreys, of United States Engineers, for riprapping same.

After consideration, the president was authorized to advertise for bids for doing said work, and to report same to next meeting of the board.

The president read certain charges made against General Woolley, late of Northwestern Home, under which he had felt compelled to suspend him from duty as governor of Southern Home.

General Woolley was heard in defense.

On motion, the whole subject was referred to a select committee, composed of General Martindale, General Cavender, and Mr. Gunckel, authorized to go to Milwaukee and to investigate the matter, and report to the next meeting of the board.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president then made his estimate of funds required for the purposes of the Homes for the quarter ending May 31, 1873:

For Eastern Branch	$29,465 00
For Central Branch	83,395 00
For Northwestern Branch	28,058 88
For Southern Branch	19,455 65
For construction of amusement-hall and workshops at Southern Branch	3,500 00
For repair of insane-wards at Central Branch	500 00
Total	164,374 53

After careful consideration of the said estimates, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

It appearing from the report of the president of the board, made pursuant to the by-laws, that he estimates the sum of one hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-three cents as required to meet the current expenses of the four branches for the ensuing quarter, and for construction and repairs of the several branches: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-three cents be, and is hereby, appropriated for such purposes of the Home, and that Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to make requisition on the Treasury Department of the United States therefor, and to receive and receipt for same in the name and behalf of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The memorial of Geo. W. Scott, hospital-steward of Northwestern Home, asking for increase of pay, was read, but refused, as being inconsistent with the policy of the board as lately expressed.

The application of Robert A. March, late United States Army, disabled after the war by loss of left hand, by premature discharge of a cannon, while firing a salute at Boston, in honor of the President of the United States, for admission to Home, was read, but refused, because disability was not incurred in the service; but permission is given him to remain in the Home and attend Home-school, on condition he pay to the Home, while enjoying its advantages, the pension of $18 per month which he receives from the Government.

The communication of Colonel Brown, indorsing recommendation of John Farrell, chief engineer of Central Home, for change in certain steam-engines at said Home, from high to low pressure, was read, and referred to local manager of Central Home for investigation and report.

The petition of Jeremiah Noonan, Company G, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, asking remission of penalty heretofore imposed, was considered, and, on recommendation of the acting governor, the penalty, after 1st of April next, is remitted.

The applications of Ernest Grupe, Albert Genthal, Philip Kirman, and Mathias Smith,

of Northwestern Home, were considered, and, on recommendation of the late governor of said Home, admitted unconditionally.

The application for re-admission of W. H. Hopkins, of Southern Branch, was considered, and re-admitted on condition he do such labor or service as he is able to perform, without pay, until further order of the board.

The application of William Dooly, of Southern Branch, for remission of penalty, was heard, and, after consideration, it was ordered that one-half the penalty heretofore imposed be remitted.

On motion, the board then adjourned, to hold its next regular meeting in the city of Boston, on Thursday, July 10, at 9 o'clock a. m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.,
Thursday, July 10, 1873.

Board met. Present: General Martindale, Governor Smyth, General Osborn, Judge Bond, Dr. Wolcott, and Mr. Gunckel—less than a quorum.

Adjourned until Saturday, July 12, then to meet at the Eastern Branch Home.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

EASTERN BRANCH, NEAR AUGUSTA, MAINE,
Saturday, July 12, 1873.

Board met. Present: Same managers as on Friday—still less than a quorum.

After a thorough and careful inspection of the Home and its buildings and grounds, the board adjourned until Monday, July 14, at 3 o'clock p. m., then to meet at the Revere House, Boston.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.,
Monday, July 14, 1873.

Board met. President BUTLER in the chair.

And also present the following managers: General Martindale, Governor Smyth, Judge Bond, Dr. Wolcott, General Osborn, and Mr. Gunckel—a quorum.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting of the board were approved.

Quarterly reports and returns from the several Homes were received and ordered on file.

The board then proceeded to consider applications for re-admission:

RE-ADMISSIONS TO CENTRAL BRANCH.

The following soldiers, now temporarily at post, are, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted, unconditionally:

Joseph Schmidt, late Company M, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry; Hugh Wallace, late Company D, Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers; William Buckley, late Company C, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers; George W. Birk, late Company K, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers; Edward Weinstock, late Company E, Seventh New York Volunteers; Gotleib Woerthwein, late Company D, First Kentucky Volunteers; Samuel McGowan, late Company H, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; John Graham, late Company B, Second Michigan Cavalry; Andrew J. Kendall, late Company I, Second Ohio Cavalry; Robert A. Smith, late Company B, First Louisiana Volunteers; Charles Bertrem, late Company F, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; John Strobel, late Company B, First Missouri Cavalry; Peter Houk, late Company K, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; John McGonagle, late Company G, First New Jersey Cavalry; John Scott, late Company E, Twenty-ninth United States Colored Troops; Christian Kirn, late Company E, Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers; Edward Blake, late Company A, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers; Jacob Evrich, late Company A, Ninth Ohio Cavalry; Robert J. McIllwain, late Company K, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves; William Nally,

late Company E, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers; Oscar Nixdorf, late Battery E, Pennsylvania Independent Artillery; Charles Morgan, late Company K, Thirteenth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay.

Nelson F. Clark, late Company A, One hundred and fifty-third Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

William L. Tatman, late Company E, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers; Ferdinand Hartman, late Company B, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as they are able to perform, without pay, until the further order of the board:

John Kopp, late Company K, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Peter Miller, late Company K, Seventy-second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of two months:

John Krebs, late Company I, One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers; Robert F. Cones, late Company D, One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of three months:

Joseph Zane, late Company G, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Frederick Berensden, late Company F, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers; Frederick C. Kitch, late Company D, Sixtieth Illinois Volunteers; Samuel Myers, late Company G, Third Michigan Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of their entire pension for the period of six months:

Samuel McElhenny, late Company C, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Peter Phillips, late Company G, Fifth Ohio Cavalry; Charles Wilson, late Company F, Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of their entire pension for the period of one year:

Henry S. Deery, late Company K, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers; John B. Thompson, late Company H, Third Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition he perform the penalty heretofore imposed, and, in addition, forfeit one-half of two months' pension to the National Home:

James Kelly, late Company K, Third New Jersey Volunteers.

And the following, on condition he perform six months' labor without pay, and agree in writing that the Treasurer shall send at least two-thirds of his pension to his family:

Michael Terry, late Company K, Seventy-second Ohio Volunteers.

The penalty heretofore imposed upon James Weir, late Company K, One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is, for good and sufficient reasons appearing to the board, remitted.

The application of Charles Carr, late Company E, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for remission of penalty heretofore imposed, is refused—no sufficient reason appearing for reversal or modification of the same.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

James Seymour, late Company G, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers; Michael Murray, late Company I, Third Rhode Island Volunteers; Eben H. David, late Company H, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers; Michael Brannan, late Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; Leon Beauzment, late Company G, Eighth Vermont Volunteers; Samuel T. Woodman, late Company G, Sixth Maine Volunteers; Edward Ellis, late United States Navy; Dennis Sweeny, late Company G, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers; John S. Smith, late Company A, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers; George W. Hope, late Company A, Sixth New York Cavalry; Bernard McCloskey, late Company F, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay:

Thomas Dowdell, late Company B, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers; Benjamin Williams, late Company D, Second Connecticut Volunteers; Bernard Berran, late Company K, One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of three months.

John Morrissey, late Company K, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers; William Coveney, late Company D, Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of their entire pension for the period of four months.

Joseph Devenesse, late Company F, Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers; John Ryan, late Company D, Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of one year, without pay:

Samuel Shaw, late Company H, Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers; Edward Doyle, late Company I, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, three-fourths of his entire pension until further order of board:

John Stokes, late Company G, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

On recommendation of the deputy governor, and for good and sufficient reasons appearing to the board, the penalties heretofore imposed on the following inmates are remitted, from and after this date:

Francis Scloegel, late Company B, Twenty-first New York Volunteers; Henry Paulic, late Company D, Fifteenth New York Artillery; Oberon O. Stetson, late Company B, Thirty-Second Maine Volunteers; Thomas H. Hendrcken, late Company B, Fourteenth New York Artillery.

No sufficient reason appearing, the application of Wm. M. Drake, late Third Massachusetts Light Battery, for remission of penalty, is refused.

The application of Richard Galway for transportation to Ireland is refused.

The application for admission of James W. Robinson, late Seventh United States Infantry, is refused, as not included by terms of the law, but permission is given him to remain temporarily until he can make application to the Regular Army Home at Washington.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

Louis Schweigert, late Company C, Fourth Indiana Battery; William B. Maddock, late Company K, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry; Abraham Carson, late Company K, Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Hulver Jergensen, late Company A, Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay.

William Alheit, late Company D, First Maryland Light Artillery; Henry Spooner, late Company C, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of one year, without pay:

William Ransch, late Company F, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers; James Kenney, late Company G, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of two months:

Frederick Haspell, late Company B, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers; Michael Welsh, late Company H, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of six months:

Anthony Sullivan, late Company I, Eighteenth New York Volunteers; Frederick McMunn, late Company E, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; James Logue, late Company K, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; James Cromwell, late Company I, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of one year:

John Hughes, late Company B, Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers; Fletcher Simons, late Company F, One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers; Cornelius Burry, late Company H, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.

For good and sufficient reasons appearing to the board, the penalty heretofore imposed on Joseph Wrenn, late Company M, Ninth New York Cavalry, is remitted from and after this date.

The application of Reason Willis, late Company H, Second United States Cavalry, and Thomas Connolly, late Company A, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, for remission of penalty, are refused—no sufficient reason appearing for remission or modification of the same.

The original applications for admission to the National Home of Jerome D. Converse, late Company G, Eighty-first New York Volunteers, injured on furlough and not in line of duty, and Jason Foster, late watchman in Quartermaster's Department, are refused—because not within the provisions of the law creating the Home.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

James McMichael, late Company H, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers; Jesse B. Barry, late Company C, First New York Engineers; Maurice Fitzgerald, late Company I, One hundred and seventy-fifth New York Volunteers; James Anderson, late Company C, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Volunteers; Louis Snyder, late Company F, Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of two months:

Alexander Wilson, late Company H, Sixth New York Cavalry; Stephen G. Conk, late Company I, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers; William Lewis, late Company A, Third Maine Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of three months:

Kane Mahoney, late Company D, One hundred and thirty-third New York Volunteers; Michael McDonnell, late Company G, Sixth Vermont Volunteers; Laomis B. Sanborn, late Company K, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such labor or duty as they are able, without pay, until further order of the board:

John Murphy, late Company B, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery; Peter J. Flanagan, late Company D, Battalion United States Engineers.

On recommendation of the deputy governor, and for sufficient reasons appearing to the board, the penalty heretofore imposed on the following is remitted from and after this date:

Patrick White, late Company A, Second New York Cavalry; Philip Ritzart, late Company K, One hundredth New York Volunteers.

The application of the following for remission of penalty is refused—no sufficient reason appearing for change of same:

Josiah Ford, late Company F, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The board then took a recess until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

TUESDAY MORNING, *July* 15, 1873.

Board met at 9 o'clock. Present—same managers as on yesterday.

The board then proceeded to consider

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is expedient that an officer doing duty as a secretary should be provided at each branch, either specially charged with that duty or detailed to that duty in addition to other duties, as the board may see fit. And the attention of such officer is called to the fourteenth section of the by-laws and the requirements thereof, and that his books, papers, and vouchers must be kept in strict accordance therewith; and for so doing, the officer charged with that duty will be held directly responsible to the board. And it is made the duty of the governor of each institution to see to it that the secretary is provided with necessary offices, blanks, stationery, and clerical assistance for the proper discharge of his duties.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the president appoint a local committee of two managers for each Home, who shall have the special superintendence of the Home to which they were appointed; and that hereafter no building shall be erected, changed, or repaired, when the repair exceeds $150 in cost, and no avenue or road made or changed, and no horses, stock, furniture, or other articles purchased, except such as have been specially authorized or appropriated for by the board or are absolutely necessary for the sustenance, health, and comfort of the inmates, without the written consent and approval of such local committee.

The president, in pursuance of the provisions of said resolution, appointed the following local committees:

Northwestern—Doctor Wolcott and General Osborn.

Central—Mr. Gunckel and General Martindale.

Southern—Judge Bond and Mr. Jay Cooke.

Eastern—Governor Smyth and General Butler.

The acting treasurer made a statement as to the condition of the finances of the Home, and his ability to meet the requirements of the next quarter; whereupon the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas the supply of funds received from settling the accounts of the accounting officers, from which warrants are drawn in favor of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, is so irregular and so uncertain, and so liable to be delayed and

hindered, by the necessary fiscal action, as to embarrass the carrying on the financial business of the Home: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That, by and with the advice and consent of the standing committee on finance, duly made in writing to the treasurer of the National Home, the treasurer is authorized to sell in parcels, not exceeding in the aggregate $100,000, of any securities registered in the Treasury of the United States belonging to the National Home, as the necessities of the Home may require.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

The secretary read a communication from Colonel Brown, in reference to certain furniture by him purchased for the governor's residence of the Central Home.

General Martindale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the furniture mentioned in the communication of Col. E. F. Brown be purchased by the Home, for the use of the headquarters at Dayton, and the bills therefor be approved and paid.

The president presented the resignation of Dr. S. K. Towle, of the Central Branch; and, on motion, the same was accepted, to take effect on the 15th July, 1873.

At his request, and on recommendation of the president, Surgeon McDermont was transferred from the Southern to Central Branch.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The board then proceeded to consider matters special to the Northwestern Branch.

A special report from General Hinks, the deputy governor of said branch, was read, and, after a full discussion of its recommendation, it was

Resolved, That Maj. J. T. Herrick, acting treasurer of said branch, be relieved, and General E. W. Hinks appointed acting treasurer, who shall give the usual bond as such treasurer, and perform the duties thereof, in addition to those of deputy governor, and without extra compensation.

On motion, Capt. W. H. Lough, secretary of the Central Home, was transferred to the Northwestern and made secretary of said branch.

The president presented the defense of Col. John Cassell to the report of the auditing committee of the Northwestern Branch, upon certain suspended vouchers of said Cassel, late treasurer of said branch.

After consideration, voucher No. 3, for $251.20, was allowed, and voucher No. 13, for $250, disallowed, and voucher No. 14, for $295, disallowed.

EASTERN BRANCH.

The board made a careful examination into working and business of the shoe-manufactory, and heard statements from the deputy governor, selling-agent, superintendent of the shop, and others having practical knowledge of the business, and, after a long discussion, adopted the following resolution offered by General Butler:

Resolved, That in consideration that the business of carrying on the shoe-shop at the Eastern Branch, in the present depressed state of that industry, is not likely to be made a financial success; but the necessity for the continuance of employment, especially in the winter months, to the soldiers at the Home seems apparent to the board, it is determined that the manufacture shall, notwithstanding, be continued for that reason, but subject to the following limitations and conditions:

1. That every soldier who shall work for wages shall sign an agreement that he will remain at the work, health permitting, during the current manufacturing season for which he is engaged, and that one-half of the amount which he shall earn shall be retained by the shop as guarantee for the performance of this condition.

2. That the kit of tools used by each employé shall be his own private property, and paid for from his wages, and kept good out of the same, and when he leaves the shop he shall be at liberty to take them with him, or sell them at pleasure.

3. That it shall be in the power of the superintendent to deduct from the wages of any employé the price of any stock or material or tool negligently wasted or destroyed by him, subject to an appeal on a question of liability to the deputy governor; this provision being found necessary because of the carelessness and negligence of some men who are employed in the shop.

4. That any beneficiary of either of the other branches of the Home who shall desire to work in the shop and be transferred to the Eastern Branch for that purpose, who will pay his own transportation, and either from his pension or earnings shall acquire a sufficient sum to pay for his kit of tools in the business in which he seeks employment, shall be transferred at his own request to the Eastern Branch for such employment, which he shall receive under the conditions herein stated.

5. That it shall be the duty of the deputy governor to employ the well-behaved,

sober, and industrious beneficiaries of the Home, in preference, as the business is carried on solely for the good soldiers.

6. That as this business is carried on not for the profit of the institution, the wages shall be fixed at such sum as, with reasonable diligence, superintendence, and supervision, shall save the Home from any considerable loss.

Resolved, That the local committee at the Eastern Branch are authorized to introduce at that branch such other industries as will afford, in their judgment, proper employment to the beneficiaries of the Home; provided, in the judgment of the committee, they may be prosecuted without loss, and subject to the final approval of the board.

On motion, Surgeon Wright was transferred from the Eastern to the Southern Branch, and detailed as acting secretary of the Southern, in addition to his duties as surgeon of said branch—but with no increase of salary.

On recommendation of the president, Dr. S. W. Wilson, of Racine, Wis., was appointed as acting surgeon of the Eastern.

On motion, the president of the board was directed to ask a special report from the deputy governor of the Eastern Branch as to the stock and farming operations at said branch; said report to be made before the next meeting of the board.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president then made his estimate of funds required for the purposes of the Homes for the quarter ending August 31, 1873:

For Central Branch	$66,185 37
For construction of new kitchen and officers' quarters at said branch	6,500 00
For Eastern Branch	30,000 00
For Northwestern Branch	25,454 70
For Southern Branch	19,107 15
For repair of buildings injured by the late storm at said branch	1,500 00
For incidental expenses and out-door relief	6,000 00
Total	154,747 22

After careful consideration of the said estimates, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

It appearing from the report of the president of the board, made pursuant to the by-laws, that he estimates the sum of $154,747.22 as required to meet the current expenses of the four branches for the ensuing quarter, and for construction and repairs of the several branches: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sum of $154,747.22 be, and is hereby, appropriated for such purposes of the Home, and that Major-General Benjamin F. Butler be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to make requisition on the Treasury Department of the United States therefor, and to receive and receipt for same in the name and behalf of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The president reported bids received for riprapping sea-shore of the Southern Branch, and after some consideration of the same, on motion of Governor Smyth, the further consideration of the same was postponed until the next meeting of the board held at said branch.

On nomination of the local manager, Captain R. E. Fleming was appointed acting secretary of the Central Branch.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers be, and are hereby, returned to the officers of the Concord Railroad, the Boston, Lowell, and Nashua Railroads, the Eastern and Maine Central Railroads, for a special car afforded us, and other courtesies extended, on our trip from Boston to New Hampshire and Maine.

The application of Mrs. Kate Coll, for the pension-money of her deceased husband, Edward Coll, late of Central Home, is approved, and the treasurer directed to pay same.

The application of Miss Jane Tierman, for money and effects of her brother, Peter Tierman, late of Southern Home, is refused.

The application of Mrs. Frances Den, for money and effects of her husband, Alexander Den, late of Central Home, is approved, and treasurer directed to pay over same.

There being no further business, the board on motion adjourned, to hold its next regular meeting at the Dayton Home, on Monday, September 23, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, *Secretary*.

Proceedings of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

CENTRAL BRANCH,
Dayton, Ohio, September 2, 1873.

Board met on this, Monday, Septemer 22, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Present: General Butler, General Martindale, Governor Smyth, General Osborn, Dr. Wolcott, and Mr. Gunckel—less than a quorum.

The secretary was instructed to telegraph for absent members, and in mean time the managers proceeded to an inspection of the men, and of the grounds and buildings of the Central Home, and after that, adjourned to the Northwestern Branch, there to meet on Thursday morning next.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, *Secretary.*

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, NEAR MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
Thursday, September 25, 1873.

Board met this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Northwestern Branch; President Butler in the chair.

Present: Same managers as at Dayton, and General Cavender—a quorum.

The minutes of the last meeting of the board were approved.

Quarterly reports, from the several branches, were received and ordered on file.

EASTERN BRANCH.

The president presented the resignation of Chaplain Ludwick, transferred from Northwestern to Eastern Branch.

On motion, it was accepted, and, after some discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the acceptance of the resignation of Chaplain Ludwick, assigned to the Eastern Branch, having left a vacancy there, the deputy governor is empowered, until further order of the board, to employ such religious teachers to conduct services at the chapel on the Sabbath as he may select, and pay for them, not exceeding $10 a Sunday for their services, or not exceeding $5 in case they come specially at a funeral; the persons so selected to provide their own transportation in case the governor does not give them gratis, without charge on the part of the Home, or without claim on their part, transportation to and from the Home. The deputy governor is directed to report to the next meeting of the board the result of supplying religious service in this manner.

The president then presented and read the special report of General Tilton, of the Eastern Home, in answer to inquiries authorized at the last meeting of the board, in relation to the stock and farming operations at said branch.

After some discussion, the report was, on motion, referred to the local committee of said branch.

The board then proceeded to consider applications for re-admission:

RE-ADMISSIONS TO CENTRAL BRANCH.

The following soldiers, now temporarily at post, are, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted, unconditionally:

Thomas Nichols, late Company E, One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; John Grenauer, late Company H, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Patrick Hunt, late Company I, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers; Edward Conlon, late Company H, Fifty-first New York Volunteers; Charles Lapp, late Company B, Fifth Ohio Volunteers; Thomas Carroll, late Company I, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers; Charles Reidy, late Company C, Twenty-second Michigan Volunteers; George Perkins, late Company G, Second Kentucky Volunteers; Joseph Obernoyer, late Company E, First Missouri Cavalry; Henry Koerner, late Company A, One hundred and third New York Volunteers; John Wann, late Company L, Sixth Indiana Cavalry; Charles Meisner, late Company C, Seventh New York Volunteers; Casper Geist, late Company A, Second Michigan Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Francis D. Landenberger, late Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Jonathan Vannote, late Company G, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers; Robert Burton, late Company I, Thirty-first New York Volunteers; John Geary, late Company A, Fourteenth New York Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

Martin Link, late Company I, First Louisiana Cavalry; William McDermott, late Company C, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of nine months, without pay:

George La Barre, late Company B, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-third of his entire pension for the period of three months:

John E. Kenny, late Company A, First New York Engineers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-third of their entire pension for the period of six months:

William Brannigan, late Company H, Seventieth New York Volunteers; Peter Quinn, late Company E, First Louisiana Cavalry; Peter McCormick, lateCompany H, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of their entire pension for the period of six months:

Henry Wilson, late Company D, First Missouri Light Artilery; James F. Linthurst, late Company B, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of six months:

John Deiss, late Company I, Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on the condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of his entire pension while in the Home:

George W. Bouseman, late Company D, Fifth United States Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of his entire pension, until further order of board:

M. L. Temperman, late Company A, Sixth New York Volunteers.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

Michael Gorman, late Company H, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers; Robert Phillips, late Sixth Massachusetts Light Artillery; William Baird, late Sixth Pennsylvania Light Artillery; Michael Dolan, late Company I, Third Massachusetts Cavalry; William Heald, late Company K, Third Maine Volunteers; Michael Beatty, late Company C, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers; Langdon Sheriff, late Company A, First Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Thomas Jones, late Company C, Second New Hampshire Volunteers; George N. Barber, late Company E, Third New York Volunteers; John Narey, late Company D, Second Massachusetts Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

Jacob Duchenes, late Company C, Seventieth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home two-thirds of their entire pension for the period of three months:

Peter Cavanagh, late Company D, Ninth New York Volunteers; John Callahan, late Company D, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home two-thirds of his entire pension for the period of six months:

John G. Cobb, late Company H, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home two-thirds of his entire pension while in the Home:

Elias B. Ellis, late Company E, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldier, heretofore discharged, was, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

Asco Eupe, late Company C, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of his entire pension until further orders of board:

Edward Legar, late Company K, Twenty-second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, $3 pension, per month, until further order of the board:

Charles J. Walden, late Company D, Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers; Michael Mc-

Quinney, late Company I, Tenth Ohio Cavalry; John W. Dunn, late Company K, Third Wisconsin Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, 15 pension, per month, and labor without pay until further order of board:

Michael McDermott, late Company F, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Henry Just, late Company K, One hundred and fourth Illinois Volunteers; Thomas Harrison, late Company —, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; James Young, late Company A, One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, 3 pension, per month, and labor without pay until further order of board:

John Bernhart, late Company K, Fourteenth New York Volunteers; Thomas P. McDonald, late United States Navy.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, without pay, until further order of board:

Patrick Sheridan, late Company A, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers; John L. Taylor, late Company D, Second Ohio Cavalry; William Clinton, late Company F, One hundred and thirty-third New York Volunteers; John H. Justice, late Thirty-third New York Volunteers.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, re-admitted unconditionally:

John Martin, late Company E, Thirty-first New York Volunteers; George D. Toohig, late Ninetieth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

John Elliott, late Company B, Second New York Cavalry; M. A. Curran, late first lieutenant First New York Volunteers, (Mexican war.)

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of nine months, without pay:

Harrison W. Jones, late Company B, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; William Campbell, late Company A, One hundred and ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, until further orders of board:

Hezekiah Langley, late Company F, Sixth Maryland Volunteers; E. B. Fairbanks, late Company B, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of his entire pension while in Home:

Michael Sullivan, late Company B, Fourth United States Artillery.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

General Martindale offered the following resolution, which, after consideration, was adopted:

Resolved, That Colonel E. F. Brown, deputy governor of the Central Branch, at Dayton, be promoted to the rank of governor, with the pay and emoluments prescribed therefor; and that he be assigned to command of the Central Branch.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president then made his estimate of funds required for the purposes of the Homes for the quarter ending November 30, 1873:

For Eastern Branch, current expenses and repairs	$25.090 00
For Northwestern Branch	23,817 00
For Northwestern Branch, for purchase of sheep, $500, and improvement of governor's quarters, $200, making	700 00
For Southern Branch	17,650 00
For Central Branch, current expenses	81,487 03
For coal-shed and new boiler	3,600 00
Total	152,344 03

After careful consideration of the said estimates, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

It appearing from the report of the president of the board, made pursuant to the by-laws, that he estimates the sum of $152,344.03 as required to meet the current expenses of the four branches for the ensuing quarter, and for construction and repairs of the several branches: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sum of $152,344 03, be, and is hereby, appropriated for such purposes of the Home, and that Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to make requisition on the Treasury Department of the United States therefor, and to receive and receipt for same in the name and behalf of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Samuel Howard, public administrator for city and county of Milwaukee, by leave, made a statement as to certain moneys in treasury of Northwestern Branch claimed by Louis Loeser, late Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

General Martindale moved to allow the administraor $100 out of said funds, as out-door relief for said Louis Loeser; pending which the whole subject was referred to Mr. Gunckel, with instructions to report all the laws and regulations bearing on the case to the board at its next meeting.

The petition of Judge D. A. Haynes, counsel for David Swartzel, for allowance of claim of $463, for feeding certain cattle, payment of which was refused by Governor Brown, of Central Home, was read, and Colonel Brown and said Swartzel heard in relation to same; and, after some discussion, it was

Resolved, That the sum of $200 be allowed said David Swartzel, in full settlement of his claim, the same to be paid him by treasurer of Central Home on his giving a full release therefor.

The petitions of William H. Lupkin, late Company G, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, and Levi Clark, late Company C, Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, for discontinuance of penalty imposed as condition of their re-admission, were considered, and, on motion granted, and both unconditionally re-admitted.

The petition of William Fury, late Company K, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, for remission of penalty heretofore imposed, is granted, and he admitted unconditionally.

The application of Peter Miller, late Company K, Seventy-second New York Volunteers, for remission of penalty, granted, on condition he perform two months' more service without pay.

For sufficient reasons appearing, three months of penalties imposed on the following are remitted:

Thomas Conolly, late Company A, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

James L. Fruean, late Company D, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers.

The applications of the following, for remission of penalties heretofore imposed, are refused—no sufficient reasons appearing for remission or modification of same:

John Ardner, late Company E, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers; John B. Thompson, late Company H, Third Ohio Volunteers; James A. Quinlan, late Company A, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers; Charles McCay, late Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Reasen Willis, late Company H, Second United States Cavalry; Francis Weiland, late Company I, Forty-fifth New York Volunteers.

The petition of Louis C. Heye, an inmate of the Central Home, asking permission to discharge the duties of notary public, receiving a small fee for services performed, was read, and, on motion, referred to Colonel Brown for report therein.

The petition of Peter Meighan, of Northwest Branch, for out-door relief is deemed inadmissible, and refused.

The petition of widow of Andrew McManus, deceased, considered, and the treasurer authorized to pay her the sum of $56.

Ordered, That transportation be granted Joseph Obermyeer, late Company E, First Missouri Cavalry, on condition he pay for same while in the Home, by labor, at usual rates.

On motion, the board then adjourned, to hold its next regular quarterly meeting at the office of the Surgeon-General, in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, December 11, 1873, at 12 o'clock m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

tional Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in account with Gen. B. F. Butler, acting treasurer.

CR.

Expenditures.	Amount.	Receipts.	Amount.
72.			
1. To balance due acting treasurer	$37, 752 86	1873. By cash from stoppages and fines, of United States Treasury, under act of March 21, 1866, for quarter ending February 28, 1873	$108, 282 05
To cash paid, as per vouchers duly audited, in carrying on the four branches of the Home for the quarter ending February 28, 1873	146, 231 05	By sale of $110,000 bonds	123, 187 50
To cash paid, as per vouchers duly audited, in carrying on the four branches of the Home for the quarter ending May 31, 1873	122, 227 10	By interest on bonds	13, 706 67
To cash paid, as per vouchers duly audited, in carrying on the four branches of the Home for the quarter ending August 31, 1873	140, 564 37	By cash, as above, for quarter ending May 31, 1873	128, 354 80
To cash paid, as per vouchers duly audited, in carrying on the four branches of the Home for the quarter ending November 30, 1873	195, 651 81	By interest on bonds	15, 975 52
Balance	287 22	By cash, as above, for quarter ending August 31, 1873	95, 173 15
		By cash, as above, for quarter ending November 30, 1873	82, 292 97
		By sale of $50,000 bonds	51, 555 00
		By interest on bonds	24, 236 75
	642, 764 41		642, 764 41

propriation by board of managers for quarter ending February 28, 1873	$152, 868 31
propriation by board of managers for quarter ending May 31, 1873	164, 374 53
propriation by board of managers for quarter ending August 31, 1873	154, 747 22
propriation by board of managers for quarter ending November 30, 1873	152, 344 03
Total	624, 334 09

E.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Acting Treasurer National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

DECEMBER 1, 1873.

GRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC.
ssion. } { No. 299.

ULTURAL LABORERS OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

MEMORIAL

IN BEHALF OF

GRICULTURAL LABORERS OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

874.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

enate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in the Forty-third Congress assembled:

ealing to your honorable body to take into consideration the d condition of the farming classes of the South and West, your attention to the following facts and figures, and ask that be duly weighed, to see if the present condition of the agri- interest of this country is not a proof of a total disregard of principles of political economy on the part of the Government ne past eight years.

three years immediately succeeding the close of the late civil in 1865–'66, 1866–'67, 1867–'68, respectively, 2,193,987, 2,019,774, 3,993, a total of 6,807,754 bales of cotton were marketed, upon e General Government assessed and collected a tax of from three two and a half cents per pound, a gross tax of something ,000,000; this at a time when four years' devastation by to be repaired, and immense amounts expended to purchase hinery, implements, and farm-stock, with society in the South ly disorganized. It is questionable whether a more fatal blow conceived. Had it been the intention of the national Govern- destroy forever the means of the agricultural classes of the d Southwest, and prevent their ever improving their condition, le act could have proved more suicidal and impolitic; and it er be known to what extent the ruin of hundreds of families present bankrupt condition of the South was to be attributed riminally false policy. Homes were sold under the hammer; le or no currency circulating, property realized little or nothing; ne with the loss of property, money was not to be had by the who worked lands taken for debt, except at fearful rates, for rd was great on the part of the capitalist, the uncertain and le crop being the only means of re-imbursement; yes, 1½, 2, 2½, per cent. per month was eagerly offered and paid for money to food to live on and to feed the necessary stock; this food dur-

ing those trying three years selling at fabulous prices, compared to the cost of production in the West. The farming-class became a prey to the money-lender and tax-gatherer; striving year after year, laboring with steady and untiring industry, to work out the debtor's bond; but after eight years' struggle, the condition of this unhappy people, in a fertile and salubrious country, is on the verge of despair. The efforts of the agriculturists in the South and Southwest can best be realized by the crops produced since the war, under every disadvantage, with society undergoing a transition never before known in any civilized country.

	Bales.
In 1865–'66 the crop of cotton and old stock that was brought to market and sold by the 1st September, 1866, was	2,193,987
1866–'67	2,019,774
1867–'68	2,593,993
1868–'69	2,439,039
1869–'70	3,154,940
1870–'71	4,352,317
1871–'72	2,974,351
1872–'73	3,930,508
1873–'74, (part of the crop)	3,800,000
	27,058,909

which have been marketed at an average price in southern markets of about $90.75 per bale, equal to about *two thousand four hundred and fifty million dollars.* In the year 1871, according to the census report, the exports that year to foreign countries were 1,459,715,056 pounds, the customs-value of which, at the very low price of $14\frac{8}{10}$ cents currency, was $216,889,570, more than equal to 700,000,000 bushels of corn, at the rise of 30 cents per bushel. But cotton is not the only industry in the South and Southwest. There has been produced wheat, corn, tobacco, sugar, rice, a great deal of timber and lumber cut, large quantities of naval stores and phosphates marketed; have raised horses, cattle, hogs, &c., swelling the aggregate marketable amount to something like $3,600,000,000 since the close of the war.

There are about 1,500,000 farm-laborers directly engaged in the cultivation and gathering of the cotton-crops of this country; each laborer consumes per annum an approximate to ten bushels of Indian corn, besides wheat, flour, rice, &c., the latter in limited quantities. This consumption requires 15,000,000 bushels corn; the usual animal power to the labor is from two horses or mules to three hands, or two to four according to the character of the country; hence 750,000 work-animals approximate the power that has to be provided and fed in cultivating and ginning the crop during the year. This stock consumes 100 bushels corn and about 1½ tons forage each, the corn aggregating 75,000,000 bushels; here, then, it requires to produce the southern cotton crop 90,000,000 bushels of corn, and from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 tons of forage. It is true that besides cultivating the crop, the animal power here designated cultivates a large area put in corn, peas, potatoes, &c., but this product in the main does not more than balance the consumption of the village, town, and city inhabitants, and the supply required for those engaged in other pursuits, as lumbermen, naval-store hands, miners, &c. The report of the Bureau of Statistics (Edward Young, chief) issued in 1872, gives the following quotation of prices of corn in the several States:

CENSUS REPORT 1870.

North Carolina, 50 cents to $1 per bushel	$0 71
South Carolina, $1.15 to $1.50 per bushel	92

Georgia, 90 cents to $2 per bushel	$0 93
Florida, $1 to $1.50 per bushel	1 09
Alabama, $1 to $1.75 per bushel	92
Mississippi, 85 cents to $1 per bushel	98
Arkansas, 60 cents to $1.25 per bushel	66
Louisiana, 80 cents to $1.60 per bushel	1 12
Texas, 50 cents to $1 per bushel	1 11
Iowa, 25 cents to 75 cents per bushel	23
Missouri, 40 cents to 95 cents per bushel	31
Kansas, 40 cents to 75 cents per bushel	20
Nebraska, 30 cents to 40 cents per bushel	25
Illinois, 25 cents to 75 cents per bushel	32

The average price of corn in the cotton States proper has averaged during the past eight years considerably over $1 per bushel of 56 pounds; so that the money-value of the corn required to support the manual and animal labor to make an average cotton-crop is $90,000,000. Is not this a vast amount of money for that much corn, when in 1870 the crop of Iowa, (a fair average season,) 93,415,000 bushels, was returned at $31,761,100; say 34 cents per bushel? *i. e.*, 93,415,000 bushels in the State of Iowa is only equal in value to about 30,000,000 bushels in the cotton States, or $60,000,000 less than the same quantity would be worth. Why this difference? Where is the reason? Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois grown corn is consumed all through the cotton States, at the prices quoted. Fifty-five millions to sixty millions dollars are paid annually out of the southern cotton-crop, that the corn might be sent from the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, thence to Saint Louis, Chicago, &c., to Buffalo, New York; thence to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, down the coast, and then by rail into the interior, at an extraordinary cost for transportation, commissions, &c., double the cost of production. When the producing and consuming sections are from 300 to 600 miles nearer than are the producing sections and the Northern Atlantic ports, is not this certain ruin? Can any people in the world stand such extravagance? The cotton-laborer cannot produce grain to advantage, even at $1 per bushel; he has tried it; and as a business, it does not pay, especially when all merchandise, &c., that he needs, is at the extreme current rates. A few miles from transportation-lines corn is only valuable to put into meat; in sparsely settled countries, it cannot readily be sold for ready money to meet current expenses. Men may argue as they please, cotton is the crop that returns most to the laborer for the toil expended on the land; and if corn could be grown to advantage in the South, leaving even a small profit, at $1 per bushel, it would be produced, because it requires less expensive machinery and less care in the harvest. The agricultural laborers of the South are bowed down with burdens incidental to their neglected interests; nothing is done by the General Government calculated to encourage them; work! work! ever so hard and patiently year by year, and they enjoy none of the fruits of their toil; what they produce is consumed in expenses; no lever is afforded them to ameliorate their condition. Can this state of things continue; can this country see its great and powerful dependence languish and relapse into a hopeless despondency? Something must be done to elevate and bring up to a standard of prosperity the agricultural classes of the country. Honorable Congressmen cannot say that the people do not labor diligently, for they have the census reports before them, and they do not lie!

The great immediate necessity is that the South and West should economize in the production and marketing their great staple crops. The

West needs a certain and convenient market for her grain and provisions; the South is that market. The West needs a direct and economical route to the tropical markets of the West Indies and South America and to Europe; the route is direct from the Upper Missouri Valley to the Atlantic Ocean via Port Royal, S. C., avoiding all mountains and heavy grading. The South needs communication with the West direct as an avenue of travel, as a means of introducing such immigration from the south of Europe as will desire to come by the southern passage. The South needs the transporting business of the trans-Mississippi section to aid her in aiding and supporting a direct trade with foreign countries; so that both the West and South can market their crops economically, without having to pay the excessive tariffs now exacted by eastern merchants. The West and South cannot continue to pay 60 cents to 70 cents per bushel for marketing corn that only costs 20 cents per bushel to produce, when it is practicable that that corn can be marketed at 20 cents to 30 cents per bushel; 30 cents to 40 cents a bushel is a little item that, in a course of years, sums up a pretty good amount. Congressmen may debate upon finance, currency, free banking, &c., but to the laboring classes those are abstract questions. The all-important question now with a suffering people is where and how are we to work out of our toils and troubles; we have nothing to get money with except what we produce, and if it costs us as much or more than we realize to produce our crops, we cannot expect to handle any of the money we hear so much about. The necessity is upon us; something must be done to stop the fearful leaks. The General Government cannot continue to ignore the plainest principles of political economy without jeopardizing the welfare of the nation.

The time has come when the serious pressure upon the agricultural laborers of the country has become so great as to force them to appeal to the national legislature for relief, or at least a mitigation of the present wasteful system and means of carrying on the necessary interstate commerce. To keep silent longer would be but to prove that they are unworthy of being citizens of a great republic. For nearly a century have the farmers of this country been the hod-carriers of the nation. Manufacturers have been supported at their expense; immense cities have been established and maintained by the toil of the husbandman; a luxurious and extravagant class has been developed like the destroying mistletoe, until the heart of the great agricultural oak has commenced to decay. The only true capital of a country is its intelligent productive labor. Destroy the spirit and ambition of that, and the state is in a pitiable and debauched condition. A fraction of the legislation annually devoted to the hot-house nurture of manufacturing interests, to the maintenance of the Army and Navy in the time of profound peace, devoted to the development of the agricultural resources of the country, and the perfecting an economical commerce, would have exhibited quite a different result from the present depressed and burdened condition of the people. If the farming class of a great nation does not prosper, how can those interests that are dependent upon it be sustained? The crash may be delayed, but it will surely come at last.

The Grange movement has been very slowly developed, but its premises are as solid as the adamantine rock. If the farming class will only be true to their manhood, something will be done to mitigate our distress. The cotton crop of 1874 will be very much reduced before the spring sets in, for want of means; the farmers generally have reduced the area to be planted one-third, in some instances more. The land that should have been put in cotton has been planted in corn, where it is not under

water. The crop grown in 1873 will probably reach nearly 4,000,000 bales. The reduced area now planted, the late frost, which has destroyed a great deal of young cotton, foreshadow a crop scarcely more than one-half of that of the past year; this being the case, the foreign exports must fall off to an extent commensurate, and we would not feel warranted in estimating the deficiency as compared with the present year at less than $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, even admitting that prices advance materially.

It does seem incomprehensible that Indian corn should be sold in Liverpool at a less price than it was sold at in the cities of Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, and Charleston, during the year 1873, and that in Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa, corn was used for fuel, while the citizens of neighboring States were paying 90 cents to $1.15 for it; it does seem but proper that some attention should be given to this matter.

The western and southern farmer urges upon your honorable body the necessity of bringing the great grain sections of the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys as near to the Atlantic Ocean ports of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, as possible. There is no harbor in the world superior to Port Royal; a national road open direct to Pittsburgh Landing on the Tennessee, thence direct to Kansas City, Mo., and up the Missouri Valley to Council Bluffs, Iowa, affords the most direct and economical route from the ocean to the center of the Union. The extensive lines of narrow-gauge railways being constructed west of the Mississippi River, forming quite a net-work on the plains of Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, call for the early construction of a trunk line to the sea. The southern route across the ocean via Bermuda, Fayal, and Southampton is, in every respect, the most desirable, avoiding the tempestuous weather of the North Atlantic, the passage requiring ordinarily but twelve days from Port Royal to Southampton; going from port to port breaks the voyage, and the vessel need never be more than five or six days from a port, which naturally reduces the risk of the voyage and renders it every way more desirable for passengers and immigrants. The harbors all being very deep, vessels of 5,000 and 6,000 tons can enter and embark without delay. In returning to America with comparatively light cargoes, *as is the case now to New York*, an *extra* quantity of coal can be taken aboard, say 1,000 or 1,200 tons, a portion deposited at Fayal and at St. George, Bermuda, for the use of the ship on her passage from Port Royal out, this coal costing at Southampton, or any other west of England port, $6 to $7 per ton, and can be used to better advantage by the Southampton and Port Royal lines than American coal, from the fact that even adding 30 shillings as the freight to Fayal and St. George, it would be economy to use it, the room saved for American produce being equivalent to at least 800 to 1,000 tons at 40 to 50 shillings per ton; for instance, cotton at a quarter of a penny per pound will realize a freight equal to 42 shillings per ton of 2,000 pounds, and it is but seldom that the rate is less than ⅜*d.* by any kind of vessel from New York, while the rate from the southern cities, including New Orleans, ranges from ½*d.* to 1 penny on the Atlantic, and from ¾ to 1 penny at the Gulf ports; the extra time required for the handling this fuel would probably amount in the aggregate, stopping both ways, to two days on the round trip, making the voyage out 13 days, or 26 days sailing time from Port Royal to Great Britain and back. The saving in freight-room by this arrangement is equal to at least 2,000 bales cotton, or a very fair cargo for a steamer of 1,800 tons, having to carry her fuel for the entire passage.

Appropriations made during the first session of the Forty-third Congress.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
By the act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1875.	
For Army pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, revolutionary pensions, and pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation or commutation therefor; also, for compensation to pension agents, and the expenses of the several agencies, and for fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided for by the acts of April 24, 1816; July 4, 1836; May 13, 1846; February 20, 1847; February 2, 1848; July 21, 1848; July 29, 1848; February 3, 1853; June 3, 1858; July 14 and 17, 1862; June 30, 1864; June 6 and July 25, 1866; July 27, 1868; June 17 and July 8 and 11, 1870; February 14 and June 8, 1871; February 20, 1872; and March 3, 1873; and all other pensions provided by law	$29,500,000 00
For Navy pensions to invalids, widows, and dependent relatives, and pensions to sailors of the war of 1812, and for furnishing artificial limbs or apparatus for resection, with transportation or commutation therefor; compensation to pension agents, expenses of agencies, and fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, as provided by the acts of April 23, 1800; February 20, 1847; August 11, 1848; July 14 and 17, 1862; June 30, 1864; June 6 and July 25, 1866; March 2, 1867; July 27, 1868; June 17 and July 8 and 11, 1870; June 8, 1871; February 20, 1872; and March 3, 1873; and all other pensions provided by law: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for Navy pensions, and the other expenditures under that head, shall be paid from the income of the Navy pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose: *Provided, further*, That the fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths, which are now by law 30 cents in each case, shall hereafter be 25 cents for the same, and no more	480,000 00
Total	29,980,000 00
By the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.	
LEGISLATIVE.	
SENATE.	
For compensation of Senators	$370,000 00
For mileage of Senators	30,000 00
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, namely: Secretary of the Senate, $4,320; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, $576; chief clerk, $3,000, and the additional sum of $1,000 while the said office is held by the present incumbent, and no longer; principal clerk, principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, and financial clerk, in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at $2,592 each; librarian and seven clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at $2,220 each; five clerks, at $2,100 each; keeper of the stationery, $2,102.40; one messenger, at $1,296; assistant keeper of the stationery, at $1,800; Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, $4,320: *Provided*, That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith, otherwise than as aforesaid; assistant doorkeeper, $2,592; acting assistant doorkeeper, $2,592; postmaster to the Senate, $2,160; [illegible] mail-carrier, $1,728; two mail-carriers, at $1,200 each; superintendent of the document-room, $2,160;	

two assistants in document-room, at $1,440 each; superintendent of the folding-room, $2,160; three messengers, acting as assistant door-keepers, at $1,800 each; twenty messengers, to be appointed and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the approval of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, at $1,440 each; secretary to the Vice-President, $2,102.40; clerk to the Committee on Finance, $2,220; clerk to the Committee on Claims, $2,220; clerk of printing records, $2,220; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, $2,220; clerk to the Committee on Commerce, $2,220; one laborer in charge of private passage, $864; one special policeman, $1,000; Chaplain to the Senate, $900; chief engineer, $2,160; three assistant engineers at $1,440 each; two firemen at $1,095 each; three laborers, at $730 each; making, in all 136,680 80

To pay Kate Dodson, employed under the Sergeant-at-Arms, for attending the ladies' retiring-room of the Senate 720 00

For contingent expenses of the Senate, namely:

For stationery and newspapers, (including $5,000 for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate) 14,250 00

For clerks to committees 25,000 00

For fourteen pages for the Senate-chamber, two riding pages, one page for Vice-President's room, and one page for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, making eighteen pages in all, at the rate of $2.50 per day while actually employed, said pages to be appointed and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the approval of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate 4,050 00

For hire of horses and mail-wagons for carrying the mails, for horses and wagons, and for one saddle-horse for messengers 5,475 00

For fuel and oil for the heating apparatus, $10,000; for furniture and repairs of furniture, $9,000; for labor, $12,000; for folding documents, and materials therefor, $5,000; for packing-boxes, $740; for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, $15,000 ..... 51,740 00

CAPITOL POLICE.

For one captain, $2,000; three lieutenants, at $1,600 each; twenty-seven privates, at $1,400 each, $37,800; and eight watchmen, at $1,000 each, $8,000; making, in all, $52,000, one half to be paid into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives and the other half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate: *Provided*, That whenever a member of the Capitol police or watch force is suspended from duty for cause, said policeman or watchman shall receive no compensation for the time of such suspension if he shall not be re-instated 52,600 00

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For compensation of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories 1,535,000 00

For mileage 130,000 00

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, namely: Clerk of the House of Representatives, $4,320; officer charge with disbursing the contingent fund, $576; chief clerk and journal clerk of the House, while such positions are held by the present incumbents, and no longer, $3,600 each; two reading clerks, assistant journal clerk, and tally clerk, $3,000 each; four assistant clerks, at $2,592 each; one assistant clerk, at $2,520; eight assistant clerks, including librarian and assistant librarian, at $2,160 each; four assistant clerks, at $1,800 each; one chief messenger, in the office of the Clerk of the House, at $5.76 cents per day; superintendent of document-room of the Clerk of the House, $1,800; three messengers, (including one messenger in the House library,) at $1,440 each; one engineer, $1,800; three assistant engineers, at $1,440 each; six firemen, at $1,095 each per annum; for clerk to the Committee on Ways and Means, $2,592; messenger to the Committee on Ways and Means,

Carried forward 2,355,515 80

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$2,355,515 80
$1,314; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, $2,592; messenger to Committee on Appropriations, $1,314; clerk to Committee on Claims, $2,160; clerk to Committee on War Claims, $2,160; clerk to Committee on Public Lands, $2,160; clerk at Speaker's table, at $5.76 per day; private secretary to the Speaker, $2,102.40; Sergeant-at-Arms, $4,320: *Provided*, That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith, otherwise than as aforesaid; clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms, $2,500; paying teller for the Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,800; messenger to the Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,440; Doorkeeper, $2,592; first assistant doorkeeper, $2,592; Postmaster, $2,592; first assistant postmaster, $1,800; fourteen messengers, seven at $1,500 each, and seven at $1,200 each; Chaplain of the House, $900; two stenographers for committees, $4,200 each; superintendent of the folding-room, $2,160; superintendent and assistant superintendent of the document-room, at $2,160 each; document-file clerk, $1,800; five messengers, at $1,800, and six at $1,440 each; twelve messengers, during the session, at the rate of $1,440 each per annum, $5,760; fifteen laborers, at $720 each; seven laborers, during the session, at the rate of $720 each per anumm; and one laborer, at $820; making, in all, the sum of	196,816 00
To pay Henry Douglas, employed under the Doorkeeper of the House, his yearly compensation as fixed by act of March 3, 1873, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875	917 50
For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:	
For clerks to committees	15,000 00
For folding documents, including pay of folders in the folding-rooms and materials: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in paying more than twenty folders	25,000 00
For fuel	8,000 00
For hire of horses and mail wagons for carrying the mails, and for one saddle-horse for messenger	5,475 00
For furniture and repairs of the same	10,000 00
For packing-boxes	3,020 00
For cartages	2,000 00
For micellaneous items	28,000 00
For newspapers and stationery, including $6,000 for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House	43,750 00
For twenty-eight pages, (including three riding-pages,) at $2.50 per day	10,000 00
PUBLIC PRINTING.	
For compensation of the Congressional Printer, and the clerks and messenger in his office: *Provided*, That so much of the act entitled "An act providing for the election of a Congressional Printer," approved February 22, 1867, as provides for the election of such officer by the Senate, and provides that such officer shall be deemed an officer of the Senate, shall cease and determine and become of no effect from and after the date of the first vacancy occurring in said office; that the title of said officer shall hereafter be Public Printer, and he shall be deemed an officer of the United States, and said office shall be filled by appointment by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate	13,917 00

the Committee on Finance, $2,220; clerk to the Committee on Claims, $2,220; clerk of printing records, $2,220; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, $2,220; clerk to the Committee on Commerce, $2,220; one laborer in charge of private passage, $864; one special policeman, $1,000; Chaplain to the Senate, $900; chief engineer, $2,160; three assistant engineers at $1,440 each; two firemen at $1,095 each; three laborers, at $730 each; making, in all	136,680 80
To pay Kate Dodson, employed under the Sergeant-at-Arms, for attending the ladies' retiring-room of the Senate	720 00
For contingent expenses of the Senate, namely:	
For stationery and newspapers, (including $5,000 for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate)	14,250 00
For clerks to committees	25,000 00
For fourteen pages for the Senate-chamber, two riding pages, one page for Vice-President's room, and one page for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, making eighteen pages in all, at the rate of $2.50 per day while actually employed, said pages to be appointed and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the approval of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate	4,050 00
For hire of horses and mail-wagons for carrying the mails, for horses and wagons, and for one saddle-horse for messengers	5,475 00
For fuel and oil for the heating apparatus, $10,000; for furniture and repairs of furniture, $9,000; for labor, $12,000; for folding documents, and materials therefor, $5,000; for packing-boxes, $740; for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, $15,000	51,740 00
CAPITOL POLICE.	
For one captain, $2,000; three lieutenants, at $1,600 each; twenty-seven privates, at $1,400 each, $37,800; and eight watchmen, at $1,000 each, $8,000; making, in all, $52,000, one half to be paid into the contingent fund of the House of Representatives and the other half to be paid into the contingent fund of the Senate: *Provided*, That whenever a member of the Capitol police or watch force is suspended from duty for cause, said policeman or watchman shall receive no compensation for the time of such suspension if he shall not be re-instated	52,600 00
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
For compensation of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories	1,535,000 00
For mileage	130,000 00
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, namely: Clerk of the House of Representatives, $4,320; officer charge with disbursing the contingent fund, $576; chief clerk and journal clerk of the House, while such positions are held by the present incumbents, and no longer, $3,600 each; two reading clerks, assistant journal clerk, and tally clerk, $3,000 each; four assistant clerks, at $2,592 each; one assistant clerk, at $2,520; eight assistant clerks, including librarian and assistant librarian, at $2,160 each; four assistant clerks, at $1,800 each; one chief messenger, in the office of the Clerk of the House, at $5.76 cents per day; superintendent of document-room of the Clerk of the House, $1,800; three messengers, (including one messenger in the House library,) at $1,440 each; one engineer, $1,800; three assistant engineers, at $1,440 each; six firemen, at $1,095 each per annum; for clerk to the Committee on Ways and Means, $2,592; messenger to the Committee on Ways and Means,	
Carried forward	2,355,515 80

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$2,355,515 80
$1,314; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, $2,592; messenger to Committee on Appropriations, $1,314; clerk to Committee on Claims, $2,160; clerk to Committee on War Claims, $2,160; clerk to Committee on Public Lands, $2,160; clerk at Speaker's table, at $5.76 per day; private secretary to the Speaker, $2,102.40; Sergeant-at-Arms, $4,320: *Provided*, That hereafter he shall receive, directly or indirectly, no fees or other compensation or emolument whatever for performing the duties of the office, or in connection therewith, otherwise than as aforesaid; clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms, $2,500; paying teller for the Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,800; messenger to the Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,440; Doorkeeper, $2,592; first assistant doorkeeper, $2,592; Postmaster, $2,592; first assistant postmaster, $1,800; fourteen messengers, seven at $1,500 each, and seven at $1,200 each; Chaplain of the House, $900; two stenographers for committees, $4,200 each; superintendent of the folding-room, $2,160; superintendent and assistant superintendent of the document-room, at $2,160 each; document-file clerk, $1,800; five messengers, at $1,800, and six at $1,440 each; twelve messengers, during the session, at the rate of $1,440 each per annum, $5,760; fifteen laborers, at $720 each; seven laborers, during the session, at the rate of $720 each per anumm; and one laborer, at $820; making, in all, the sum of	196,816 00
To pay Henry Douglas, employed under the Doorkeeper of the House, his yearly compensation as fixed by act of March 3, 1873, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875	917 50
For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:	
For clerks to committees	15,000 00
For folding documents, including pay of folders in the folding-rooms and materials: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in paying more than twenty folders	25,000 00
For fuel	8,000 00
For hire of horses and mail wagons for carrying the mails, and for one saddle-horse for messenger	5,475 00
For furniture and repairs of the same	10,000 00
For packing-boxes	3,020 00
For cartages	2,000 00
For micellaneous items	28,000 00
For newspapers and stationery, including $6,000 for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House	43,750 00
For twenty-eight pages, (including three riding-pages,) at $2.50 per day	10,000 00
PUBLIC PRINTING.	
For compensation of the Congressional Printer, and the clerks and messenger in his office: *Provided*, That so much of the act entitled "An act providing for the election of a Congressional Printer," approved February 22, 1867, as provides for the election of such officer by the Senate, and provides that such officer shall be deemed an officer of the Senate, shall cease and determine and become of no effect from and after the date of the first vacancy occurring in said office; that the title of said officer shall hereafter be Public Printer, and he shall be deemed an officer of the United States, and said office shall be filled by appointment by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate	13,917 00

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For stationery, postage, advertising, traveling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items	2,500 00
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.	
For compensation of the Librarian, $4,000; and for fourteen assistant librarians, three at $2,500 each, two at $1,800 each, one at $1,600, two at $1,440 each, three at $1,200 each, two at $1,000 each, and one at $960 per annum; in all	26,140 00
For purchase of books for the Library, $9,000; $2,000 of which may be expended for completing the collection of British local histories; for purchase of law-books for the Library, $2,000; for purchase of files of periodicals and newspapers, $2,500; for expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign governments, $1,500	15,000 00
For contingent expenses of said Library	2,000 00
For expenses of the copyright business	500 00
For Botanic Garden, grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, and purchasing trees and shrubs, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress	5,000 00
For pay of superintendent and assistant in Botanic Garden and green-houses, and two additional laborers, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress	12,146 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.	
For clerk in the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds	1,400 00
For messenger in the same office	840 00
For the public gardener	1,440 00
For a landscape gardener	1,800 00
For the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol	720 00
For a foreman and laborers employed in the public grounds	19,296 00
For four laborers in the Capitol	2,880 00
For furnace-keeper, in charge of heating apparatus under the old hall of the House of Representatives	864 00
For the following employés at the Executive Mansion, viz: For furnace-keeper, $864; two policemen, $2,640; one night watchman, $900; one night usher, $1,200; and two doorkeepers, at $1,200 each; in all	8,004 00
For two draw-keepers for Navy Yard and upper bridges, and for fuel, oil, and lamps	1,600 00
For watchman in Franklin Square	720 00
For the person in charge of the heating apparatus of the Library of Congress, and other steam-heating apparatus in the central building	864 00
For four watchmen in reservation numbered two, (being the Smithsonian grounds)	2,880 00
For watchman in Lincoln Square	540 00
For watchman at Lafayette Square	720 00
For watchman in Washington Circle	540 00
For one bridge-keeper at Chain Bridge	720 00
For watchman for circle at intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues	540 00
For contingent and incidental expenses	2,000 00
Carried forward	2,829,065 30

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$2,829,065 30
EXECUTIVE.	
For compensation of the President of the United States	50,000 00
For compensation of the Vice-President of the United States	8,000 00
For compensation to private secretary, $3,500; assistant secretary, $2,500; two executive clerks at $2,300 each, steward at $2,000, and messenger at $1,200, of the President of the United States; in all	13,800 00
For contingent expenses of the Executive Office, including stationery therefor	6,000 00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.	
For compensation of the Secretary of State, $8,000; two Assistant Secretaries of State, at $3,500 each; and one additional Assistant Secretary of State, with like compensation, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be known as the Third Assistant Secretary of State; for chief clerk, $2,500; twelve clerks of class four; six clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class one; and thirteen clerks, each of which thirteen shall receive a compensation at the rate of $900 a year; one messenger; one assistant messenger; nine laborers; and four watchmen; in all	88,020 00
For six chiefs of bureaus, (consular, diplomatic, accounts, rolls and library, statistics, and indexes and archives,) at $2,400 each	14,400 00
For publishing the laws of the first session of the Forty-third Congress in pamphlet form and in newspapers: *Provided*, That after the 4th day of March, 1875, the publication of the laws in newspapers shall cease	86,000 00
For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, $3,000; for stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, $5,000; for books and maps, $2,500; for extra clerk-hire and copying, $4,000; in all	14,500 00
For contingent expenses, namely: For rent, $15,750; for fuel, $2,500; for lights, $1,200; for repairs, $4,000; for care and subsistence of horses and repairs of carriages, $2,000; and for miscellaneous items, not included in the foregoing, $6,250; in all	31,700 00
For lithographer, laborers, and necessary materials for the lithographic press	2,500 00
For purchase of official postage-stamps	50,000 00
That from and after the 1st day of July next a fee of $5 shall be collected for each citizen's passport issued from the Department. An account of these fees shall be kept, and the amount collected shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at least quarterly.	
Provided, That the Secretary of State may prescribe duties for the Assistant Secretaries, the Solicitor not interfering with his duties as an officer of the Department of Justice, and the clerks of Bureaus, as well as for all the other employés in the Department, and may make changes and transfers therein when, in his judgment, it becomes necessary.	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
Secretary's Office: For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, $8,000; two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, at $3,500 [illegible] of the Treasury building, $3,000; one principal clerk of warrants and appropriations,	

$3,000; seven principal clerks, at $2,800 each; eight assistant clerks, $2,400 each; twenty-five of class four; two disbursing clerks, at $2,800 each; twenty-six clerks of class three; twenty-one clerks of class two; eighteen clerks of class one; thirty-one female clerks, at $900 each: *Provided*, That no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay male employés more than is paid to female employés for like services; eleven messengers; and eleven laborers; one clerk of class four and one clerk of class one, to assist the chief clerk in superintending the building; one captain of the watch, $1,400; one engineer, $1,600; one machinist and gas-fitter, $1,200; one store-keeper, $1,400; sixty watchmen, at $720 each, and, additional to two of said watchmen, acting as lieutenants of watchmen, $280 each, in addition; twenty-five laborers, at $720 each; one assistant engineer, $1,000; nine firemen, at $720 each; ninety charwomen, at $180 each; in all	342,100 00
Supervising Architect: In the construction-branch of the Treasury: For Supervising Architect, $4,000; chief clerk, $2,500; book-keeper, $2,000; photographer, $2,500; assistant photographer, $1,600; four clerks of class four; additional to two clerks of class four, one at $600 and one at $200; four clerks of class three; two clerks of class one; two copyists; and one messenger; in all	32,040 00
First Comptroller of the Treasury: For First Comptroller of the Treasury, $5,000; chief clerk, $2,000; ten clerks of class four; twelve clerks of class three; ten clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; six copyists, at $900 each; one messenger; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all	72,600 00
Second Comptroller of the Treasury: For Second Comptroller of the Treasury, $5,000; chief clerk, $2,000; twelve clerks of class four; eighteen clerks of class three; eighteen clerks of class two; fourteen clerks of class one; ten copyists, at $900 each; one messenger; one assistant messenger; and two laborers, in all	111,400 00
Commissioner of Customs: For Commissioner of Customs, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; three clerks of class four; seven clerks of class three; ten clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; one messenger; and one laborer; in all	47,960 00
First Auditor: For the First Auditor of the Treasury, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; three clerks of class four; ten clerks of class three; eight clerks of class two; thirteen clerks of class one; one messenger; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all	55,480 00
Second Auditor: For Second Auditor, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; six clerks of class four; and, for additional to disbursing clerk, $200; forty clerks of class three; seventy-nine clerks of class two; sixty clerks of class one; one messenger; five assistant messengers; and seven laborers; in all	272,080 00
Third Auditor: For Third Auditor, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; eleven clerks of class four; twenty-six clerks of class three; eighty-two clerks of class two; forty-four clerks of class one; ten copyists, at $900 each; two messengers; two assistant messengers; and five laborers; in all	249,720 00
Fourth Auditor: For the Fourth Auditor, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; five clerks of class four; eighteen clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; ten clerks of class one; six female clerks, at $900 each; one messenger; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all	78,600 00
Fifth Auditor: For the Fifth Auditor, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; four clerks of class four; seven clerks of class three; seven clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; six copyists, at $900 each; one messenger; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all.	52,400 00
Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department: For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; nine clerks of class four; and, additional to one clerk of class four as disbursing clerk $200; sixty-two clerks of class three; sixty-nine clerks of class two; thirty-seven clerks of class one; one messenger; one assistant messenger; and eighteen laborers; also, fifteen female assorters of money-orders, at $900 each; in all	289,620 00
For ten assorters of money-orders	10,000 00
Carried forward	4,807,985 30

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$4,807,985 30
Treasurer: For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, $6,500; assistant treasurer, $3,800; cashier, $3,800; assistant cashier, $3,500; five chiefs of division, at $2,700 each; two principal book-keepers, one at $2,600 and one at $2,500; two tellers, one at $2,700 and one at $2,600; one chief clerk, $2,700; two assistant tellers, at $2,350 each; thirteen clerks of class four; thirteen clerks of class three; nine clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; sixty female clerks, at $900 each; seven messengers; five male laborers, at $720 each; and seven female laborers, at $240 each: in all	180,460 00
Register of the Treasury: For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, $4,000; assistant register, $2,000; chief clerk, $2,000; seven clerks of class four; ten clerks of class three; fourteen clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; eight copyists, at $900 each; one messenger; two assistant messengers; and two laborers; in all	76,720 00
Comptroller of the Currency: For Comptroller of the Currency, $5,000; deputy comptroller, $2,500; thirteen clerks of class four; fourteen clerks of class three: twelve clerks of class two; eleven clerks of class one; thirty-three female clerks; four messengers; four laborers; and two night-watchmen; in all	121,680 00
For the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the genuine notes of national banks which have been counterfeited	10,000 00
For expenses of special examinations of national banks	3,000 00
Commissioner of Internal Revenue: For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $6,000; one deputy commissioner, $3,500, and one deputy commissioner, $3,000; seven heads of divisions, at $2,500 each; one stenographer, at $2,000; thirty clerks of class four: forty-five clerks of class three: fifty-two clerks of class two; eighteen clerks of class one; seventy-five copyists, at $900 each; five messengers; three assistant messengers; and fourteen laborers; in all	343,540 00
For dies, paper, and stamps	400,000 00
For salaries and expenses of collectors	2,190,542 00
For salaries, expenses, and fees of supervisors, storekeepers, agents, surveyors, gaugers, and miscellaneous expenses, $2,400,000; and hereafter no gauger shall receive a greater compensation than $6 per day	2,400,000 00
For detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws, or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violations	100,000 00
Light-House Board: For chief clerk of the Light-House Board, $2,000; two clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one female copyist; one messenger; and one laborer; in all	13,860 00
Bureau of Statistics: For the officer in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, $2,500; chief clerk, $2,000; eleven clerks of class four; seven clerks of class three; nine clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; five copyists, at $900 each; one messenger; one laborer; and one charwoman, at $480; in all	59,440 00
Treasury miscellaneous: For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several Bureaus	50,000 00
For purchase of official postage-stamps	200,000 00
Contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, namely:	
For arranging and binding canceled marine-papers, requisitions, and other important records, sealing ships' registers, for foreign postage, newspapers, books, hand-stamps, and repairs of the same	12,000 00

For freight, expressage, telegrams, and car-tickets	3,000 00
For rent of buildings	13,100 00
For care and subsistence of horses for office, and mail-wagons, including feeding and shoeing; and for wagons, harness, and repairs of same	5,400 00
For ice, buckets, file-holders, book-rests, labor; for care of grounds, clocks, and repairs of the same	11,000 00
For coal, wood, grates, grate-baskets and fixtures, stoves and fixtures, blowers, coal-hods, hearths, shovels, tongs, pokers, matches, and match-safes	14,000 00
For gas, drop-lights and tubing, gas burners, brackets, and globes, candles, lanterns, and wicks	22,175 00
For carpets, oil-cloth, matting, repairs, cleaning, and laying of the same	12,300 00
For desks, tables, and chairs, and shelving for file-rooms, and cases; repairs of furniture; boxes, rugs, chair-covers and caning, cushions, cloth for covering desks; locks, screws, hand-saws, turpentine, and varnish	22,700 00
For washing towels, brooms, brushes, crash, cotton cloth, cane, chamois-skins, dusters, flour, keys, lye, matches, nails, oils, powders, sponge, soap, tacks, wall-paper, and the other miscellaneous expenses required for the current and ordinary business of the Department; and for repairs of machinery, baskets, spittoons, files, water-coolers, tumblers, ice-picks, bowls and pitchers, traps, thermometers, ventilators, towels, awnings and fixtures, alcohol, window-shades and fixtures, wire-screens, hemming towels, axes, bellows, chisels, canvas, candlesticks, door and window fasteners, bells and bell-pulls, hammers, mallets, leather, gum, and other belting, stencil-plates, tools, whetstones, wire, and zinc, and other absolutely necessary expenses	21 825 00

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Office of the assistant treasurer at New York: For assistant treasurer, $8,000; for deputy assistant treasurer, $3,600; cashier and chief clerk, $4,200; chief of coin division, $4,000; chief of note-paying division, $3,000; chief of note-receiving division, $3,000; chief of check division, $3,000; chief of registered-interest division, $2,800; chief of coupon-interest division, $2,500; chief of fractional-currency division, $2,500; chief of bond division, $2,400; chief of canceled-check and record division, $2,000; two clerks, at $2,400 each; six clerks, at $2,200 each; ten clerks, at $2,000 each; nine clerks, at $1,800 each; four clerks, at $1,700 each; four clerks, at $1,600 each; two clerks, at $1,500 each; ten clerks, at $1,400 each; three clerks, at $1,200 each; five messengers, at $1,300 each; one messenger, $1,200; keeper of building, $1,800; chief detective, $1,800; assistant detective, $1,400; three hallmen, at $1,000 each; six watchmen, at $730 each; one engineer, $1,000; one porter, $900; in all	150,980 00
Office of the assistant treasurer at Boston: For assistant treasurer, $5,000; for chief clerk, $2,700; paying teller, $2,500; chief interest-clerk, $2,500; receiving teller, $1,800; first book-keeper, $1,700; second book-keeper, "depositors'" accounts, $1,500; stamp and new fractional-currency clerk, $1,800; specie clerk, $1,500; assistant specie clerk, $1,400; two coupon clerks, at $1,400 each; fractional-currency redemption clerk, $1,200; receipt clerk, $1,200; assistant book-keeper, $800; money clerk, $1,000; assistant currency-redemption clerk, $1,100; assistant currency-redemption clerk, $1,000; messenger and chief watchman, $1,060; two watchmen, at $850 each, in all	34,260 00
Office of assistant treasurer at San Francisco: For assistant treasurer, $6,000; for cashier, $3,000; for book-keeper, $2,500; for assistant cashier, $2,000; for assistant book-keeper, $2,000; for stamp clerk, $2,400; for one clerk, $1,800; for three night-watchmen, at $1,500 each; for one day-watchman, $960; in all	22,760 00
Carried forward	11,308,727 30

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$11,308,727 30
Office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia: For assistant treasurer, $5,000; for cashier and chief clerk, $2,700; book-keeper, $2,500; chief interest clerk, $1,900; assistant book-keeper, $1,800; coin teller, $1,700; chief registered-interest clerk, $1,900; assistant coupon clerk, $1,600; fractional-currency clerk, $1,600; two assistant registered-loan clerks, one at $1,500 and one at $1,400; assistant coin teller, $1,400; assistant fractional-currency clerk, $1,400; receiving teller, $1,300; assistant receiving teller, $1,200; superintendent of building, $1,100; seven female counters, at $900 each; four watchmen, at $930 dollars each; in all	40,023 00
Office of assistant treasurer at Saint Louis: For assistant treasurer, $5,000; chief clerk and teller, $2,500; assistant teller, $1,800; book-keeper, $1,500; assistant book-keeper, $1,200; messenger, $1,000; four watchmen, at $700 each; in all	15,800 00
Office of assistant treasurer at New Orleans: For assistant treasurer, $4,500; for cashier, $2,500; receiving teller, $2,000; book-keeper, $1,500; assistant book-keeper, $1,500; porter, $900; two watchmen, at $720 each; two night watchmen, at $720 each; in all	15,780 00
Office of assistant treasurer at Charleston, South Carolina: For assistant treasurer, $4,000; one clerk, $1,800; one clerk, $1,600; one assistant messenger, $720; and two watchmen, at $720 each; in all	9,560 00
Office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore: For assistant treasurer, $5,000; for cashier, $2,500; for three clerks, $5,400; for three clerks, $4,200; for two clerks, $2,400; for one messenger, $840; for five vault-watchmen, $3,600; in all	23,940 00
Office of assistant treasurer at Chicago: For assistant treasurer, $5,000; for cashier, $2,500; for paying teller, $1,800; for book-keeper and for receiving teller, at $1,500 each, $3,000; for one clerk, $1,200; for one messenger, $840; for one watchman, $720; in all	15,060 00
Office of assistant treasurer at Cincinnati: For assistant treasurer, $5,000; for cashier, $2,000; for one book-keeper, $1,800; for assistant cashier, $1,500; for check clerk and interest clerk, at $1,200 each; for fractional-currency clerk, $1,000; for one messenger, $600; for one night-watchman, $720; two watchmen, at $120 each; in all	15,260 00
Office of depositary at Louisville: For cashier, $2,000; for assistant cashier, $1,200; for book-keeper, $1,500; for one watchman, $720; in all	5,420 00
Office of depositary at Pittsburgh: For cashier, $1,800; book-keeper, $1,400; one watchman, $720; in all	3,920 00
Office of depositary at Santa Fé: For depositary, in addition to his pay as receiver, $2,000; one clerk, $1,200; two watchmen, at $720 each; in all	4,640 00
Office of depositary at Tucson, Arizona: For depositary, in addition to his pay as postmaster	1,500 00
For compensation to designated depositaries at Buffalo, New York; Louisville, Kentucky; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for receiving, safely keeping, and paying out public money, at the rate of one-half of one per centum on the first $100,000, one-fourth of one per centum on the second $100,000, and one-eighth of one per centum on all sums over $200,000; any sum which may have been allowed to such depositaries for rent or any other contingent expenses in respect to the custody of such public money being deducted from such compensation before any payment shall be made therefor: *Provided*, That no compensation shall be allowed for the above services when the emoluments of the office of which said designated depositary is in commission amounts to the maximum compensation fixed by law; nor shall the amount allowed to any of said designated depositaries for such services, when added to the emoluments of the office of which he is in commission, be more than sufficient to make the maximum compensation fixed by law: *And provided further*, That the whole allowance to any designated depositary for such service shall not exceed $1,500 per annum	3,000 00
For contingent expenses under the act of 6th of August, 1846, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public	

[illegible] that no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services or payment of employés of any nature or grade; and hereafter a detailed statement of the expenditure for the preceding fiscal year of all sums appropriated for contingent expenses in any Department or Bureau of the Government shall be presented to Congress at the beginning of each regular session	100,000 00
For checks and check-books for disbursing officers and others, and certificates of deposit for offices of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers and designated depositaries	13,000 00
For compensation to special agents to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several sub-treasuries and depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the act of the 6th of August, 1846	4,000 00
UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY-OFFICES.	
Office of the Director of the Mint: For Director, $4,500; examiner, $2,200; one computer of bullion, $2,200; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one translator, $1,200; one copyist, $900; one messenger; and one laborer; making, in all, the sum of $17,260. And hereafter all salaries under the Director of Mint at Washington and at the various mints shall be at the rates appropriated for in this act	17,260 00
For contingent expenses of the United States mints and assay-offices, namely: For specimens of coins, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, $350; for books, balances, and weights, and other incidental expenses	1,500 00
For recoinage of gold coins, to meet the difference between the nominal and bullion value of gold coins now in the Treasury, reduced by natural abrasion below the legal limit, and to be recoined, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury	20,000 00
Mint at Philadelphia: For salaries of the superintendent, $4,500; for the assayer, melter and refiner, coiner and engraver, at $3,000 each; the assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at $2,100 each; cashier, $2,500; chief clerk, $2,400; book-keeper, deposit-clerk, and weigh-clerk, at $2,000 each; and two clerks, at $1,800 each; in all	37,300 00
For wages of workmen and adjusters	250,000 00
For incidental and contingent expenses, including new machinery and repairs	85,000 00
For freight on bullion and coin	5,000 00
Mint at San Francisco, California: For salaries of superintendent, $4,500; assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at $3,000 each; chief clerk, $2,500; cashier, $2,500; four clerks, at $1,800 each; in all	25,700 00
For wages of workmen and adjusters	241,000 00
For material and repairs, fuel, lights, chemicals, and other necessaries	75,000 00
Mint at Carson, Nevada: For salaries of superintendent, $3,000; assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at $2,500 each; chief clerk, $2,500; cashier and book-keeper, at $2,000 each; weigh-clerk and voucher-clerk, at $2,000 each; computing clerk, $2,000; assayer's clerk, $1,600; in all	24,600 00
For wages of workmen and adjusters	67,000 00
For materials and repairs, fuel, light, charcoal, chemicals, and other necessaries	53,200 00
Mint at Denver, Colorado: For salaries of assayer in charge, $2,500; melter, $2,500; three clerks, at $1,800 each; in all	10,400 00
For wages of workmen	15,335 00
For fuel, lights, acids, chemicals, crucibles, repairs, and other necessaries	5,000 00
To re-open the branch-mint at New Orleans, to be conducted hereafter as a mint, subject to the provisions and restrictions of the coinage act of 1873, the following appropriations are made: For salaries of superintendent, $3,500; assayer, who shall perform the duties of melter, $2,500; wages of three workmen, $3,000; for fuel, lights, acids, chemicals, and crucibles, $2,000; and for repairs and apparatus necessary to put the mint in condition, $5,000; in all	16,000 00
Carried forward	12,528,925 30

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$12,528,925 30
Assay-Office at New York: For salary of superintendent, $4,500; for assayer, $3,000; for melter and refiner, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,800; weighing-clerk, $2,800; paying clerk, $2,200; bar clerk, $2,000; three clerks, at $2,000 each; and four clerks, at $1,800 each; for assistants to superintendent in assayer's room and weigh-room, $10,000; in all	43,500 00
For wages of workmen	65,000 00
For miscellaneous items and repairs	20,000 00
Assay-office at Boise City, Idaho: For salaries of assayer in charge, $2,500; melter, $2,500; clerk, $1,800; in all	6,800 00
For wages of workmen	6,000 00
For fuel, crucibles, chemicals, lights, freight, repairs, and other necessaries	3,000 00
Assay-office at Charlotte, N. C.: For assayer in charge, $1,800; melter, $1,500; wages of workmen, $600; contingent expenses, $1,500; in all	5,400 00
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.	
Territory of Arizona: For salary of governor, $3,500; chief justice and two associate judges, $3,000 each; secretary, $2,500; interpreter and translator in the executive office, $500; in all	15,500 00
For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem of members of council and house of representatives, and other officers and clerks and employés of the legislative assembly	25,600 00
For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor	1,000 00
Territory of Colorado: For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	15,000 00
For legislative expenses, namely: Rent, light, stationery, fuel, labor, and furniture	2,000 00
For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor	1,000 00
Territory of Dakota: For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	15,000 00
For legislative expenses, namely: For per diem and mileage of members of council and house of representatives, and other officers, clerks, and employés, and extra compensation to the president of the council and to speaker of the house, and for postage for secretary's office	16,090 00
For stationery and printing, and for paper for printing laws and journals for the assembly, and for miscellaneous printing for the secretary's office and executive department	5,000 00
For candles, lamps, and oil, fuel, rent, storage of government property, repairs of furniture, and incidental expenses	2,975 00
For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor	1,000 00
For the District of Columbia: For salaries of the governor, $3,000; secretary, $2,000; four members of the board of public works, at $2,500 each; five members of the board of health, at $2,000 each; president and members of the council, $2,880; in all, $27,880: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid to any member of such board who shall hold any other office to which salary, compensation, or perquisites are attached under the authority of the United States or the authority of the District of Columbia	27,880 00
Territory of Idaho: For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	15,000 00

For legislative expenses: For per *diem and mileage of the members* and officers of the legislative assembly, rent of halls, fitting up halls and committee-rooms, lights and fuel, *printing during the session*, publication of the laws and journals, stationery, furniture, rent of secretary's office, and store-house	25,548 00
For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor	1 000 00
Territory of Montana: For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary	15,000 00
For legislative expenses, namely: Rent, hire of porter, fuel, lights, stationery, and printing, water, postage, and incidentals	2,282 00
For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor	1,000 00
Territory of New Mexico: For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, secretary, and interpreter and translator in the executive office	15,500 00
For legislative expenses, namely: For rent, stationery, fuel, lights, printing, postage, hire of messenger, and other incidental expenses of the secretary's office	1,000 00
For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor	1,000 00
Territory of Utah: For salaries of the governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	15,000 00
For legislative expenses	2,000 00
For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor	1,000 00
Territory of Washington: For salaries of the governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary	15,000 00
For legislative expenses, namely: For rent, light, fuel, stationery, office furniture, repair of legislative halls, hire of messenger, and other incidental expenses	1,200 00
For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor	1,000 00
Territory of Wyoming: For salaries of the governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary	15,000 00
For legislative expenses, namely: Rent, storage, light and fuel, postage, and incidental expenses	1,250 00
For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor	1,000 00
And hereafter it shall be the duty of the secretary of each Territory to furnish estimates in detail for the lawful expenses thereof, to be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the first day of October of every year.	

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, $8,000; one chief clerk, at an annual compensation of $2,500; one disbursing clerk, at $2,000; two chief clerks of divisions, at $2,000; seven clerks of class four; six clerks of class three; six clerks of class two; fifteen clerks of class one: two messengers, at $840 each; nine laborers, at $720; seven watchmen for northwest building, (executive,) at $720 each; in all	70,300 00
For contingent expenses of his office	12,000 00
For the purpose of examining the rebel archives, and having copies furnished for the Government	6,600 00
In the office of the Adjutant-General: One chief clerk, at $2,000; nine clerks of class four; fifteen clerks of class three; twenty-five clerks of class two: one hundred clerks of class one; three temporary clerks of class four; six temporary clerks of class three; twenty temporary clerks of class two; sixty temporary clerks of class one; ten messengers, at $840; in all	320,600 00
For postage on official matter of the War Department and its Bureaus	120,000 00
For contingent expenses	8,000 00
In the office of the Inspector-General: One clerk of class four; one messenger at $840; in all	2,640 00
Carried forward	13,476,590 30

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$13,476,590 30
In the office of the Quartermaster-General: One chief clerk, at $2,000; eight clerks of class four; ten clerks of class three; twenty-four clerks of class two; forty clerks of class one; eighteen copyists, at $900; one female messenger, at $30 per month; one messenger, at $840; eight laborers, at $720; one engineer, $1,200; one fireman, at $720; and five watchmen, at $720 each; six temporary clerks of class two; ten temporary clerks of class one; ten temporary copyists, at $900; in all	172,080 00
For contingent expenses	7,000 00
In the office of the Paymaster-General: One chief clerk, at $2,000; seven clerks of class four; eight clerks of class three: fifteen clerks of class two; thirteen clerks of class one; one messenger, at $840; four watchmen, at $720; five laborers, at $720; two temporary clerks of class two; three temporary clerks of class one; in all	77,720 00
For contingent expenses	4,000 00
In the Office of the Commissary-General: One chief clerk, at $2,000; two clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; five clerks of class two; twelve clerks of class one; one messenger, at $840; three laborers, at $720; two watchmen, at $720; in all	37,840 00
For contingent expenses, namely: Office-rent, repairs, and miscellaneous items	7,000 00
In the Office of the Surgeon-General. One chief clerk, at $2,000; six clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; eight clerks of class two; one hundred and fifteen clerks of class one, (twenty of whom shall be temporary;) one anatomist at the Army Medical Museum, at $1,600; one engineer, in division of records and museum, at $1,400; one messenger, at $840; twenty-two watchmen and laborers, (six temporary,) at $720 each; in all	188,080 00
For contingent expenses, blank-books, stationery, binding, rent, fuel, and including rent of Surgeon-General's Office and Army Medical Museum	7,000 00
In the Office of the Chief Engineer: One chief clerk, at $2,000; five clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; one messenger, at $840; three laborers, at $720 each; in all	30,080 00
For contingent expenses, namely: For stationery, office-furniture, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, including professional books, maps, and two daily Washington newspapers	3,000 00
In the office of the Chief of Ordnance: One chief clerk, at $2,000; three clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; one messenger, at $840; one laborer, at $720; in all	27,560 00
For contingent expenses, namely: Stationery, envelopes, wrapping-paper, for sending blanks to the arsenals, forts, permanent batteries, and troops in the field, telegrams, express-charges, and incidentals of a similar nature, furniture, matting, carpets, oil-cloth, professional books for Ordnance Department library, pamphlets, and newspapers	2,000 00
In the Office of Military Justice: One chief clerk, at $2,000; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; one messenger, at $840; in all	13,840 00
For contingent expenses	500 00
In the Signal-Office: Two clerks of class four; one messenger, at $840; in all	4,440 00

That it is further made the duty of the Secretary of War, when the reduction of clerks now employed shall take effect under the provisions of this act, to retain, as far as possible, such of the enlisted men and discharged soldiers as are now employed in the several Bureaus of said Department, where the same can be done with a due regard to the dispatch of public business; and it is hereby made the

persons other than those herein authorized except in the Signal Office and the Engineer Corps, and except such commissioned officers as the Secretary of War may, from time to time, assign to special duties: *Provided*, That the Adjutant General is authorized to retain during the next fiscal year, and no longer, such portion of his force of employés now on duty in his Office as may be actually necessary for the service thereof, but no new enlistments shall be made into the general service, and nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate force now employed in any office of the War Department; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to reduce the number of temporary clerks and others authorized by this act as fast as the wants of the public service will permit.

WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

For compensation of superintendent of the building occupied by the War Department ($250) and for four watchmen and two laborers; in all	4,570 00
For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for the said building	8,000 00
For one engineer in charge of heating the War Department building	1,400 00
For superintendent of the building at the corner of Fifteenth and G streets, occupied as the Quartermaster-General's Office	250 00
For superintendent of the building at the corner of Seventeenth and F streets ($250) and for four watchmen and two laborers; in all	4,570 00
For superintendent of building on Tenth street, occupied as the Surgeon-General's Office	250 00
For fuel for warming the entire building, and for operating the ventilating-fan in summer, repairs of steam warming and ventilating apparatus, pay of engineer and fireman, matting and oil-cloth for halls, gas, whitewashing, and other incidental expenses	8,000 00
For superintendent of the building occupied by the Paymaster-General ($250) and for five watchmen and two laborers; in all	5,290 00
For rent of building and fuel, and contingencies	12,500 00

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, $8,000; for compensation of the chief clerk of the Navy Department, at $2,200, and, additional to chief clerk, $300, to continue while there is no Assistant Secretary and no longer; one disbursing clerk, at $2,000; four clerks of class four, four clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; two messengers; and two laborers; in all	35,620 00
For official postage-stamps for the Secretary's office and the Bureaus of the Navy Department	20,000 00
For stationery, furniture, newspapers, and miscellaneous items	5,000 00
Bureau of Yards and Docks: For chief clerk, $1,800; draughtsman, $1,800; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one messenger; and one laborer; in all	12,760 00
For stationary, books, plans, drawings, labor, and miscellaneous items	1,800 00
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting: For chief clerk, $1,800; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; one messenger; and one laborer; in all	11,960 00
For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items	850 00
Bureau of Navigation: For chief clerk, $1,800; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one messenger; and one laborer; in all	6,360 00
Carried over	14,197,910 30

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$14,197,910 30
For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items	800 00
Bureau of Ordnance: For chief clerk, $1,800; draughtsman, $1,800; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; one messenger; and one laborer; in all	9,560 00
For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items	800 00
Bureau of Construction and Repair: For chief clerk, $1,800; draughtsman, $1,800; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; one messenger; and one laborer; in all	12,960 00
For stationery and miscellaneous items	800 00
Bureau of Steam-Engineering: For chief clerk, $1,800; draughtsman, $1,800; one clerk of class two; one assistant draughtsman, $1,200; one messenger; and one laborer; in all	7,760 00
For stationery and miscellaneous items	1,000 00
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing: For chief clerk, $1,800; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one messenger; and one laborer; in all	14,760 00
For stationery and miscellaneous items	800 00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: For one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one messenger; and one laborer; in all	4,960 00
For stationery and miscellaneous items	400 00
For superintendent ($250) and for five watchmen and two laborers for the building occupied by the Navy Department; in all	5,290 00
For incidental labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items for said building	7,000 00
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.	
For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, $8,000; Assistant Secretary, $3,500; chief clerk, $2,500; ten clerks of class four, eight of whom may be paid $200 additional if the Secretary of the Interior deem it necessary and proper; six clerks of class three; six clerks of class two; six clerks of class one; three copyists; three messengers; two assistant messengers; and six laborers in his office; in all	69,280 00
For secreta y to sign patents for public lands	1,500 00
For one captain of the watch, $1,200, and twenty-eight watchmen for the general service of the Interior Department building, and all the bureaus therein, to be allotted to day or night service, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct	21,360 00
For stationery, furniture, advertising, telegraphing, and miscellaneous items; including new books and books to complete broken sets, and cases and maps for library	17,000 00
For expenses of packing and distributing official documents, including salary of superintendent	5,000 00
For rent and fitting up of additional rooms for the use of the Pension-Office, and for the Bureau of Education	16,000 00
For casual repairs of the Department building, including painting of iron fence, exterior of windows, doors, and south wing of the building, painting and kalsomining, and repairs to the roof, plumbing and gas-fitting	20,000 00
For fuel, light, and salary of the engineer, assistant engineer, and repairs of the heating apparatus	20,000 00

For official postage-stamps for the Department of the Interior, as follows: For the office of the Secretary, $18,000; for the General Land-Office, $41,000; for the Bureau of Education, $10,000; for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, $10,000; for the Patent-Office, $20,000; for the Pension-Office, $25,000; and for the National Museum in the Smithsonian Institution, $1,000; in all	125,000 00
General Land-Office: For Commissioner of the General Land-Office, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; recorder, $2,000; three principal clerks, at $1,800 each; three clerks of class four; twenty-three clerks of class three; forty clerks of class two; forty clerks of class one; one draughtsman, $1,600; one assistant draughtsman, $1,400; two messengers; three assistant messengers; seven laborers; and two packers; in all	171,920 00
Also, for additional clerks, on account of military-bounty lands, namely: For principal clerk, $2,000; one clerk of class three; four clerks of class two; thirty-five clerks of class one; and two laborers; in all, $52,640: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of $1,200 per annum	52,640 00
For diagrams, stationery, parchment-paper for land-patents, furniture and repairs of the same, miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, advertising, and telegraphing	30,000 00
Indian-Office: For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; five clerks of class four; eight clerks of class three; one stenographer, $1,600; thirteen clerks of class two; eleven clerks of class one; four copyists, at $900 each; one messenger; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all	65,680 00
For blank-books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, telegraphing, and miscellaneous items, including two city newspapers to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office	8,000 00
Pension-Office: For compensation of Commissioner of Pensions, $3,000; deputy commissioner, $2,500; chief clerk, $2,000; medical referee, $2,500; twenty-six clerks of class four; fifty-two clerks of class three; eighty-four clerks of class two; one hundred and twenty-two clerks of class one; twenty-five copyists, at $900 each; one messenger; twelve assistant messengers; six laborers; one engineer, $1,400; and one assistant engineer, $1,000; in all	442,700 00
For contingent expenses of the office, namely: For actual expenses of clerks, detailed to investigate suspected attempts at fraud, as provided by law, $40,000; for stationery, $10,000; for carpets, mats, furniture, awnings, and repairs of the same, $5,000; for fuel, gas, engravings and retouching plates; for bounty-land warrants, printing and binding the same; engraving and printing pension-certificates; and for other necessary expenses of the office, including two daily newspapers, $18,800; in all	73,800 00
United States Patent-Office: For compensation of the Commissioner of the Patent-Office, $4,500; for assistant commissioner, $3,000; for chief clerk, $2,500; three examiners-in-chief, at $3,000 each; examiner in charge of interferences, $2,500; trade-mark examiner, $2,500; twenty-four principal examiners, at $2,500 each; twenty-four first assistant examiners, at $1,800 each; twenty-four second assistant examiners, at $1,600 each; twenty-four third assistant examiners, two of whom may be females, at $1,400 each; one librarian, $2,000; one machinist, $1,600; seven clerks of class four; eight clerks of class three; thirty-one clerks of class two; and forty-five clerks of class one; also, for thirty permanent clerks, at $1,000 each; for forty permanent clerks, at $900 each; for three skilled draughtsmen, at $1,200 each; for one messenger and purchasing clerk, $1,000; for one skilled laborer, $1,200; for eight attendants in model-room, at $1,000 each; for eight attendants in model-room, at $900 each; for thirty laborers, at $720 each; for six laborers, at $600 each; in all	437,800 00
For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent-Office, namely: For stationery for use of office, repair of model-cases, stationery, portfolios for drawings, furniture and labor connected therewith, repairing, papering, painting, carpets, ice, advertising, books for library, moneys refunded, printing engraved patent-heads, international exchanges, plumbing, gas-fitting, extra labor on indexes	
Carried forward	15,842,480 30

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$15,842,480 30
and abstracts for annual reports, fitting rooms, temporary clerks, laborers, and other contingencies, $80,000; and no money appropriated by this paragraph shall be expended for advertising in newspapers published in the city of Washington other than the Patent-Office Official Gazette	80,000 00
For photolithographing, or otherwise producing copies of drawings of current and back issues, for use of the office and for sale, including pay of temporary draughtsman	40,000 00
For photolithographing, or otherwise producing plates for the Official Gazette, including pay of employés engaged on the Gazette, and for making similar plates of patents issued between July 1, 1869, and January 1, 1872	40,000 00
For photolithographing, or otherwise producing copies of the weekly issues of drawings, to be attached to patents and copies	40,000 00
For tracings of drawings preparatory to photolithographing back issues	35,000 00
Bureau of Education: For Commissioner of Education, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; one clerk of class four; one statistician, with the compensation of a clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one translator, with the compensation of a clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; four copyists, at $900 each; one messenger, $840; and one watchman; in all	18,360 00
For contingent, namely: Stationery, $2,000; cases for library, $500; library, $1,000; current educational periodicals, $250; cases for official records, $250; other current publications, $225; completing valuable sets of periodicals and publications in the library, $200; telegraphing and expressage, $200; collecting statistics, and writing and compiling matter for annual and special reports, and editing and publishing circulars of information, $11,000; fuel and lights, $275; office-furniture, $250; contingencies, $1,060; in all	17,210 00
Surveyors-general and their clerks: For compensation of surveyor-general of Louisiana, $2,000; and for the clerks in his office, $2,500	4,500 00
For surveyor-general of Florida, $2,000; and for the clerks in his office, $2,500	4,500 00
For surveyor-general of Minnesota, $2,000; and for the clerks in his office, $8,400	10,400 00
For surveyor-general of the Territory of Dakota, $2,000; and for the clerks in his office, $6,300	8,300 00
For surveyor-general of Kansas, $2,000; and for the clerks in his office, $9,700	11,700 00
For surveyor-general of the Territory of Colorado, $3,000; and for the clerks in his office, $6,300	9,300 00
For surveyor-general of the Territory of New Mexico, $3,000; and for the clerks in his office, $6,300	9,300 00
For surveyor-general of California, $3,000; and for the clerks in his office, $20,000	23,000 00
For surveyor-general of the Territory of Idaho, $3,000; and for the clerks in his office, $4,000	7,000 00
For surveyor-general of Nevada, $3,000; and for the clerks in his office, $6,300	9,300 00
For surveyor-general of Oregon, $2,500; and for the clerks in his office, $5,400	7,900 00
For surveyor-general of the Territory of Washington, $2,500; and for the clerks in his office, $5,400	7,900 00
For surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa, $2,000; and for the clerks in his office, $6,300	8,300 00
For surveyor-general of the Territory of Montana, $3,000; and for the clerks in his office, $5,000	8,000 00
For surveyor-general of the Territory of Utah, $3,000; and for the clerks in his office, $4,700	7,700 00
For surveyor-general of the Territory of Wyoming, $3,000; and for the clerks in his office, $6,700	9,700 00
For surveyor-general of the Territory of Arizona, $3,000; and for the clerks in his office, $4,000	7,000 00
recorder of land-titles in Missouri	500 00

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Postmaster-General, $8,000; three Assistant Postmasters-General, at $3,500 each; superintendent of money-order system, $3,000; superintendent of foreign mails, $3,000; topographer of the Post-Office Department, $2,500; chief of division for the office of mail depredations, $2,500; chief of division of dead-letters, $2,500; chief of division of postal stamps, $2,500; superintendent of Post-Office building and disbursing officer, $2,300; chief clerk to the Postmaster-General, $2,200; one chief clerk to each Assistant Postmaster-General, at $2,000 each; one chief clerk in money-order office, $2,000; one chief clerk in office of superintendent of foreign mails, $2,000; superintendent of blank-agency, $1,800; assistant superintendent of blank-agency, $1,600; four assistants, at $1,200 each; two assistants, at $900 each; fourteen clerks of class four; sixty-three clerks of class three; fifty clerks of class two; seventy-one clerks of class one; fifty-seven female clerks, at $900 each; one messenger of the Postmaster-General, $900; one messenger to each Assistant Postmaster-General, at $840 each; four assistant messengers, at $720 each; captain of the watch, $1,000; and nine watchmen and twenty-five laborers; one engineer, $1,600; one assistant engineer, $1,000; one carpenter, $1,252; one assistant carpenter, $1,000; one fireman and blacksmith, $900; one fireman, at $720; one fireman and steam-fitter, at $900; three female laborers, at $480 each; one stenographer, $1,800; and for temporary clerks, $10,000; making, in all	443,892 00
Contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department: For stationery, $9,000; fuel for the General Post-Office building, including the Auditor's office, $7,400; for gas, $4,500; plumbing and gas fixtures, $3,000; telegraphing, $3,000; painting, $2,000; carpets, $3,000; furniture, $3,500: keeping of horses, and repair of carriage, wagons, and harness, $1,200; hardware, $800; for rent of house numbered 915 E street northwest, $4,200; miscellaneous items, $7,500; making, in all	49,100 00

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For compensation of Commissioner of Agriculture, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; entomologist, $2,000; chemist, $2,000; assistant chemist, $1,600; superintendent of experimental gardens and grounds, $2,000; statistician, $2,000; disbursing clerk, $1,800; superintendent of seed-room, $1,800; librarian, $1,800; botanist, $1,800; microscopist, $1,800; four clerks of class four; five clerks of class three: six clerks of class two; seven clerks of class one; engineer, $1,400; superintendent of folding-room, $1,200; assistant superintendent of experimental garden and grounds, $1,200; assistant superintendent of the seed-room, $1,200; three copyists, at $900 each; two attendants in museum, at $1,000 each; chief messenger, $840; two assistant messengers, at $720 each; one carpenter, at $960; three watchmen; and nine laborers; making, in all	77,180 00
For postage on seeds, reports, circulars, and letters	52,000 00
For collecting agricultural statistics, and compiling and writing matter for monthly, annual, and special reports, $15,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be paid to any person receiving at the same time other compensation as an officer or employé of the Department	15,000 00
For purchase of new and valuable seeds and plants for distribution	60,000 00
And of this sum $5,000 shall be for purchase and distribution of cotton-seed; for expense of putting up the same, for labor, bagging, paper, twine, gum, and other necessary materials	5,000 00
For completing library cases, cases for museum, repairs of building, heating-apparatus, furniture, water and gas pipes, new furniture, carpets, and matting	4,200 00
For labor on experimental garden, and for flower-pots, repairs to green-house, and purchase of new plants and seeds for the same	8,000 00
Carried forward	16,981,722 30

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$16,981,722 30
For stationery, $2,000; for freight-charges, $2,000; for fuel, $2,000; for lights, $600; for subsistence and care of horses, and repair of harness and carriage, $1,500; for paper, twine, and gum for folding-room, $500; for incidental and miscellaneous items, namely, for advertising, telegraphing, dry goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, and expenses in attending fairs, and care of stationery, $4,000; in all	12,600 00
For collecting and modeling specimens of fruits and vegetables, and collecting and preparing specimens for the museum and herbarium	2,000 00
For chemicals and apparatus for the use of the chemical division	1,000 00
For materials for the use of the microscopist	300 00
For entomological works of reference, $250; for botanical works of reference, $250; for works on chemistry, mineralogy, and charts, $250; for current agricultural works for the library, $250; for miscellaneous agricultural periodicals, $250; and for completion of sets, $250; in all	1,500 00
JUDICIAL.	
UNITED STATES COURTS.	
For the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, $10,500; and for eight associate or retired justices, $10,000 each; in all	90,500 00
For nine circuit judges, to reside in circuit	54,000 00
For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States	2,500 00
For salary of the marshal of the Supreme Court	3,500 00
For salaries of the district judges of the United States, including the salaries of the retired judges of the eastern district of Texas, eastern district of Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and of the district of Delaware	193,000 00
For salaries of the chief-justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and the four associate judges	20,500 00
For compensation of the district attorneys of the United States	19,350 00
For compensation of the district marshals of the United States	11,900 00
For salary of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia	2,000 00
COURT OF CLAIMS.	
For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, $4,500 each; the chief clerk, $3,000; and assistant clerk, $2,000; bailiff, $1,500; and messenger thereof; in all	29,840 00
For stationery, books, fuel, labor, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, $3,000; for reporting the decisions of the court, clerical hire, labor in preparing and superintending the printing of the ninth volume of the Reports of the Court of Claims, to be paid	1,000 00

To pay judgments of the Court of Claims .....

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Office of the Attorney-General: For compensation of the Attorney-General, $8,000; Solicitor-General, $7,500; three Assistant Attorneys-General, at $5,000 each; one Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department, $4,000; solicitor of internal revenue, $5,000; naval solicitor and judge-advocate-general, $3,500; examiner of claims, $3,500; law-clerk, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,200; stenographic clerk, $2,000; two law-clerks, at $2,000 each; six clerks of class four; additional for disbursing clerk, $200; one clerk of class two; one telegraph-operator, at $1,000; five copyists, at $900 each; one messenger; two assistant messengers; two laborers; and two watchmen; in all 80,760 00

For contingent expenses of the Department, namely: For furniture and repairs, $1,500; for care and subsistence of horses, $1,400; repairs to carriages and harness, $600; for law and miscellaneous books for the library of the Department, $3,000; for the same for the Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, $1,000; for stationery, $2,500; for miscellaneous expenditure, such as telegraphing, fuel, lights, and other necessaries, $6,000; in all, $16,000. And the Attorney-General shall hereafter annually report to Congress, in detail, the items, amounts, and causes of expenditure of the contingent expenses of this Department 16,000 00

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury: For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, $3,500; assistant solicitor, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; four clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; one messenger; and one laborer; in all 27,060 00

For rent of the portion (four floors) of the building occupied by the Department of Justice 14,000 00

For official postage-stamps for the Department of Justice 10,000 00

That it shall be the duty of the heads of the several Executive Departments, and of the heads of the respective Bureaus therein, in the interest of the public service, to require of all clerks of class one and above, and of chiefs of divisions, such hours of labor as may be deemed necessary for the proper dispatch of the public business, not exceeding, however, the time for which said Departments are by law required to be open for business, any usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That every clerk of the circuit or district court of the United States, United States marshal, or United States district attorney, shall reside permanently in the district where his official duties are to be performed, and shall give his personal attention thereto; and in case any such officer shall remove from his district, or shall fail to give personal attention to the duties of his office, except in case of sickness, such office shall be deemed vacant: *Provided*, That in the southern district of New York said officers may reside within twenty miles of their districts.

SEC. 3. That no civil officer of the Government shall hereafter receive any compensation or perquisites, directly or indirectly, from the Treasury or property of the United States beyond his salary or compensation allowed by law: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to prevent the employment and payment by the Department of Justice of district attorneys as now allowed by law for the performance of services not covered by their salaries or fees.

SEC. 4. That the act entitled "An act limiting the appropriation of certain moneys for the preparation, issue, and re-issue of certain securities of the United States, and for other purposes," approved May 23, 1872, and all other acts and parts of acts making permanent appropriations for the expenses of the national loan, except the second section of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," are hereby repealed, this repeal to take place on the first day of July next; and hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall annually submit to Congress detailed estimates of appropriations required for said expenses; and for

Carried forward 18,576,032 30

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$18,576,032 30
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the national loan, for the following clerical and other employés, to wit:	
In the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury: Two principal clerks, at $2,800 each; two assistant clerks, at $2,400 each; fourteen clerks of class four; eight clerks of class three; six clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; forty copyists, at $900 each; eight messengers, at $840 each; twenty-one assistant messengers and laborers, at $720 each; and twenty-two laborers, at not exceeding $2.25 per day; making, in all, the sum of	134,933 50
In the Office of the Treasurer: Seventeen clerks of class four; six clerks of class three; five clerks of class two: nine clerks of class one; one hundred and forty-five counters and copyists, at $900 each: nine messengers; and twenty-six assistant messengers and laborers; making, in all, the sum of	214,780 00
In the Office of the Register of the Treasury: Five chiefs of divisions, at $2,500 each; one disbursing clerk, at $2,000; twelve clerks of class four; twelve clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; one hundred counters and copyists, at $900 each; eight messengers; six assistant messengers and laborers; making, in all, the sum of	167,940 00
In the Office of the First Auditor of the Treasury: Four clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; and two clerks of class one; making, in all, the sum of	18,600 00
Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Chief of the Bureau, $5,000; for payment of employés at a per diem to be paid only for the time actually employed, viz: Two assistants, at $8 per day; one accountant, at $7 per day; eight clerks, at $4 per day; five copyists, at not more than $2.90 per day; and six messengers or laborers, at $2 per day	31,615 00
For labor (by the day or piece or contract,) including labor of workmen skilled in engraving, transferring, plate-printing, and other specialties necessary for carrying on the work of engraving and printing notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, the pay for such labor to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at rates not exceeding the rates usually paid for such work, and for other expenses of engraving and printing notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States	1,125,000 00
For paper for notes, bonds, and other securities, including mill-expenses, boxing, and transportation	175,000 00
For materials other than paper required in the work of engraving and printing	140,000 00
For the purchase of engravers' tools, dies, rolls, and plates, and for machinery and repairs of same	50,000 00
For transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, finished and unfinished	150,000 00

SEC. 5. That from and after the 1st day of July, 1874, and of each year thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all unexpended balances of appropriations which shall have remained upon the books of the Treasury for two fiscal years to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to permanent specific appropriations, appropriations for rivers and harbors, light-houses, fortifications, public buildings, or the pay of the Navy and Marine Corps; but the appropriations named in this proviso shall continue available until otherwise ordered by Congress, and this provision shall not apply to any unexpended balance of the appropriation made by the act approved December 21, 1871, for expenses that may be incurred under articles one to nine of the treaty with Great Britain concluded May 8, 1871, which balance the act approved March 3, 1873, authorized to be expended to enable the President to fulfill the stipulations contained in the twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth articles of said tr[illegible] And [illegible]vided further, That this section shall not operate to prevent the fulfillment of contracts existing at the

date of the passage of this act; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at the beginning of each session, report to Congress, with his annual estimates, any balances of appropriations for specific objects affected by this section that may need to be re-appropriated.

Total 20,783,900 80

By the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

For pay of two superintendents of Indian affairs for the Central and Northern superintendencies, $2,000 each.
For pay of sixty-nine agents of Indian affairs, at $1,500 each, except the one at Iowa, namely:
Six for the tribes in Oregon, namely, Warm Springs, Klamath, Grand Ronde, Siletz, Umatilla, and Malheur agencies;
Five for the tribes in Washington Territory, namely, Neah Bay, Yakama, Colvil, Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes, and S'Kokomish agencies;
Three for the tribes in California, namely, Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River agencies;
Two for the tribes in Nevada, namely, Pi-Ute and Walker River, and Pyramid Lake agencies;
Two for the tribes in Idaho, namely, Nez Percés and Fort Hall agencies;
Four for the tribes in Montana, namely, Flathead, Blackfoot, Crow, and Milk River or Fort Peck agencies;
Ten for the tribes in Dakota. namely, Red Cloud, Whetstone, Yankton, Ponca, Upper Missouri, Grand River, Cheyenne River, Fort Berthold, Sisseton, and Devil's Lake agencies;
One for the tribes in Wyoming, namely, Shoshone agency;
One for the tribes in Utah, namely, Uintah Valley agency;
Five for the tribes in New Mexico, namely, Pueblo, Abiquiu, Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Southern Apache agencies;
Two for the tribes in Colorado, namely, Los Pinos and White River agencies;
Six for the tribes in Nebraska, namely, Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Pawnee, Otoe, and Santee agencies;
One for the tribes in Kansas;
Eight for the tribes in the Indian Territory, namely, Kaw or Kansas and Kickapoo, Sac and Fox, Quapaw, Neosho, Kiowa and Comanche, Upper Arkansas, and Wichita agencies; and one for the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, and Seminoles;
One for the tribes in Minnesota, namely, at the White Earth agency;
One for the tribes in Iowa, namely, at the Sac and Fox of Iowa agency, $500; and $1,200 to build a school-house: *Provided*, That no salary be paid to the agent unless he lives near enough to the agency to teach and care for the tribe every day;
Two for the tribes in Wisconsin, namely, at the Green Bay and La Pointe agencies;
One for the tribes in Michigan, namely, at the Mackinac agency;
One for the New York Indians, namely, at the New York agency;
Seven for the tribes in Arizona, namely, Colorado River, Papago, Pima and Maricopa, Chirichui, San Carlos, Camp Apache, and Moquis Pueblo agencies, in all $102,500: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the President to dispense with the services of such Indian agents herein mentioned as may be practicable; and where it is practicable he shall require the same person to perform the duties of two agencies for one salary $102,500 00

For pay of special agents, one for the Chippewas at Red Lake, one for the Pillagers at Leach Lake, Minnesota; one for the Mission Indians in California; one for the Assinaboines and Gros Ventres at Fort Belknap, Montana; one for the tribes in Oregon, namely, Alsea; and two for the tribes in Washington Territory, namely, Tulalip and Qui nai-elt, at $1,500 each 10,500 00

Carried forward 113,000 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$113,000 00
For pay of one chief clerk, $1,600; one assistant clerk, $1,200; and one copyist, $600, for the Central Superintendency	3,400 00
For pay of clerk for the Northern Superintendency	1,200 00
For pay of seventy-six interpreters, as follows: Seven for the tribes in Oregon, namely, one for the Klamath agency, and one each for the Grand Ronde, Siletz, Umatilla, Warm Spring, and Malheur and Alsea subagencies, at $500 per annum each:	
Six interpreters for the tribes in Washington Territory, to be assigned to such agencies as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, at $500 each per annum;	
Two for the tribes in Idaho, namely, Nez Percès and Fort Hall agencies, at $500 per annum each;	
Three for the tribes in Nevada, namely, Pi-Ute, Walker River, and Pyramid Lake agencies, at $500 each;	
Five for the tribes in Montana, namely, Flatheads, Blackfeet, Crow and Milk River or Fort Peck agencies, and Fort Belknap special agency, at $400 each;	
Ten for the tribes in Dakota, namely, Red Cloud, Whetstone, Yankton, Ponca, Upper Missouri, Grand River, Cheyenne River, Fort Berthold, Sisseton, and Devil's Lake agencies, at $400 per annum each;	
One for tribes in Wyoming, at the Shoshone agency, at $500 per annum;	
One for the tribes in Utah, at $500 per annum.	
Seven for the tribes in New Mexico, namely, two for the Navajo agency, and one each for the Abiquiu, Cimmaron, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, and Pueblo agencies, at $500 each per annum: *Provided*, That the Abiquiu agency shall be abolished after December, 1874;	
Two for the tribes in Colorado, namely, Los Pinos and White River agencies, at $500 per annum each;	
Seven for the tribes in Nebraska, to be assigned to such agencies as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, at $400 per annum each;	
Two for the tribes in Kansas, namely, Pottawatomie and Kickapoo agencies, at $400 each;	
Eight for the tribes in the Indian Territory, to be assigned as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, at $400 per annum each; and $600, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to supply temporary interpreters for the semi-civilized tribes;	
Three for the tribes in Wisconsin, namely, Green Bay, Lac Court Oreilles, and La Pointe agencies, at $400 each;	
Four for the tribes in Minnesota, namely, Boise Forte, Chippewas, White Earth, Red Lake and Pillager agencies, at $400 each;	
Two for the tribes in Michigan, namely, Mackinac agency, at $400 each;	
Six for the tribes in Arizona, namely, Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, Moquis Pueblo, Chiracahui, San Carlos, and Camp Apache agencies, at $400 each; making forty-seven interpreters, at $400 each; twenty-nine interpreters, at $500 each; and $600 for temporary interpreters; in all	33,900 00
For buildings at agencies, and repairs of the same	10,000 00
For vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians	2,000 00
For presents to and provisions for Indians	5,000 00
For contingencies, including incidental, current, and contingent expenses of superintendents and agents, and of their offices	30,000 00

For purchase of clothing, as provided in the same treaties	26,000 00
For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer	5,200 00
For pay of physician and teacher	2,500 00
For transportation of goods: *Provided,* That the foregoing stated appropriations for the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches shall be expended only in behalf of those Indians who go and remain upon reservations and refrain from hostilities	4,000 00
ARICKAREES, GROS VENTRES, AND MANDANS.	
For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employés, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless, orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, (including pay of one physician, $1,500; one farmer, one carpenter, one engineer, and one blacksmith, at $900 each; also, one teamster and one herder, at $700 each per annum)	85,000 00
APACHES.	
For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona, namely: for those in Arizona, $375,000; and for those in New Mexico, $125,000: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be expended only in behalf of those Indians who go and remain upon said reservations and refrain from hostilities	500,000 00
ARAPAHOES, CHEYENNES, APACHES, KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND WICHITAS.	
For subsistence of the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indians, (and transportation of the same,) who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, in the Indian Territory: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be expended only on behalf of those Indians who go and remain upon said reservations and refrain from hostilities: *And provided further,* That no troops shall be kept stationed on the reservation on which said Indians are located, but the northern line of Texas shall be guarded, so far as possible so as to prevent the Indians from roaming into that State or the whites from intruding on the Indian reservations, except such troops as may be necessary to preserve order	300,000 00
ASSINABOINES.	
For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employés, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their comfort, civilization, and improvement, (including pay of one detective, $900; one cook, $480; and two laborers, at $600 each)	30,000 00
Carried forward	1,181,200 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$1,181,200 00
BLACKFEET, BLOODS, AND PIEGANS.	
For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employés, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in every other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, (including pay of one blacksmith, one farmer, one carpenter, one teacher, and one detective, at $900 each per annum; and one assistant teacher, at $600 per annum)	50,000 00
CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLAS, AND CLACKAMAS OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.	
For last of five installments of the fourth series of annuity, for beneficial objects, per treaty of January 25, 1865, tenth article	5,500 00
CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.	
For seventh of thirty installments provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867	20,000 00
For purchase of clothing, as per same article	14,500 00
For pay of physician and teacher, as per thirteenth article, same treaty	2,500 00
For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article	5,200 00
For transportation of goods for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes	5,000 00
CHICKASAWS.	
For permanent annuity in goods, per first article treaty of February 25, 1799, and tenth article treaty of April 28, 1866	3,000 00
BOISE FORTE BAND OF CHIPPEWAS.	
For ninth of twenty installments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith-shop, as per third article treaty of April 7, 1866	1,500 00
For ninth of twenty installments, for the support of one school-teacher, and for the necessary books and stationery, as per third article treaty of April 7, 1866	800 00
For ninth of twenty installments, for the instruction of Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, &c., as per third article treaty of April 7, 1866	800 00

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

For last of twenty installments, in coin, per fourth article treaty of September 30, 1854	5,000 00
For last of twenty installments, in goods, household-furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty of September 30, 1854	8,000 00
For last of twenty installments, for agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building-materials, per fourth article treaty of September 30, 1854	3,000 00
For last of twenty installments, for moral and educational purposes, $300 of which are to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty of September 30, 1854	3,000 00
For last of twenty installments, for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty of September 30, 1854	5,040 00
For last of twenty installments, for the support of six smith-shops, per second and fifth articles treaty of September 30, 1854	1,320 00
For eighteenth of twenty installments, for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty of September 30, 1854	1,060 00
For support of smith and shop, during the pleasure of the President, as per seventh and twelfth articles treaty of April 7, 1866	600 00
For the support of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, as per twelfth article treaty of September 30, 1854, and seventh article of treaty of April 7, 1866	1,200 00
For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity and provisions for Chippewas of Lake Superior	2,000 00

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For eighth of ten installments of the second series, in money, per fourth article treaty of October 4, 1842, and eighth article treaty of September 30, 1854, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864	4,166 67
For eighth of ten installments of the second series, for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty of October 4, 1842, and eighth article treaty of September 30, 1854, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864	400 00
For eighth of ten installments of the second series, in goods, per fourth article treaty of October 4, 1842, and eighth article treaty of September 30, 1854, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864	3,500 00
For eighth of ten installments of the second series, for support of schools, per fourth article treaty of October 4, 1842, and eighth article treaty of September 30, 1854, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864	666 67
For eighth of ten installments of second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty of October 4, 1842, and eighth article treaty of September 30, 1854, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864	667 67
For eighth of ten installments of the second series, for the support of two smith-shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty of October 4, 1842, and eighth article treaty of September 30, 1854, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864	667 67
For eighth of ten installments of the second series, for pay of two farmers, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864	333 33
For last of twenty installments of annuity, in money, per third article treaty of February 22, 1855	20,000 00
Carried forward	1,362,622 01

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$1,362,622 01
For twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of forty-six installments, to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, per third article treaty of August 2, 1847, and third article treaty of March 19, 1867	2,000 00
For seventh of ten installments, for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, in accordance with third article treaty of March 19, 1867	4,000 00
For seventh of ten installments, to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assisting them to become self sustaining, in accordance with third article treaty of March 19, 1867	6,000 00
For seventh of ten installments, for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article treaty of March 19, 1867	1,200 00
For seventh of ten installments, for the purchase of necessary medicines, in accordance with third article treaty of March 19, 1867	300 00
For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for the Chippewas of Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article treaty of March 19, 1867	2,000 00
CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.	
For twentieth of thirty installments of annuity, in money, per third article treaty of February 22, 1855	10,666 66
For twentieth of thirty installments of annuity, in goods, per third article treaty of February 22, 1855	8,000 00
For twentieth of thirty installments, for purposes of utility, per third article treaty of February 22, 1855	4,000 00
For last of twenty installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of February 22, 1855	3,000 00
CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE AND PEMBINA TRIBE OF CHIPPEWAS.	
For this amount, as annuity, to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty of October 2, 1863, and second article supplementary treaty of April 12, 1864	10,000 00
For this amount, to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty	5,000 00
For eleventh of fifteen installments, for the purpose of supplying the Red Lake band of Chippewas with gilling-twine, cotton maitre, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming-tools, and for such other useful articles and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of April 12, 1864	8,000 00
For eleventh of fifteen installments, for same objects, for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty	4,000 00
For eleventh of fifteen installments, for pay of one blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer, per fourth article of same treaty	3,900 00
For eleventh of fifteen installments, for the purchase of iron and steel and other articles for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above	1,500 00
For eleventh of fifteen installments, to be expended for carpentering and other purposes, per same treaty	1,000 00
For transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe	2,000 00

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty of November 16, 1805, and thirteenth article treaty of June 22, 1855	3,000 00
For permanent annuity, for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, and thirteenth article treaty of June 22, 1856	600 00
For permanent annuity, for support of blacksmith, per sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820, ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825, and thirteenth article treaty of June 22, 1855	600 00
For permanent annuity, for education, per second article treaty of January 20, 1825, and thirteenth article treaty of June 22, 1855	6,000 00
For permanent annuity, for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825, and thirteenth article treaty of June 22, 1855	320 00
For interest on $390,257.92, at 5 per centum per annum, for education, support of the Government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the ninth and thirteenth articles treaty of January 20, 1825, and treaty of June 22, 1855	19,512 89

CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.

For the last of five installments, third series, for beneficial objects, per second article treaty of June 25, 1855	4,000 00
For last of fifteen installments, for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plow maker, per fourth article treaty of June 25, 1855	3,500 00
For fifteen of twenty installments, for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty of June 25, 1855	5,100 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty of June 25, 1855	500 00

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity, in money, per fourth article treaty of August 7, 1790, and fifth article treaty of August 7, 1856	1,500 00
For permanent annuity, in money, per second article treaty of June 16, 1802, and fifth article treaty of August 7, 1856	3,000 00
For educational purposes, per fifth article treaty of February 14, 1833	1,000 00
For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty of January 24, 1826, and fifth article treaty of August 7, 1856	20,000 00
For permanent annuity for blacksmith and assistant and for shop and tools, per eighth article of treaty of January 24, 1826, and fifth article of treaty of August 7, 1856	840 00
For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty of January 24, 1826, and fifth article treaty of August 7, 1856	270 00
For permanent annuity, for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty of January 24, 1826, and fifth article treaty of August 7, 1856	600 00
For 5 per centum interest on $200,000, for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty of August 7, 1856	10,000 00
For interest on $675,168, at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article treaty of June 14, 1866	33,758 40
Carried forward	1,553,289 96

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$1,553,289 96
CROWS.	
For sixth of thirty installments, to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over 14 years of age, with a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of a coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and woolen socks, as per ninth article treaty of May 7, 1868	8,400 00
For sixth of thirty installments, to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over 12 years of age, with a flannel shirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, 12 yards of calico, and 12 yards of cotton domestic, as per same article	8,400 00
For sixth of thirty installments, to supply three hundred and fifty boys and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each, as per same article	5,923 00
For sixth of ten installments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, their condition and necessities may indicate to be proper, the sum of $10 for each Indian roaming, as per same article, a sum not exceeding	10,000 00
For pay of a physician, per tenth article same treaty	1,400 00
For fifth of twenty installments, for pay of teacher and furnishing necessary books and stationery, under seventh article same treaty	2,000 00
For pay of second blacksmith, and iron and steel, as per eighth article of the same treaty	2,000 00
For fifth of ten installments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of $20 for each Indian engaged in agriculture, as per ninth article of the same treaty, a sum not exceeding	20,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to furnish flour and meat	100,000 00
For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article of treaty of May 7, 1868	4,500 00
For last of three installments, for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements for such Indians as shall farm	1,250 00
For transportation of goods	5,000 00
DELAWARES.	
For interest on $37,095.25, at 5 per centum, being the value in part of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of 1829 for education, per Senate resolution of June 13, 1839, and fifth article treaty of May 6, 1854	1,854 76
D'WAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.	

For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the support of a smith and carpenter shop, and furnishing it with necessary tools	500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty of January 22, 1855	4,200 00
FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.	
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of July 16, 1855	300 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty of July 16, 1855	1,800 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for keeping in repair blacksmith, tin and gun smith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty of July 16, 1855	500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty of July 16, 1855	7,400 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty of July 16, 1855	500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of July 16, 1855	300 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of July 16, 1855	1,400 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employés, and furnishing the necessary furniture thereof, per fifth article treaty of July 16, 1855	300 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreille tribes, per fifth article treaty of July 16, 1855	1,500 00
For first of five installments, (fourth series,) for beneficial objects, to be expended under direction of the President, per fourth article treaty of July 16, 1855	3,000 00
For transportation of annuity goods and provisions to said Indians, per fifth article treaty of July 16, 1855	1,500 00
GROS VENTRES.	
For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employés, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, cafe for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement	35,000 00
IOWAS.	
For interest, in lieu of investment on $57,500, balance of $157,500, to July 1, 1874, at 5 per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article of treaty of May 17, 1854	2,875 00
KANSAS.	
For interest in lieu of investment on $200,000, at 5 per centum per annum, per second article treaty of January 14, 1846	10,000 00
Carried forward	1,804,092 72

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$1,804,092 72
KICKAPOOS.	
For interest on $95,945.95 cents, at 5 per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May 18, 1854	4,797 29
For settlement, support, and civilization of Kickapoo Indians in Indian Territory, lately removed from Mexico, and such as may be removed hereafter	25,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to complete the removal of the remaining Kickapoo and other American Indian tribes roving on the borders of Texas and Mexico, to reservations within the Indian Territory, not to exceed $65,000; and this sum to be made available for said purpose from and after the passage of this act: *Provided*, That no liability shall be incurred for said removal for any sum in excess of the amount herein appropriated: *Provided, further*, That the expense of removing said Indians shall not exceed $90 for each Indian removed to the reservation, and no liabilities shall be incurred or payments made for a greater amount; but this provision shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment of the salary of the commissioners appointed to remove them, and their legitimate and proper traveling and personal expenses; and not exceeding $5,000 may be used for compensation of interpreters, guides, and couriers, and such other expenditures as may be deemed actually necessary, to contribute to success, in effecting said removal	65,000 00
KLAMATH AND MODOC INDIANS.	
For fourth of five installments, to be applied under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October 14, 1864	5,000 00
For eighth of twenty installments, for keeping in repair one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, buildings for the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker, the manual-labor school, and hospital, as per fourth article treaty of October 14, 1864	1,000 00
For ninth of twenty installments, for the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plow maker shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October 14, 1864	1,500 00
For ninth of fifteen installments, for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, as per fifth article treaty of October 14, 1864	6,000 00
For ninth of twenty installments, to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school-teachers, as per fifth article treaty of October 14, 1864	3,600 00
MAKAH TRIBE.	
For fifth of ten installments of $30,000, (being the fifth series,) under direction of the President, as per fifth article treaty of January 31, 1855	1,000 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty of January 31, 1855	500 00

MENOMONEES.	
For the ninth of fifteen installments of annuity upon $242,686, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty of May 12, 1854, and Senate amendment thereto	16,179 06
MIAMIES OF KANSAS.	
For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty of October 6, 1818, and fourth article treaty of June 5, 1854	940 00
For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty of October 6, 1818, fifth article treaty of October 23, 1834, and fourth article treaty of June 5, 1854	600 00
For interest on $50,000, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes, per third article treaty of June 5, 1854	2,500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments upon $150,000, per third article treaty of June 5, 1854	7,500 00
MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.	
For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of August 3, 1795	500 00
For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per articles treaty of August 21, 1805	250 00
For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third and separate articles treaty of September 30, 1809	350 00
MIAMIES OF INDIANA.	
For interest on $221,257.86, uninvested, at 5 per cent., per Senate amendment to fourth article treaty of June 5, 1854	11,062 89
MOLELS.	
For pay of teachers and manual-labor schools, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per fourth article of treaty December 21, 1855	3,000 00
MIXED SHOSHONES, BANNACKS, AND SHEEP-EATERS.	
For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the President, in assisting these Indians to move to and locate on the Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho Territory, and to aid them in educational and agricultural pursuits on said reservation	20,000 00
Carried forward	1,987,471 96

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$1,987,471 96
NAVAJOES.	
For sixth of ten installments, of such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, for 9,141 Navajo Indians, not exceeding $5 per Indian, as per eighth article treaty of June 1, 1868	45,705 00
For fifth of ten installments, to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of $10 to each person who engages in farming or mechanical pursuits, (estimated to be 3,047 persons)	30,470 00
For pay of two teachers	1,500 00
For transportation of goods	3,000 00
NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS.	
For last of five installments, of third series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of June 11, 1855	6,000 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school-buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of June 11, 1855	500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty of June 11, 1855	2,700 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty of June 11, 1855	7,000 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of June 11, 1855	1,000 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employés and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of June 11, 1855	300 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty of June 11, 1855	500 00
For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June 9, 1863	1,000 00
For ninth of sixteen installments, for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding-houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, &c., and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools	3,000 00
For salaries of two matrons to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers	4,500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines, and the furniture therefor	300 00
[illegible] repair of houses, mills, and tools, and necessary materials	1,000 00

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For the last of twenty installments, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty of December 26, 1854	1,000 00
For last of twenty installments, for pay of instructors, smith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, (who shall furnish medicine to the sick,) per tenth article treaty of December 26, 1854	6,700 00
For the last of twenty installments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor, in conformity with the tenth article treaty of December 26, 1854	1,500 00

NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

For sixth of thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty of May 10, 1868	12,000 00
For sixth of ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, $10 for each Indian roaming, in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, as per same treaty	18,000 00
For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, farmer, blacksmith, and engineer, per seventh article treaty of May 10, 1868	6,700 00
For last of four installments, to furnish said Indians with flour and meat, per sixth article treaty of May 10, 1868	45,000 00
For transportation of goods: *Provided*, That said Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes shall remove to their reservation in the Indian Territory before the delivery of said supplies appropriated for by the foregoing clauses	2,000 00

OMAHAS.

For seventh of fifteen installments of this amount, being third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of March 16, 1854	20,000 00
For ninth of ten installments, for keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith shop, per eighth article treaty of March 16, 1854, and third article treaty of March 6, 1865	300 00
For ninth of ten installments, for pay of one engineer	1,200 00
For ninth of ten installments, for pay of one miller, per same treaties	900 00
For ninth of ten installments, for pay of one farmer, per same treaties	900 00
For ninth of ten installments, for pay of blacksmith, per same treaties	900 00
For seventh of ten installments, for support of blacksmith-shop, and supplying tools for the same	300 00
For one matron	600 00

OSAGES.

For interest on $69,120, at 5 per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June 2, 1825, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution of January 9, 1838	3,456 00
For interest on $300,000, at 5 per centum per annum, to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first articles treaty of September 29, 1865	15,000 00
For interest on $720,749, at 5 per centum per annum, to be used for such objects as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per act of July 15, 1870, $36,037.45: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend, from the proceeds of the sale of lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians provided to be sold by section twelve of said act of July 15, 1870, the sum of $200,000 per annum for two years, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, opening farms, erection of houses, and for the civilization and support of the Osages and of their tribal government	36,037 45
Carried forward	2,268,440 41

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$2,268,440 41
OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.	
For seventh of fifteen installments, being the third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of March 15, 1854	9,000 00
PAWNEES.	
For perpetual annuity, at least one-half of which is to be in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article treaty of September 24, 1857	30,000 00
For support of two manual-labor schools, per third article treaty of September 24, 1857	10,000 00
For pay of two farmers, two blacksmiths and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, two teachers, one shoemaker, and one carpenter	7,500 00
For pay of physician and purchase of medicines	1,200 00
For the purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shops	500 00
For the purchase of farming-utensils and stock	1,200 00
For repair of grist and saw mills	300 00
For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuities for the Pawnees	1,500 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the employment of one matron, three teachers, and two assistant teachers, and providing the school with fuel, books, and stationery	4,700 00
That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to use, for the purposes of civilization of the Pawnee Indians, the unexpended balances from funds appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and former years, under the provisions of the treaty with said tribes of September 24, 1857, for support of schools and mills, and for pay of employés and smiths; said balances amounting to the sum of $8.530.01.	
PONCAS.	
For the first of fifteen installment (third series) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, per second article treaty of March 12, 1858	8,000 00
For this amount, to be expended during the pleasure of the President, in furnishing such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill, as provided by second article treaty of March 12, 1858, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary	5 000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used at the discretion of the President, to carry on the work of aiding [illegible] in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, and for subsistence and clothing	5,000 00

POTTAWATOMIES.	
For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article treaty of August 3, 1795	357 80
For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article treaty of September 30, 1809	178 90
For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article treaty of October 2, 1818	894 50
For permanent annuity, in money, per second article treaty of September 20, 1828	715 60
For permanent annuity, in specie, per second article treaty of July 29, 1829, and second article of treaty of September 20, 1828	5,724 77
For educational purposes	5,000 00
For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty of September 20, 1828, and tenth article treaties of June 5 and 17, 1846	107 34
For permanent provisions for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty of October 16, 1826, second article treaty of September 20, 1828, and second article treaty July 29, 1829	1,008 99
For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty of July 29, 1829	156 54
For interest on $168,123.85, at 5 per centum, in conformity with provisions of article seven of treaties of June 5 and 17, 1846	11,503 21
POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.	
For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty of November 17, 1807	400 00
QUAPAWS.	
For the education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty of May 13, 1833	1,000 00
For blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith-shop, per same article of same treaty	1,060 00
For one farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty	600 00
QUI-NAI-ELT AND QUIL-LEH-UTE INDIANS.	
For last of five installments on $25,000, (being the first series,) for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty of July 1, 1855	1,000 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty of July 1, 1855	2,500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty of July 1, 1855	500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty of July 1, 1855	4,100 00
RIVER-CROWS.	
For this amount, to be expended for such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President, from time to time, may determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employés, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement	30,000 00
Carried forward	2,419,148 06

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$2,419,148 06
ROGUE-RIVERS.	
For last of five installments, in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per fourth article treaty of September 10, 1853	3,000 00
SACS AND FOXES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.	
For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty of November 3, 1804	1,000 00
For interest on $200,000, at 5 per centum, per second article treaty of October 21, 1837	10,000 00
For interest on $800,000, at 5 per centum, per second article treaty of October 11, 1842, $40,000, of which sum $1,500 shall be paid for a physician for the agency, who shall furnish the necessary medicines: *Provided*, That so much of the appropriation herein made for the Sacs and Foxes on the Mississippi as shall be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding 50 per centum thereof, may be used, under his direction, for the purposes of education and civilization: *Provided further*, That the Indians shall consent thereto	40,000 00
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.	
For interest on $157,400, at 5 per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty of October 21, 1837	7,870 00
For this amount, to be expended in the erection of a suitable school-house, and dwelling-house for the school-teacher, for the benefit of the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, in accordance with the provisions of the fifth article of the treaty with said tribe of March 6, 1861	1,000 00
For the support of said school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, as per said article of the treaty, $200: *Provided*, That so much of the appropriation herein made for the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri as shall be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding 50 per centum thereof, may be used, under his direction, for the purposes of education and civilization: *Provided further*, That the Indians shall consent thereto	200 00
SEMINOLES.	
For 5 per centum interest on $250,000, to be paid as annuity, as per eighth article treaty of August 7, 1856	12,500 00
For interest on $250,000, at 5 per centum, to be paid as annuity, (they having joined their brethren west,) per eighth article treaty of August 7, 1856	12,500 00
For interest on $50,000, at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, to be paid annually for the support of schools, as per third article treaty of March 21, 1866	2,500 00
For interest on $20,000, at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, to be paid annually for the support of the Seminole government, as per third article treaty of March 21, 1866	1,000 00

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September 29, 1817	500 00
For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September 17, 1818	500 00
For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, to be applied as stipulated in the seventh article treaty of February 23, 1867	1,060 00
For miller, during the pleasure of the President	600 00
SENECAS OF NEW YORK.	
For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of February 19, 1831	6,000 00
For interest, in lieu, of investment, on $5,000, at 5 per centum, per act of June 27, 1846	3,750 00
For interest, at 5 per centum, on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of June 27, 1846	2,152 50
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.	
For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September 17, 1818	1,000 00
For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel, per fourth article of treaty of July 20, 1831, and fifth article treaty of February 23, 1867	1,060 00
SENECAS, SHAWNEES, QUAPAWS, PEORIAS, KASKASKIAS, OTTAWAS, WYANDOTTS, AND OTHERS.	
For last of six installments, for pay of blacksmith and for necessary iron, steel, and tools, for Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, per twenty-seventh article of treaty of February 23, 1867	1,123 29
SHAWNEES.	
For permanent annuity, for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty of August 3, 1795 and third article treaty of May 10, 1854	1,000 00
For permanent annuity in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty of September 29, 1817, and third article treaty of May 10, 1854	2,000 00
For interest, at 5 per centum, on $40,000, for educational purposes, per third article treaty of May 10, 1854	2,000 00
SHOSHONES.	
EASTERN BANDS.	
For eleventh of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty of July 2, 1863	10,000 00
Carried forward	2,543,463 85

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$2 543,463 85
WESTERN BANDS.	
For eleventh of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty of October 1, 1863	5,000 00
NORTHWESTERN BANDS.	
For eleventh of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty of July 30, 1863	5,000 00
GOSHIP BAND.	
For eleventh of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable to their wants and condition as hunters or herdsmen, per third article of treaty of October 12, 1863	1,000 00
SHOSHONES AND BANNACKS.	
SHOSHONES.	
For fifth of thirty installments, to purchase eight hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for eight hundred females over the age of twelve years, and such goods as may be needed to make suits for eight hundred boys and girls under the ages named	13,874 00
For fourth of ten installments, for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons engaged in agriculture, at $20 each	25,000 00
For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article treaty of July 3, 1868	3,000 00
For second of three installments, for the purchase of seeds and farming-implements, as per eighth article treaty of July 3, 1868	1,000 00
For pay of second blacksmith, and such iron, steel, and other materials as may be required, per eighth article same treaty	1,000 00
BANNACKS.	
For fifth of thirty installments, to purchase four hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age; the flannel, hose, calico,	

For first of three installments, for the purchase of seeds and farming implements, as per eighth article same treaty	800 00
For transportation of goods that may be purchased for the Shoshones and Bannacks	4,000 00
For this amount, being the first of five installments of the sum of $25,000 named in a certain agreement dated September 26, 1872, which agreement is hereby confirmed, made under the provisions of the act of June 1, 1872, by F. R. Brunot, president of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with the Shoshone tribe of Indians, for the relinquishment by said Indians of certain lands within the limits of the reservation ceded to said Indians by the treaty made with them July 3, 1868, the sum to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of stock-cattle, to be available immediately upon the passage of this act	5,000 00
For this amount, being the first of five installments, to be paid to Wash-a-kie, chief of the Shoshones, as per said agreement of September 26, 1872, to be available immediately upon the passage of this act	500 00
SHOSHONES, BANNACKS, AND OTHER BANDS OF INDIANS IN IDAHO AND SOUTHEASTERN OREGON.	
For this amount, to be expended by directions of the President, in assisting the roving bands of Indians in Southern Idaho to move to and locate on the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho Territory, and to assist them in education and agricultural pursuits on said reservation	10,000 00
For this amount, to be expended by directions of the President in assisting the roving bands of Indians in Southeastern Oregon to move and locate on some proper Indian reservation in Oregon, and to assist them in agricultural pursuits thereon	10,000 00
SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.	
For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty of November 17, 1794	4,500 00
SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.	
For fifth of thirty installments, to purchase clothing for males over fourteen years of age; for flannel, hose, and calico, and domestics required for females over twelve years of age; and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls, per tenth article treaty of April 29, 1868	159,400 00
For fifth of thirty installments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming and for persons engaged in agriculture	200,000 00
For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, per eighth article of treaty of April 29, 1868	2,000 00
For this amount, to be expended in the purchase of beef, flour, bacon, and sugar, in proportionate quantities, for thirty thousand persons; and for subsistence of the Yankton Sioux and Poncas; and for purposes of civilization: *Provided*, That the President may withhold the said supplies from said Indians, or any band thereof, until they shall consent to remain north of the Niobrara and outside of Wyoming, if he deems it expedient so to do	1,100,000 00
Carried forward	4,118,474 85

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$4,118,474 85
For pay of physician, five teachers, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, one farmer, and one blacksmith, per thirteenth article of treaty of April 29, 1868	10,400 00
For second of three installments, for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements, to be furnished to heads of families or lodges who shall engage in farming, as per eighth article treaty of April 29, 1868	15,000 00
For industrial school at the Santee Sioux agency	3,000 00
For transportation, and the necessary expenses of delivering goods, to be purchased for the different bands of the Sioux Indians, under treaty of April 29, 1868	75,000 00
SIOUX, SISSETON AND WAHPETON, AND SANTEE SIOUX OF LAKE TRAVERSE AND DEVIL'S LAKE.	
For this amount, being the second of ten installments of the sum of $800,000 named in a certain agreement, which agreement is hereby confirmed, made by the commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1872, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians for the relinquishment by said Indians of their claim to or interest in the lands described in the second article of the treaty made with them February 19, 1867, the same to be expended, under the direction of the President, for the benefit of said Indians, in the manner prescribed in said treaty of 1867, as amended by the Senate, said amendment as amended having been ratified by the Indians, as provided by act of February 14, 1873	80 000 00
YANKTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.	
For sixth of ten installments, (second series,) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty of April 19, 1858	40,000 00
For transportation of goods	1,200 00
SIOUX AT THE FORT PECK AGENCY.	
For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employés, educating children, procuring medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, (including store-keeper, blacksmith, and carpenter, a t$900 each per annum; assistant store-keeper and one cook, at $600 each per annum; and three laborers, at $600 each per annum;) but this appropriation shall be expended for the benefit of such portions of said bands only and for such time as they maintain friendly relations with the United States	150,000 00

S'KLALLAMS.	
For fifteenth of twenty installments on $60,000, (being the last of the fifth series,) to be applied to the use and benefit of said Indians, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty of January 26, 1855	2,400 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty of January 26, 1855	2,500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician, (who shall furnish medicine for the sick,) per eleventh article of treaty of January 26, 1855	4,600 00
For support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per same article of same treaty	500 00
TABEGUACHE BAND OF UTAH INDIANS.	
For pay of blacksmith, as per tenth article of treaty of October 7, 1863	720 00
TABEGUACHE, MUACHE, CAPOTE, WEEMINUCHE, YAMPA, GRAND RIVER, AND UINTAH BANDS OF UTES.	
For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and one blacksmith, as per fifteenth article of treaty of March 2, 1868	6,000 00
For pay of two teachers, as per same article of same treaty	1,800 00
For the purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith-shop, per ninth article of same treaty	220 00
For sixth of thirty installments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty	25,000 00
For transportation of such goods as may be purchased for said Indians	5,000 00
UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.	
For last of twenty installments of annuity, for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty of November 29, 1854	1,000 00
For last of twenty installments, for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty of November 29, 1854	1,450 00
WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSE, AND UMATILLA TRIBES.	
For fifteenth of twenty installments, being the last of the third series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty of June 9, 1855	4,000 00
Carried forward	4,549,464 85

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$4,549,464 85
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the purchase of all necessary mill-fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines and hospital-stores, books and stationery for schools, repairs of school-building and furniture, and for employés	3,000 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty of June 9, 1855	9,000 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of $500 per annum, per fifth article treaty of June 9, 1855	1,500 00
FOR COLONIZING AND SUPPORTING THE WICHITAS, AND OTHER AFFILIATED BANDS.	
For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employés, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, (including pay of physician and clerk, $1,200 each, blacksmith, carpenter, sawyer, and head farmer, at $900 each per annum; and two assistant farmers, one matron, one mason, two teachers, at $600 each per annum; one engineer, $660; and one seamstress, two cooks, and one laundress, $600 each per annum)	50,000 00
WINNEBAGOES.	
For interest on $886,909.17, at 5 per centum, per fourth article treaty of November 1st, 1837, and joint resolution of July 17, 1862	44,345 46
For error in appropriation for interest on the above-named principal for last fiscal year	5,000 00
For twenty-eighth of thirty installments of interest on $75,387.28, at 5 per centum, per fourth article treaty of October 13, 1846	3,769 36
For interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per centum, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of houses, improvement of their allotments of land, purchase of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial purposes	3,917 02
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of breaking and fencing 800 acres of land for the Winnebago Indians, on their reservation in the State of Nebraska, in accordance with the provisions of the third article of the treaty with said tribe, concluded March 8, 1865, which shall be available immediately upon the passage at this act	3,400 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to purchase from the Omaha Indians in Nebraska such quantity of land, not exceeding twenty sections, as may be required for the use of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, and for improvements on their reservation, to be appropriated from the residue of the $1,100,000 provided to be set apart for the Winnebagoes by the fourth article of the treaty with those Indians, November 1, 1837: *Provided*, That such amount as may be paid to the Omahas for the lands required shall be applied for their use, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for general purposes of civilization: *Provided*, That said Winnebagoes shall consent to said purchase	82,000 00
	2,000 00

YAKAMA NATION.

For fifteenth of twenty installments, being the last of the third series, for beneficial objects, to be expended under the direction of the President, per fourth article of treaty of June 9, 1858	6,000 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school-buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty of June 9, 1855	500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty of June 9, 1855	3,200 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article of treaty of June 9, 1855	11,400 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty of June 9, 1855	500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines, and fixtures therefor, per fifth article of treaty of June 9, 1855	300 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for keeping in repair blacksmith, tinsmith, gunsmith, carpenter and wagon and plow maker shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty of June 9, 1855	500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the pay of a physician per fifth article treaty June 9, 1855	1,200 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employés, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of June 9, 1855	300 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty of June 9, 1855	500 00

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

ARIZONA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That $3,000 of said sum is hereby set apart for the support of the school for the Pimas and Maricopas, and the same amount for the support of the school for the Papagoes	65,000 00

CALIFORNIA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, pay of employés, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	70,000 00
Carried forward	4,916,796 69

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$4,916,796 69
COLORADO TERRITORY.	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	5,000 00
DAKOTA TERRITORY.	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	20,000 00
IDAHO TERRITORY.	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, to be expended, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the best interest of the Indians in said Territory, to assist them to locate on reservations and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, and to promote friendly relations between the United States Government and the said Indians	10,000 00
MONTANA TERRITORY.	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	20,000 00
NEVADA.	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	15,000 00
NEW MEXICO.	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful	

OREGON.	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon, including the transportation of annuity-goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and for paying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon, (not parties to any treaty,) and for pay for necessary employés	40,000 00
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, including transportation of annuity-goods and presents, (where no special provision is made therefor by treaties,) and for defraying the expenses of removal and subsistence of Indians, and for pay of necessary employés, $3,000 of which shall be for the support of schools on the Colville and Chehalis agencies	25,000 00
UTAH TERRITORY.	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, including transportation and necessary expenses of delivering provisions to the Indians within the Utah superintendency, and for subsistence and clothing for Indians located in the Uintah Valley reservation, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	30,000 00
WYOMING TERRITORY.	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Wyoming Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	5,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
For insurance and transportation of annuities, and the necessary expenses of the delivery of the annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan	4,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of Indian delegations who may visit Washington on business connected with their respective tribes: *Provided*, That no money shall be paid from any other fund for expenses of Indian delegations visiting Washington except from the contingent fund of the Department	5,000 00
Civilization and subsistence of Indians on the Malheur reservation: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the purchase of goods, subsistence, stores, &c., for the Indians collected on the Malheur reservation, Oregon, and in instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, providing employés, educating children, procuring medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, or in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort and improvement, to be available immediately	35,000 00
Carried forward	5,170,796 69

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$5,170,796 69
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the work of aiding and instructing the Indians of the Central Superintendency in the arts of civilization, in providing clothing, food, and lodging for the children attending school, in caring for the orphans, the sick, and the helpless, and in assisting the Indians generally to locate themselves in permanent homes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life	10,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be required, for the erection of suitable buildings, to be used for the purpose of an industrial school for the Otoe and Missouria tribe of Indians, on the Otoe reservation, in the State of Nebraska, $5,000; and for the establishment and support of said school, $8,000; said amounts to be refunded out of the proceeds from the sale of lands of said Indians provided for by the third section of the act of June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain tribes of Indians in the Northern Superintendency"	13,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of a general council of certain Indians in the Indian Territory, as provided by the twelfth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of July 19, 1866, the tenth article of the treaty with the Creeks of June 14, 1866, the seventh article of the treaty with the Seminoles of March 21, 1866, and the eighth article of the treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws of April 28, 1866	7,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to subsist and properly care for the Kansas Indians, including agricultural assistance, pay of employés, and the erection of a mill on their new reservation in the Indian Territory, said amount to be refunded to the United States from the proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas	30,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection of necessary agency-buildings on the new reservation of said Indians in the Indian Territory, said amount to be re-imbursed to the United States from the proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas	10,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to provide, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, settlements, clothing, food, agricultural implements, and seeds, for the Modoc Indians that have been removed to and are now residing within the Indian Territory	10,000 00
That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay the sum of $100,000 from the proceeds of the sales of land known as the Cherokee strip in Kansas to the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, to be used for the payment of outstanding claims against the nation and for the erection of suitable buildings for a penitentiary	100,000 00
For the second of ten installments, to be paid, under the direction of the President, to the Flathead Indians removed from the Bitter Root Valley to the Jocko reservation, in the Territory of Montana: *Provided,* That the proceeds of the sales of land in Bitter Root Valley, Montana Territory, referred to in the second section of the act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in the Territory of Montana," shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, in the same manner that other moneys derived from the sale of other public lands are now paid in: *And provided further,* That in lieu of the amount provided to be set apart therefrom by the act of Congress of June 5, 1872, hereinbefore referred to, there shall be annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 for the next [illegible] to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the manner deemed for the best good of the	

be transported from such point on the railroad as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, to be available immediately	10,000 00
Settlement of the Otter-Tail Pillagers: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for subsisting and establishing the Otter-Tail Pillager band upon the White Earth reservation, Minnesota, in accordance with the act approved March 3, 1873, by which the right of said Indians has been secured to one township of land for reservation-purposes, to be available immediately	15,000 00
For this amount, being the unexpended balance of sums due to the Mississippi Chippewas, and to the Pillager band at Leech Lake, under treaty-stipulations, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the civilization and benefit of said Indians	23,096 23
Settlement of Pembina band of Chippewas on White Earth reservation, Minnesota: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the removal and establishment of the Pembina band of Chippewa Indians upon the White Earth reservation, Minnesota, in accordance with the act approved March 3, 1873, to be available immediately	15,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to relieve the necessities of the Chippewa Indians attached to the Red Cliff and Bad River reservations in the State of Wisconsin, to be available immediately	2,000 00
For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin," approved February 6, 1871, by causing to be credited to said tribe the estimated value, at 60 cents an acre, of 11,803 acres of land remaining unsold of the two townships referred to in said act: *Provided*, That the expenses of enrollment and payment required by the provisions of said act shall be defrayed from the amount hereby appropriated	7,081 80
Pay and expenses of three commissioners to make appraisements: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a commission provided for by section two of the act approved March 3, 1873, to make an examination of the country proposed for the location of the Round Valley reservation, and to make an appraisement of all improvements of white persons north of said boundary of the reservation	4,000 00
Pay and expenses of five Indian inspectors: For pay of five Indian inspectors, at $3,000 each	15,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the necessary traveling-expenses of five Indian inspectors provided for by section six of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year 1874	7,500 00

INTEREST ON TRUST-FUND STOCKS.

For payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks belonging to various Indian tribes, (and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior,) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, namely:	
For interest on the Cherokee national fund	25,400 00
For interest on the Cherokee school fund	2,290 00
For interest on the Chickasaw national fund	25,220 00
For interest on the Chickasaw incompetents' fund	100 00
For interest on the Choctaw general fund	27,000 00
For interest on the Creek orphans' fund	4,048 00
Carried forward	5,538,532 72

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$2 543,463 85
WESTERN BANDS.	
For eleventh of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty of October 1, 1863	5,000 00
NORTHWESTERN BANDS.	
For eleventh of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty of July 30, 1863	5,000 00
GOSHIP BAND.	
For eleventh of twenty installments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable to their wants and condition as hunters or herdsmen, per third article of treaty of October 12, 1863	1,000 00
SHOSHONES AND BANNACKS.	
SHOSHONES.	
For fifth of thirty installments, to purchase eight hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for eight hundred females over the age of twelve years, and such goods as may be needed to make suits for eight hundred boys and girls under the ages named	13,874 00
For fourth of ten installments, for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons engaged in agriculture, at $20 each	25,000 00
For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article treaty of July 3, 1868	3,000 00
For second of three installments, for the purchase of seeds and farming-implements, as per eighth article treaty of July 3, 1868	1,000 00
For pay of second blacksmith, and such iron, steel, and other materials as may be required, per eighth article same treaty	1,000 00
BANNACKS.	
For fifth of thirty installments, to purchase four hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age; the flannel, hose, calico,	

and domestics for four hundred females over twelve years of age; and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for four hundred boys and girls under the ages named	6,937 00
For fifth of ten installments, for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, for eight hundred persons roaming, at $10 each, and four hundred persons engaged in agriculture, at $20 each	14,000 00
For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article treaty of July 3, 1868	3,000 00
For first of three installments, for the purchase of seeds and farming implements, as per eighth article same treaty	800 00
For transportation of goods that may be purchased for the Shoshones and Bannacks	4,000 00
For this amount, being the first of five installments of the sum of $25,000 named in a certain agreement dated September 26, 1872, which agreement is hereby confirmed, made under the provisions of the act of June 1, 1872, by F. R. Brunot, president of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with the Shoshone tribe of Indians, for the relinquishment by said Indians of certain lands within the limits of the reservation ceded to said Indians by the treaty made with them July 3, 1868, the sum to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of stock-cattle, to be available immediately upon the passage of this act	5,000 00
For this amount, being the first of five installments, to be paid to Wash-a-kie, chief of the Shoshones, as per said agreement of September 26, 1872, to be available immediately upon the passage of this act	500 00
SHOSHONES, BANNACKS, AND OTHER BANDS OF INDIANS IN IDAHO AND SOUTHEASTERN OREGON.	
For this amount, to be expended by directions of the President, in assisting the roving bands of Indians in Southern Idaho to move to and locate on the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho Territory, and to assist them in education and agricultural pursuits on said reservation	10,000 00
For this amount, to be expended by directions of the President in assisting the roving bands of Indians in Southeastern Oregon to move and locate on some proper Indian reservation in Oregon, and to assist them in agricultural pursuits thereon	10,000 00
SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.	
For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty of November 17, 1794	4,500 00
SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.	
For fifth of thirty installments, to purchase clothing for males over fourteen years of age; for flannel, hose, and calico, and domestics required for females over twelve years of age; and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls, per tenth article treaty of April 29, 1868	159,400 00
For fifth of thirty installments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming and for persons engaged in agriculture	200,000 00
For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, per eighth article of treaty of April 29, 1868	2,000 00
For this amount, to be expended in the purchase of beef, flour, bacon, and sugar, in proportionate quantities, for thirty thousand persons; and for subsistence of the Yankton Sioux and Poncas; and for purposes of civilization: *Provided*, That the President may withhold the said supplies from said Indians, or any band thereof, until they shall consent to remain north of the Niobrara and outside of Wyoming, if he deems it expedient so to do	1,100,000 00
Carried forward	4,118,474 85

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$4,118,474 85
For pay of physician, five teachers, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, one farmer, and one blacksmith, per thirteenth article of treaty of April 29, 1868	10,400 00
For second of three installments, for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements, to be furnished to heads of families or lodges who shall engage in farming, as per eighth article treaty of April 29, 1868	15,000 00
For industrial school at the Santee Sioux agency	3,000 00
For transportation, and the necessary expenses of delivering goods, to be purchased for the different bands of the Sioux Indians, under treaty of April 29, 1868	75,000 00
SIOUX, SISSETON AND WAHPETON, AND SANTEE SIOUX OF LAKE TRAVERSE AND DEVIL'S LAKE.	
For this amount, being the second of ten installments of the sum of $800,000 named in a certain agreement, which agreement is hereby confirmed, made by the commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1872, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians for the relinquishment by said Indians of their claim to or interest in the lands described in the second article of the treaty made with them February 19, 1867, the same to be expended, under the direction of the President, for the benefit of said Indians, in the manner prescribed in said treaty of 1867, as amended by the Senate, said amendment as amended having been ratified by the Indians, as provided by act of February 14, 1873	80 000 00
YANKTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.	
For sixth of ten installments, (second series,) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty of April 19, 1858	40,000 00
For transportation of goods	1,200 00
SIOUX AT THE FORT PECK AGENCY.	
For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President may, from time to time, determine, including transportation, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employés, educating children, procuring medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, (including store-keeper, blacksmith, and carpenter, a t$900 each per annum; assistant store-keeper and one cook, at $600 each per annum; and three laborers, at $600 each per annum;) but this appropriation shall be expended for the benefit of such portions of said bands only and for such time as they maintain friendly relations with the United States	150,000 00

...LL-PAH-PEE TRIBE OF ...	
For third of ten installments, to be expended under the direction of the President, as per seventh article treaty of August 12, 1865	1,200 00
S'KLALLAMS.	
For fifteenth of twenty installments on $60,000, (being the last of the fifth series,) to be applied to the use and benefit of said Indians, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty of January 26, 1855	2,400 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty of January 26, 1855	2,500 00
For fifteenth of twenty installments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician, (who shall furnish medicine for the sick,) per eleventh article of treaty of January 26, 1855	4,600 00
For support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per same article of same treaty	500 00
TABEGUACHE BAND OF UTAH INDIANS.	
For pay of blacksmith, as per tenth article of treaty of October 7, 1863	720 00
TABEGUACHE, MUACHE, CAPOTE, WEEMINUCHE, YAMPA, GRAND RIVER, AND UINTAH BANDS OF UTES.	
For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and one blacksmith, as per fifteenth article of treaty of March 2, 1868	6,000 00
For pay of two teachers, as per same article of same treaty	1,800 00
For the purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith-shop, per ninth article of same treaty	220 00
For sixth of thirty installments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty	25,000 00
For transportation of such goods as may be purchased for said Indians	5,000 00
UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.	
For last of twenty installments of annuity, for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty of November 29, 1854	1,000 00
For last of twenty installments, for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty of November 29, 1854	1,450 00
WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSE, AND UMATILLA TRIBES.	
For fifteenth of twenty installments, being the last of the third series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty of June 9, 1855	4,000 00
Carried forward	4,549,464 85

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$856,000 00
That Schedules B and C, in section three of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August 18, 1856, shall, from and after the 1st day of July next, read as follows:	
SCHEDULE B.	
The agent and consul-general at Cairo shall be entitled to compensation for his services at the rate of $4,000 per annum.	
The consuls-general at London, Paris, Havana, and Rio Janeiro shall each be entitled to compensation for their services at the rate of $6,000 per annum.	
The consuls-general at Calcutta and Shanghai shall each be entitled to compensation for their services at the rate of $5,000 per annum.	
The consul-general at Melbourne shall be entitled to compensation for his services at the rate of $4,500 per annum.	
The consuls-general at Kanagawa, Montreal, and Berlin shall each be entitled to compensation for their services at the rate of $4,000 per annum.	
The consuls-general at Vienna, Frankfort, Rome, and Constantinople shall each be entitled to compensation for their services at the rate of $3,000 per annum.	
The consuls-general at Saint Petersburg and Mexico shall each be entitled to compensation for their services at the rate of $2,000 per annum.	
The consul at Liverpool shall be entitled to compensation for his services at the rate of $6,000 per annum.	
The following consulates shall be divided into seven classes, to be known, respectively, as classes one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, and the consuls at such consulates shall each be entitled to compensation for their services per annum at the rates respectively specified herein, to wit:	
Class one, $4,000.	
Class two, $3,500.	
Class three, $3,000.	
Class four, $2,500.	
Class five, $2,000.	
Class six, $1,500.	
Class seven, $1,000.	
CLASS I.	
GREAT BRITAIN.	
Hong-Kong.	
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.	

CHINA.

Fowchow, Hankow, Canton, Amoy, Chin-Kiang, Tien-Tsin, Ningpo, Swatow.

PERU.

Callao.

CLASS III.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Manchester, Glasgow, Bradford, Demerara.

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

Havre.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Matanzas.

BARBARY STATES.

Tripoli, Tunis, Tangiers.

JAPAN.

Nagasaki, Osako, and Hiogo.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz.

SIAM.

Bangkok.

Carried forward..... $856,000 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$56,000 00
UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.	
Panama, Colon, (Aspinwall.)	
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
Buenos Ayres.	
CHILI.	
Valparaiso.	
CLASS IV.	
GREAT BRITAIN.	
Birmingham, Sheffield, Belfast, Signapore, Tunstall.	
FRENCH DOMINIONS.	
Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux.	
SPANISH DOMINIONS.	
Trinidad de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba.	
BELGIUM.	
Antwerp, Brussels.	
DANISH DOMINIONS.	

Hamburg, Bremen, Dresden.

JAPAN.

Hakodadi.

CLASS V.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Leeds, Southampton, Dundee, Leith, Cork, Dublin, Toronto, Hamilton, Coaticook, Halifax, Saint John's, (New Brunswick,) Kingston, (Jamaica,) Nassau, (New Providence,) Turk's Islands, Cardiff, Port Louis, (Mauritius.)

RUSSIA.

Odessa, Amoor River.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

San Juan, (Porto Rico.)

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon.

DOMINION OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Rotterdam.

GERMANY.

Sonneberg, Nuremberg, Barmen, Chemnitz, Leipsic, Aix-la-Chapelle.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Trieste, Prague.

Carried forward 856,000 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$856,000 00
SWITZERLAND.	
Basle, Zurich.	
TURKISH DOMINIONS.	
Smyrna, Beirut.	
MADAGASCAR.	
Tamatave.	
MEXICO.	
Acapulco, Matamoras.	
BRAZIL.	
Pernambuco.	
URUGUAY.	
Montevideo.	
CLASS VI.	
GREAT BRITAIN.	
Bristol, New Castle, Aukland, Gibraltar, Malta, Cape Town, Saint Helena, Goderich, (Canada West,) Kingston, (Canada,) Prescott, Port Sarnia, Windsor, (Canada West,) Quebec, Saint John's, (Canada East,) Pictou, Charlottetown, (Prince Edward Island,) Winnipeg, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Port Stanley, Mahe, (Seychelles,) Fort Erie, Clifton.	

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

Nantes, Nice, La Rochelle, Algiers, Martinique.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Cadiz, Malaga, Barcelona, Port Mahon, Valencia.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

Fayal, (Azores,) Oporto, Funchal.

BELGIUM.

Verviers and Liege.

DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Amsterdam.

DANISH DOMINIONS.

Santa Cruz, Copenhagen.

GERMANY.

Mannheim, Munich, Stuttgart.

SWITZERLAND.

Geneva.

ITALY.

Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, Palermo, Messina, Naples.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Jerusalem, Port Said.

Carried forward	856,000 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$856,000 00
MEXICO.	
Tampico.	
VENEZUELA.	
Laguayra.	
BRAZIL.	
Bahia.	
SAN DOMINGO.	
San Domingo.	
SCHEDULE C.	
CLASS VII.	
GREAT BRITAIN.	
Ceylon, Gaspe Basin, Windsor, (Nova Scotia.)	
GERMANY.	
Stettin.	
HAYTI.	
Cape Haytien.	

Sabanilla.

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil.

NETHERLANDS

Batavia.

BRAZIL.

Maranham, Para, Rio Grande de Sul.

HONDURAS.

Omoa and Truxillo.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Cyprus, Bucharest.

MEXICO.

Guaymas.

MUSCAT.

Zanzibar.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

Santiago, (Cape Verde Islands.)

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Tahiti.

Carried forward..... 856,000 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$856,000 00
CHILI.	
Talcahuano.	
FRIENDLY AND NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.	
Apia.	
FEJEE ISLANDS.	
Ovalau.	
ITALY.	
Venice, Milan.	
COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.	
SCHEDULE C.—Gaboon, Saint Paul de Loanda, Lauthala.	
COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.	
SCHEDULE B.—Madagascar, San Juan del Norte.	

SEC. 2. That there shall be allowed for the hire of clerks, when actually expended therefor, as follows: To the consul-general at Havana and consul at Liverpool, each a sum not exceeding the rate of $3,000 for any one year; and to the consuls-general of London, Paris, and Shanghai, each a sum not exceeding the rate of $2,000 for any one year; to the consuls-general at Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort, and Montreal, and to the consuls at Hamburg, Bremen, Leipsic, Lyons, Manchester, Beirut, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Chemnitz, Sheffield, Sonneberg, Dresden, Havre, Marseilles, Fayal, Nuremberg, Leith, Naples, Stuttgart, and Tunstall, each a sum not exceeding $1,500 for any one year.

SEC. 3. That the President shall be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint interpreters to the consulates at Shanghai, Tien-Tsin, Fow-chow, and Kanagawa, and to allow them salaries not to exceed, in either case, the rate of $2,000 a year; and to appoint interpreters

to the consulates at Hankow, Amoy, Canton, and Hong-Kong, and to allow them salaries not to exceed, in either case, the rate of $750 a year; and also to allow, at his discretion, a sum not exceeding the rate of $500 for any one year to any one consulate in China or Japan, respectively, not herein named, for expenses of interpretation; and that section six of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," approved August 18, 1856, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of State shall, as soon as practicable, establish and determine the maximum amount of time actually necessary to make the transit between each diplomatic and consular post and the city of Washington, and vice versa, and shall make the same public. He may also, from time to time, revise his decision in this respect; but in each case the decision is to be in like manner made public. And the allowance for time actually and necessarily occupied by each diplomatic and consular officer who may be entitled to such allowance shall in no case exceed that for the time thus established and determined, with the addition of the time usually occupied by the shortest and most direct mode of conveyance from Washington to the place of residence in the United States of such officer.

SEC. 5. That from and after the 1st day of July next, the annual salary of consular clerks who shall have remained continuously in service as such for the period of five years and upward shall be $1,200.

SEC. 6. That any vice-consul who may be temporarily acting as consul during the absence of such consul may receive compensation, notwithstanding that he is not a citizen of the United States.

For loss by exchange on the above	48,000 00
For repaying to the government of Brazil money erroneously claimed by and paid to the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary	57,500 00
For interpreters to the consulates in China, Japan, and Siam, including loss by exchange	5,700 00
For marshals for the consular courts in Japan and China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange	7,700 00
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper, and of all the missions abroad, such as stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, rent, freight, postage, and other necessary miscellaneous matters, including loss by exchange	131,850 00
For interpreters, guards, and other expenses at the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Cairo, Jerusalem, and Beirût, in the Turkish Dominions	3,000 00
For payment of consular officers not citizens of the United States	10,000 00
For salaries and expenses of the United States and Spanish Claims Commission, namely: For Commissioner, $5,000; for counsel, $5,000; for secretary, $912.50; for messenger, $300; and for rent, fuel, and ice, $3,787.50; making, in all, the sum of	15,000 00
For salaries and expenses of United States and Mexican Claims Commission: For Commissioner, $4,500; for agent, $4,000; for secretary, $2,500; for umpire, $3,000; legal assistant to agent, $3,000; two translators, at $1,500 each; two clerks, at $1,400 each; one messenger, $600; one assistant messenger, $300; and for contingent expenses, $5,000; making, in all, the sum of	28,700 00
Survey of boundary between the United States and British possessions: For expenses of the commission appointed under act approved March 19, 1872, for the purpose of surveying and marking the boundary between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, to be available immediately on the passage of this act	150,000 00
For rent of prisons for American convicts in Siam and Turkey, and for wages of keepers of the same, including loss by exchange	4,000 00
For rent of prison for American convicts in China	1,500 00
For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses	10,000 00
For rent of prison for American convicts in Japan	750 00
For wages of keepers, care of offenders, and expenses	5,000 00
Carried forward	1,334,700 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$1,334,700 00
For bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crimes, and expenses incidental thereto, including loss by exchange	5,000 00
For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries	100,000 00
For expenses of acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck	5,000 00
To meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act, to be expended under the direction of the President pursuant to the third section of the act of Congress of May 1, 1810, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of ministers and consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes"	20,000 00
For annual proportion of the expenses of Cape Spartel light, on the coast of Morocco	285 00
For allowance to widows or heirs of deceased diplomatic and consular officers for the time that would be necessarily occupied in making the transit from the post of duty of the deceased to his residence in the United States	5,000 00
For rent of court-house and jail, with grounds appurtenant, in Yeddo, or such other place as the United States minister in Japan may designate	5,000 00
To pay the sums awarded to British subjects for such claims as are enumerated in article twelve of the treaty of May 8, 1871, which have been allowed by the commission appointed under that article in the manner prescribed by the following articles to the seventeenth inclusive	1,929,819 00
Total	3,404,804 00
By the act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.	
For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, professors, cadets and musicians	$237,000 00
For repairs and improvements, timber, plank, boards, joists, wall-strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet-lead, nails, screws, locks, butts, hinges, glass, paint, turpentine, oils, bricks, varnish, stone, lime, cement, plaster, hair, blasting-powder, fuse, iron, steel, tools, mantels, and other similar materials	14,500 00
For pay of citizen-mechanics and labor employed upon repairs that cannot be done by enlisted men	8,000 00
For fuel and apparatus, namely, coal, wood, stoves, grates, furnaces, ranges, fire-bricks, and repairs of steam-heating apparatus	14,000 00
For gas-pipes, fixtures, lamp-posts, gas-lamps, gasometers, and retorts, and annual repairs	600 00
For fuel for cadet's mess-hall, shops, and laundry	3,500 00
For postage and telegrams	300 00
For stationery, blank-books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, pencils, mucilage, wax, and ink	600 00
For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages	1,800 00
For printing-type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, registers, and blanks	700 00
For compensation of pressman and lithographer	100 00
For clerk to disbursing officer and quartermaster	1,650 00
For clerk to adjutant	1,500 00
For clerk to treasurer	1,500 00

For department of instruction in mathematics, namely: For repairs of instruments, $50; text-books and stationery for instructors, $80	80 00
For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, namely: For tan-bark for riding-hall and gymnasium, $300; repairing camp-stools, tents, and camp-furniture, $50; flooring and mats, apparatus, and repairs of gymnasium, $500; clock and furniture for office of commandant of cadets, $75; stationery for use of instructor and assistants, $100; foils, gloves, masks, fencing-jackets, and repairs, $200	1,225 00
For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, repairs of instruments, text-books, books of reference, and stationery for use of instructors	500 00
For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: For chemicals, including chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire and sheet metal and ores, and photographic materials, $900; rough specimens, files, alcohol, lamps, blow-pipes, pencils, and steel and agate mortars, for practical instruction in mineralogy; for fossils illustrating the different rock-formations, for daily use in section-rooms, and for gradual increase of the cabinet, $800; repairs and additions to electric, galvanic, magnetic, electro-magnetic, magneto-electric, pneumatic, and thermic apparatus, and apparatus illustrating optical properties of substances, $800; carpenters' and metal work, including materials for the same, $50; pay of mechanic, to be employed in chemical and geological section-rooms and in the lecture-room, $1,050; models and diagrams, $50; books of reference, text-books, and stationery, for the use of instructors, and contingencies, $300; compensation to attendant, $50	4,000 00
For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For instruments to determine magnetic intensity and declination, $600; compensation to mechanic's assistant, $1,000; compensation to attendant, $50; repairs and contingencies, $600	2,250 00
For department of practical military engineering: For mining-materials and for profiling, $50; telegraphing and signaling, $25; drawing-materials, stationery, and text-books, $25; repairs of instruments, $25; contingencies, $25; one five-oared barge, $400	550 00
For department of French: For text-books and stationery for the use of instructors	75 00
For department of Spanish: For text-books and stationery for the use of instructors	50 00
For department of law and ethics: For text-books and stationery and books of reference for the use of instructors: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may assign one of the judge-advocates of the Army to be professor of law	50 00
For department of drawing: For models for second class, $100; models for third class, $100; tar-board for mounting models, $30; frames for securing models from injury, $50; colors, brushes, pencils, and paper for the use of instructors, $25	305 00
For expenses of the board of visitors	4,200 00
For miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For gas, coal-oil, candles, and wicking for lighting the academy, cadet-barracks, mess-hall, offices, stable, and side-walks, $4,000; water-pipes, plumbing, and repairs, $2,000; cleaning public buildings, (not quarters,) $560; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, soap, and cloths, $200; chalk, crayons, sponge, slate, and rubbers for recitation-rooms, $100; compensation of chapel-organist, $200; compensation of librarian, $120; compensation of non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics, $50; compensation of soldier writing in adjutant's office, $50; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus for the cadet-barracks, chapel, and philosophical academy, including the library, $1,500; pay of assistant of same, $720; pay of five firemen, $2,200; increase and expense of the library, books, magazines, periodicals, and binding, $2,000	13,700 00
For pay of librarian's assistant	1,000 00
For contingencies for superintendent of the academy	1,000 00
For furniture for cadet-hospital and repairs	100 00
For printing catalogue for library	500 00
Buildings and grounds: For repairing and opening roads and walks	500 00
For continuing superstructure of the new hospital for cadets	20,000 00
Carried forward	335,835 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$335,835 00
For continuing construction of sewerage from barracks and quarters	3,000 00
For repairs to reservoirs and increasing capacities	1,000 00
Total	339,835 00
By the act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.	
For continuing the improvement of the entrance to the inner harbor of Du Luth	$10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ontonagon	23,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Marquette	15,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, $300,000; not exceeding $25,000 of the above may be used for the purchase of such real estate as may be required for the right of way, or for flowing, in the completion of the Fox and Wisconsin improvement	300,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Green Bay, Wisconsin	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Menomonee, Michigan and Wisconsin	25,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of refuge at the entrance of the Sturgeon Bay Canal	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Two Rivers, Wisconsin	15,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Manitowoc, Wisconsin	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Port Washington, Wisconsin	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Racine, Wisconsin	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Kenosha, Wisconsin	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Chicago	75,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Calumet, Illinois	25,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, Indiana	50,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Frankfort, Michigan	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Manistee, Michigan	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ludington, Michigan	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at White River, Michigan	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Muskegon, Michigan	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Grand Haven, Michigan	50,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Black Lake, Michigan	15,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Saugatuck, Michigan	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at South Haven, Michigan	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at St. Joseph, Michigan	2,000 00
For continuing the improvement of Saint Mary's River and Saint Mary's Falls Canal	200,000 00

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Cheboygan, Michigan	15,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Saint Clair River at the mouth of Black River	15,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of refuge, Lake Huron	75,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Monroe, Michigan	10,000 00
For removing bowlders and rock from the Detroit River, partly in Canadian waters	25,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Toledo, Ohio	75,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Sandusky City, Ohio	25,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Huron, Ohio	1,500 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Vermillion, Ohio	3,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Black River, Ohio	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Cleveland, Ohio	30,500 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Grand River, Ohio	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio	35,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Conneaut, Ohio	1,500 00
For preserving and continuing the work upon the pier at Rocky River, Ohio	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Dunkirk, New York	35,000 00
For the improvement of the harbor at Erie, Pennsylvania	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, New York, $75,000; and the Secretary of War is authorized to remove and prevent accumulations of sand at the entrance to said harbor, provided the same can be done without expense or liability against the United States	75,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Olcott, New York	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Oak Orchard, New York	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Pultneyville, New York	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Great Sodus Bay, New York	15,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Little Sodus Bay, New York	15,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Oswego, New York	75,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Waddington, New York	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ogdensburgh, New York	6,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Plattsburgh, New York	5,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Burlington, Vermont	25,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Swanton, Vermont	8,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Falls of Saint Anthony, and for the improvement of the Mississippi River above the Falls of Saint Anthony, Minnesota, $150,000; and $25,000 of said amount shall be expended for the improvement of the Mississippi River above the Falls of Saint Anthony	150,000 00
For the survey and improvement of the Minnesota River	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River	25,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Illinois River	75,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River	400,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River	50,000 00
Carried forward	2.345,500 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$2,345,500 00
For continuing the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers	100,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the White River above Jacksonport	50,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Osage River, Missouri	25,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Mississippi River between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers, $200,000; and $15,000 of said amount shall be expended between the mouths of the Missouri and Illinois Rivers	200,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Ohio River, $150,000; one-half of which shall be expended above and the other half below the Suspension Bridge between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Kentucky; $40,000 of the above amount that is to be expended above the Suspension Bridge may, if approved by the Chief of Engineers, be expended in a permanent improvement of navigation at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	150,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Wabash River, $25,000: *Provided*, That a portion of this appropriation, not exceeding $9,000, may be used by the Secretary of War, in his discretion, for the extinguishment of any right, title, or claim of the Wabash Navigation Company in the lock and dam at Grand Rapids, on said river, and other property said company may claim on said river, and for the extinguishment of any right said company may have to affect or interfere in any way with the navigation of said river; but no part of this appropriation shall be expended until said navigation company shall have relinquished all right to control or otherwise in any manner interfere with or affect the free navigation of said river	25,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Upper Monongahela River, near Morgantown, West Virginia	25,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia	25,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Tennessee River above Chattanooga, $25,000; and below Chattanooga, including Muscle Shoals, $100,000	125,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River	130,000 00
For removing the raft in Red River, Louisiana	50,000 00
For removing the obstructions in the Choctawhatchie River, Alabama and Florida	5,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Mobile, Alabama	100,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Savannah, Georgia	50,000 00
For the improvement of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Georgia	25,000 00
For continuing the improvement at the mouth of the Saint John's River, Florida, or may be used for dredging out the inside passage between the Saint John's and Nassau Inlet	10,000 00
For the improvement of the Apalachicola River, Florida	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Baltimore, Maryland	75,000 00
For the improvement of Chester River, at Kent Island, Maryland	5,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Wicomico River, Maryland	5,000 00
For the improvement of Elk River, Maryland	5,000 00
For continuing the improvement at the mouth of the Occoquan River, Virginia	5,000 00

For continuing the improvement at the mouth of Nomoni Creek, Virginia	6,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Rappahannock River, Virginia	7,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the James River, Virginia	50,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Appomattox River, Virginia	30,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the south branch of Elizabeth River, Virginia	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Nansemond River, Virginia	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Roanoke River, North Carolina	5,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina	150,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Delaware River and channel at Fort Mifflin Bar	50,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Delaware River between Trenton and Bordentown	10,000 00
For the removal of obstructions in the harbor and the construction of a pier at New Castle, Delaware	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Wilmington, Delaware	6,000 00
For continuing United States pier in Delaware Bay near Lewes, Delaware	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Schuylkill River	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Hudson River, New York, and out of this appropriation the sum of $7,462 may be paid by the Chief of Engineers to Emory R. Seward, in full payment for work done by him in removing the overslaugh rock in the Hudson River, under his contract made in 1870	40,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Passaic River, New Jersey	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement by removing obstructions in the East and Harlem Rivers at or near Hell-Gate	225,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Wareham, Massachusetts	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Hyannis, Massachusetts	5,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Taunton River, Massachusetts	10,000 00
For the improvement of the harbor at Fall River, Massachusetts	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the breakwater at Block Island	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Newport, Rhode Island	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement at the harbor at Wickford, Rhode Island	5,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Pawcatunk River, Rhode Island and Connecticut	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Stonington, Connecticut	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Connecticut River, below Hartford, Connecticut	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Housatonic River, Connecticut	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Bridgeport, Connecticut	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Norwalk, Connecticut	10,000 00
For the improvement of the harbor at Milford, Connecticut	5,000 00
That the sum of $50,000 is appropriated for the opening and improving of the channel between Staten Island and New Jersey	50,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Saint Croix River, Maine	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Machias River, Maine	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Penobscot River, Maine	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Camden, Maine	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Kennebec River, Maine	12,000 00
Carried forward	4,481,500 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$4,481,500 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Portland, Maine	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Cocheco River, New Hampshire	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Merrimack River, Massachusetts	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the entrance of Salem Harbor, Massachusetts	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Boston, Massachusetts	100,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and for dredging	5,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Provincetown, Massachusetts	6,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers, from Portland, Oregon, to the sea	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the Upper Willamette River, Oregon	7,500 00
For continuing the improvement of the Upper Columbia River	20,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Galveston, Texas	60,000 00
For removing wrecks and rocks off the harbor of San Francisco, California	25,000 00
For the improvement of Oakland Harbor	100,000 00
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Milwaukee, Wisconsin	10,000 00
For continuing the improvement of Saginaw River, Michigan	15,000 00
That the appropriation under the act of March 3, 1873, for the improvement of the harbors of Washington and Georgetown be made to apply to dredging the Virginia or Georgetown channel of the Potomac River above and below Long Bridge, and that the earth excavated therefrom be deposited so as to carry out as far as practicable the plan for improving the harbors of Washington and Georgetown, in accordance with the recommendation made to Congress December 17, 1872, by a board of survey created by act of Congress, approved March 5, 1872.	
For surveys and estimates for the improvements recommended by the Senate Select Committee on Transportation-Routes to the Seaboard, upon the four routes indicated in the report of said committee, and also upon a route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, to continue the slack-water navigation up said river to its head-waters at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, thence by canal to Cumberland, intersecting there the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in such manner as, in his judgment, will secure the greatest amount of exact information for each of said routes	200,000 00
For the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina	18,000 00
For examinations and surveys of rivers and harbors, and for incidental repairs at harbors for which there is no special appropriation	75,000 00
SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at the following points, namely: Harbor of New Bedford, Massachusetts.	
Cascades and Dalles of the Columbia River, Oregon and Washington Territories, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and cost of constructing canals and locks at such points.	
Skaget River, for removing jams, Washington Territory.	

Yam Hill River, Oregon, for removing rocks and sand-bars.
Snohomish River, for removing jams, Washington Territory.
Chehalis River, for removing jams, Washington Territory.
Tennessee River, above the mouth of Holston River, to the Chilhowee Mountains, Tennessee.
Hiawassee River, below Benton, Tennessee.
Urbanna Creek, Virginia, below Urbanna.
Black Warrior River, below the mouth of Locust Fork, Alabama.
Cahaba River, below Centreville, Alabama.
Nantucket Harbor Bar, Massachusetts.
Lamprey River, below Newmarket, New Hampshire.
Exeter River, below Exeter, New Hampshire.
Minnesota River, for further examination for improvement by canals, locks and dams.
Oconee River, from the Ocmulgee to Milledgeville, Georgia.
Chickahominy River, Virginia.
Hampton River, Virginia.
Wolf Lake Cut, Indiana.
Snake River, Idaho, from Shoshonee Falls to Lewiston, examination and estimates for removing bowlders and other obstructions.
Sacramento River, below Tehama, California.
Feather River, below Marysville, California.
Lake Winnipiseogee, for placing buoys on obstructions, New Hampshire.
Smutty Nose Island, as to repair breakwater, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Pagan Creek, Virginia.
New River, from the lead-mines in Wythe County, Virginia, to the "Mouth of Wilson" in Grayson County, Virginia.
The Little Kanawha River, below Bull Town.
Chippewa River, below Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.
Dakota River, between Southern Dakota Railroad and Northern Pacific Railroad, Dakota Territory.
Tombigbee River, by way of Big Bear Creek, to the Tennessee, to connect water communication.
Estuary in Santa Barbara Channel, about two miles north of Point Muger, California.
Cleveland breakwater, new estimate for four fathoms of water, Ohio.
San Joaquin River, below Stockton, California.
Guyandotte River, below Logan Court-House, West Virginia.
Cedar Bayou Bar; and $10,000 are hereby appropriated for the improvement of Red Fish Bar, in Galveston Bay, Texas.
Withlacooche River, from mouth of Ocopilco River, Georgia.
Ochalochnee River, below Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia.
Red River, at Alexandria, Louisiana.
Harlem River, from Randall's Island, by way of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to Hudson River, New York.
Blackwater River, Virginia.
Mouth of Kennebunk River, Maine.
Brazos River, below Waco, including the bar at its mouth.

Carried forward 5,193,000 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$5,193,000 00
Guadalupe River, below Gonzales, Texas.	
Saint Croix River, below Saint Croix Falls, in Minnesota and Wisconsin.	
The Red River of the North from Breckenridge to Moorhead.	
Big Sandy River, below Piketon, Kentucky.	
Twelve Pole River, below Wayne Court-House, West Virginia.	
Harbor of Hingham, Massachusetts, with reference to removal of obstructions.	
Sebawaing River, Michigan, for entrance, with eight feet water.	
Mouth of Saginaw River, Michigan.	
French Broad River, North Carolina, from Brevard to Buncombe County line.	
Big Sandy River, from its mouth to Piketon, and to Warfield, in Kentucky.	
Rock Castle River, Kentucky, from the foot of the narrows at Graham's Mills to its mouth.	
Smith's Shoals, in the Cumberland River, Kentucky.	
Inside passage, between Fernandina and Saint John's River, known as Nassau River, Florida.	
Grand Marias Harbor, Lake Superior, Minnesota.	
Pamunkey River, Virginia.	
Mataponi River, Virginia.	
Little Wicomico River, Virginia.	
Totuskee River, Virginia, below the bridge.	
Survey of Harbor of Crisfield, Somerset County, Maryland, with a view of removing obstructions.	
Harbor of Leonardtown, Britton Bay, Potomac River, Maryland, with a view to remove obstructions.	
Harbor of Norfolk, Virginia.	
SEC. 3. That a board of engineers to be composed of three from the Army, one from the Coast Survey, and three from civil life, be appointed by the President; which said board shall make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, either by a canal from said river to the waters of the Gulf, or by deepening one or more of the natural outlets of said river; and said board shall make a full and detailed estimate and statement of the cost of each of said plans, and shall report the same, together with their opinion thereon, showing which of all said plans they deem preferable, giving their reasons therefor, to the Secretary of War, to be presented at the commencement of the second session of the Forty-third Congress; and that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the cost of said survey	25,000 00

For inland-mail transportation	16,400,000 00
For pay of mail messengers	643,533 00
For pay of route-agents	929,035 00
For pay of mail-route messengers	160,000 00
For pay of local agents	110,383 00
For pay of railway-post-office clerks	1,320,014 00
For pay of baggage-masters	1,000 00
For foreign-mail transportation	325,000 00
For ship, steamboat, and way letters	7,500 00
For pay of postmasters	6,500,000 00
For pay of clerks for post-offices	3,250,000 00
For pay of letter-carriers $1,900,000: *Provided*, That hereafter letter-carriers shall not be employed for the free delivery of mail-matter in towns and cities whose population within their corporate limits, as shown by the last report of the national census or by any subsequent census taken in pursuance of State statute or by order of the mayor and common council of such town or city, shall be less than 30,000; but this proviso shall not affect the free delivery in towns and cities where it is now established. And for the more efficient management of the free-delivery system, the Postmaster-General may designate a fourth-class clerk to act as superintendent of free delivery in the Post-Office Department at an annual salary of $2,500; and for this purpose the sum of $700 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated	1,900,000 00 700 00
For wrapping-paper	27,000 00
For twine	48,000 00
For letter-balances	3,000 00
For office furniture	6,500 00
For advertising, $80,000: *Provided*, That hereafter no payment shall be made to any newspaper published in the District of Columbia for advertising any other routes than those in Virginia and Maryland	80,000 00
For manufacture of adhesive postage-stamps	118,667 00
For stamped envelopes and wrappers, $535,424: *Provided*, That hereafter no envelope, as furnished by the Government, shall contain any lithographing and engraving, nor any printing except a printed request to return the letter to the writer	535,424 00
For pay of distributing agents and assistants	10,200 00
For manufacture of postal cards	168,270 00
For pay of agents and assistants to distribute postal cards	5,600 00
For payments on account of mail-depredations and for special agents	160,000 00
For mail-bags and mail-bag catchers	180,000 00
For mail-locks and keys	50,000 00
For postmarking and canceling stamps	9,000 00
For preparing and publishing post-route maps	30,000 00
For balances due foreign countries	260,000 00
Carried forward	33,238,826 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$33,238,826 00
For rent of post-offices	350,000 00
For fuel for post-offices	150,000 00
For light for post-offices	160,000 00
For stationery and miscellaneous items	60,000 00
For registered-package envelopes and seals	42,680 00
For official envelopes for postmasters	60,000 00
For envelopes for returning dead-letters	4,585 00
For fees to marshals, attorneys, and clerks of courts	7,500 00
For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants	3,000 00
For miscellaneous items	2,500 00
SEC. 2. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1875, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:	
For steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China	500,000 00
For steamship service between the United States and Brazil	150,000 00
For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands	75,000 00
For official postage-stamps	950,000 00
For the purchase of law-books for the use of the Post-Office Department	2,000 00
SEC. 3. That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of $5,497,842, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1875.	
SEC. 4. That the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be published by the United States in any newspaper, anything in existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.	
SEC. 5. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1875, all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates: On newspapers and periodical publications, issued weekly and more frequently than once a week, two cents for each pound or fraction thereof, and on those issued less frequently than once a week, three cents for each pound or fraction thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be held to change or amend section 99 of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-Office Department," approved June 8, 1872.	
SEC. 6. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1875, upon the receipt of such newspapers and periodical publications at the office of mailing they shall be weighed in bulk, and postage paid thereon by a special adhesive stamp, to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster-General, which shall be affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, provide by regulation.	

and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided.

SEC. 8. That all mailable matter of the third class, referred to in section one hundred and thirty-three of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-Office Department," approved June 8, 1872, may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend section 134 of said act.

SEC. 9. That the Postmaster-General, when in his judgment it shall be necessary, may prescribe, by regulation, an affidavit in form, to be taken by each publisher of any newspaper or periodical publication sent through the mails under the provisions of this act, or news agent who distributes any of such newspapers or periodical publications under the provisions of this act, or employé of such publisher or news agent, stating that he will not send, or knowingly permit to be sent, through the mails, any copy or copies of such newspaper or periodical publications except to regular subscribers thereto, or news agents, without prepayment of the postage thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; and if such publisher or news agent, or employé of such publisher or news agent, when required by the Postmaster-General or any special agent of the Post-Office Department to make such affidavit, shall refuse so to do, and shall thereafter, without having made such affidavit, deposit any newspapers in the mail for transmission, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding $1,000 for each refusal; and if any such person shall knowingly and willfully mail any such matter without the payment of postage as provided by this act, or procure the same to be done with the intent to avoid the prepayment of postage due thereon; or if any postmaster or post-office official shall knowingly permit any such matter to be mailed without the prepayment of postage as provided in this act and in violation of the provisions of the same, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. That so much of this act as changes the rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publications shall not take effect until the 1st day of January next.

SEC. 11. That the sixty-third, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, and eighty-sixth sections of the said "Act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-Office Department," approved June 8, 1872, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 63. That the postmasters, except the postmaster at New York City, whose annual salary is hereby fixed at $6,000, shall be divided into four classes, as follows: The first class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are not more than $4,000 nor less than $3,000; the second class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than $3,000 but not less than $2,000; the third class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than $2,000 but not less than $1,000; the fourth class shall embrace all postmasters whose annual compensation, exclusive of their commissions on the money-order business of their offices, amounts to less than $1,000."

"SEC. 80. That the postmaster at New York City and postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, shall be appointed and may be removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for four years, unless sooner removed or suspended according to law; and postmasters of the fourth class shall be appointed and may be removed by the Postmaster-General, by whom all appointments and removals shall be notified to the Auditor for the Post-Office Department."

"SEC. 81. That the compensation of the postmaster at New York City shall be $6,000 per annum, and the respective compensations of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes shall be annual salaries, assigned in even hundreds of dollars, and payable in quarterly payments, to be ascertained and fixed, by the Postmaster-General, from their respective quarterly returns to the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, or copies or duplicates thereof, for four quarters immediately preceding the adjustment or re-adjustment, by

Carried forward 35,756,091 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$35 756,091 00

adding to the whole amount of box-rents, not exceeding $2,000 per annum, commissions also not to exceed $2,000 per annum on the other postal revenues of the office, at the following rates, namely: On the first $100 per quarter, 50 per cent.; on all over $100 and not over $400 per quarter, 40 per cent.; on all over $400 and not over $2,400 per quarter, 30 per cent.; and on all over $2,400 per quarter, 10 per cent. And in order to ascertain the amount of the postal receipts of each office, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to furnish duplicates of their quarterly returns to the Auditor at such times and for such periods as he may deem necessary in each case: *Provided*, That whenever, by reason of the extension of free delivery of letters, the box-rents of any post-office are decreased, the Postmaster-General may allow, out of the receipts of such office, a sum sufficient to maintain the salary thereof at the amount at which it had been fixed before the decrease in box-rents.

"SEC. 82. That the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class shall be the box-rents collected at their offices and commissions on other postal revenues of their offices at the rate of 60 per cent. on the first $100 or less per quarter; 50 per cent. on the next $300 or less per quarter; 40 per cent. on the excess above $400 per quarter; the same to be ascertained and allowed by the Auditor in the settlement of the quarterly accounts of such postmasters: *Provided*, That when the aggregate annual compensation, exclusive of commissions on money-order business, of any postmaster of this class shall amount to $1,000, the Auditor shall report such fact to the Postmaster-General, in order that such postmaster may be assigned to his proper class, and his salary fixed as heretofore provided."

"SEC. 83. That the salaries of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, except that of the postmaster at New York City, shall be re-adjusted by the Postmaster-General once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient."

"SEC. 84. That the Postmaster-General shall make all orders assigning or changing the salaries of postmasters in writing, and record them in his journal, and notify the change to the Auditor; and any change made in such salaries shall not take effect until the first day of the quarter next following such order: *Provided*, That in cases of not less than 50 per cent. increase or decrease in the business of any post-office, the Postmaster-General may adjust the salary of the postmaster at such office, to take effect from the first day of the quarter or period the returns for which form the basis of re-adjustment."

"SEC. 86. That the Postmaster-General may designate offices at the intersection of mail-routes as distributing or separating offices; and where any such office is of the third or fourth class he may make a reasonable allowance to the postmaster for the necessary cost of clerical services arising from such duties."

SEC. 12. That section two hundred and forty-five, section two hundred and forty-six, section two hundred and forty-seven, section two hundred and fifty-one, and section two hundred and fifty-three of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-Office Department, approved June 8, 1872, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 245. That every proposal for carrying the mail shall be accompanied by the bond of the bidder, with sureties approved by a postmaster, and in cases where the amount of the bond exceeds $5,000, by a postmaster of the first, second, or third class, in a sum to be designated by the Postmaster-General in the advertisement of each route; to which bond a condition shall be annexed, that if the said bidder shall, within such time after his bid is accepted as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, enter into a contract with the United States of America, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster-General, to perform the service proposed in his said bid, and, further, that he shall perform the said service according to his contract, then the said obligation to be void, otherwise to be

in full force and obligation in law; and in case of failure of any bidder to enter into such contract to perform the service, or, having executed a contract, in case of failure to perform the service, according to his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the amount of said bond as liquidated damages, to be recovered in an action of debt on the said bond. No proposal shall be considered unless it shall be accompanied by such bond, and there shall have been affixed to said proposal the oath of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that he has the ability, pecuniarily, to fulfill his obligations, and that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case his bid is accepted."

"SEC. 246. That before the bond of a bidder provided for in the aforesaid section is approved, there shall be indorsed thereon the oaths of the sureties therein, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that they are owners of real estate, worth, in the aggregate, a sum double the amount of the said bond, over and above all debts due and owing by them, and all judgments, mortgages, and executions against them, after allowing all exemptions of every character whatever."

"SEC. 247. That any postmaster who shall affix his signature to the approval of any bond of a bidder, or to the certificate of sufficiency of sureties in any contract before the said bond or contract is signed by the bidder or contractor and his sureties, or shall knowingly, or without the exercise of due diligence, approve any bond of a bidder with insufficient sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or fraudulent certificate, shall forthwith be dismissed from office, and be thereafter disqualified from holding the office of postmaster, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both."

"SEC. 251. That after any regular bidder whose bid has been accepted shall fail to enter into contract for the transportation of the mails according to his proposal, or, having entered into contract, shall fail to commence the performance of the service stipulated in his or their contract as therein provided, the Postmaster-General shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for the same service, who will enter into a contract for the performance thereof, unless the Postmaster-General shall consider such bid too high, in which case he shall re-advertise such service. And if any bidder whose bid has been accepted, and who has entered into a contract to perform the service according to his proposal, and in pursuance of his contract has entered upon the performance of the service, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, shall subsequently fail or refuse to perform the service according to his contract, the Postmaster-General shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for such service, under the advertisement thereof, (unless the Postmaster-General shall consider such bid too high,) who will enter into contract and give bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster-General, for the faithful performance thereof, in the same penalty and with the same terms and conditions thereto annexed as were stated and contained in the bond which accompanied his bid; but in case each and every of the next lowest bidders for such service whose respective bids are not considered too high by the Postmaster-General shall refuse to enter into contract and give bond as herein required for the faithful performance of his contract, the Postmaster-General shall immediately advertise for proposals to perform the service on said route. Whenever an accepted bidder shall fail to enter into contract, or a contractor on any mail-route shall fail or refuse to perform the service on said route according to his contract, or when a new route shall be established, or new service required, or when from any other cause there shall not be a contractor legally bound or required to perform such service, the Postmaster-General may make a temporary contract for carrying the mail on such route, without advertisement, for such period as may be necessary, not in any case exceeding six months, until the service shall have commenced under a contract made according to law: *Provided, however*, That the Postmaster-General shall not employ temporary service on any route at a higher price than that paid to the contractor who shall have performed the service during the last preceding regular contract-term. And in all cases of regular contracts hereafter made, the contract may, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, be continued in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding six months, until a new contract with the same, or other contractors, shall be made by the Postmaster-General."

"SEC. 253. That hereafter all bidders upon every mail-route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual com-

Carried forward..... 35,756,091 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$35,756,091 00
pensation for the service on such route at the time exceeds the sum of $5,000, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster-General, upon some solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than 5 per centum on the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid is made, and, in case of new or modified service, not less than 5 per centum of the amount of the bond of the bidder required to accompany his bid, if the amount of the said bond exceeds $5,000. In case any bidder, on being awarded any such contract, shall fail to execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which such bid was made and accepted, and enter upon the performance of the service to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, such bidder shall, in addition to his liability on his bond accompanying his bid, forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury for the use of the Post-Office Department; but if such contract shall be duly executed and the service entered upon as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited, and the checks or drafts deposited by all other bidders, on the same route, shall be returned to the respective bidders making such deposits. No proposals for the transportation of the mails where the amount of the bond required to accompany the same shall exceed $5,000 shall be considered, unless accompanied with a check or draft herein required, together with the bond required by a preceding section: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed or intended to affect any penalties or forfeitures which have heretofore accrued under the provisions of the sections hereby amended."	
SEC. 13. That hereafter the postage on public documents mailed by any member of Congress, the President, or head of any Executive Department, shall be 10 cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents the same rate as that on newspapers mailed from a known office of publication to regular subscribers; and the words "Public Document" written or printed thereon, or on the wrapper thereof, and certified by the signature of any member of Congress, or by that of the President, or head of any Executive Department shall be deemed a sufficient certificate that the same is a public document; and the term "public document" is hereby defined to be all publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof: *Provided*, That the postage on each copy of the daily Congressional Record mailed from the city of Washington as transient matter shall be one cent.	
Total	35,756,091 00
By the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.	
For expenses of the Commanding General's Office	$5,000 00
For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, $105,000. And no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for recruiting the Army beyond the number of twenty-five thousand enlisted men, including Indian scouts. Nothing, however, in this act shall be construed to diminish the Signal Service, which shall be maintained as now organized under the authority of the Secretary of War	105,000 00
For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department at the headquarters of military divisions and departments	3,000 00
For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, purchase, equipment, and repair of electric field-telegraphs and signal-equipments	12,500 00
For pay of the Army, and for allowances to officers of the Army for transportation of themselves and their baggage when traveling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, and for compensation of witnesses while on court-martial service; for traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks; for payment of postage on letters and packages, and cost of telegrams received and sent by officers of the Army	

on public business, $11,400,000: *Provided*, That only actual traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the United States, and all allowances for mileages and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid are hereby declared illegal; and no credit shall be allowed to any of the disbursing officers of the United States for payment or allowances in violation of this provision	11,400,000 00
For subsistence of regular troops, engineers, and Indian scouts	2,409,000 00
For regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, to wit: For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of stoves for heating and cooking; of fuel for officers, enlisted men, guards, hospitals, store-houses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department, at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldier's bedding: and of stationery, including blank-books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for printing of division and department orders and reports, $4,250,000: *Provided*, That $300,000 thus appropriated may be applied by the Commissary-General of Subsistence prior to the 1st day of July, 1874, to the purchase of subsistence supplies intended for the posts supplied through the Upper Missouri, and for other distant posts	4,250,000 00
For incidental expenses, to wit: For postage and telegrams or dispatches; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads and other constant labor, for periods of not less than 10 days, under the acts of March 2, 1819, and August 4, 1854, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier-posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or when traveling on orders, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office-furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July 5, 1838; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expense incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, to wit, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicine for horses and mules, picket-ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of the Army not expressly assigned to any other department	1,200,000 00
For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry as may be mounted	300,000 00
For transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and army-depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse-equipments and of subsistence-stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance-stores, and small-arms from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier-posts, and army-depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison-purposes: for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and for removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field	4,000,000 00
Carried forward	23,684,500 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$23,684,500 00
That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which, in whole or in part, was constructed by the aid of a grant of public land on the condition that such railroad should be "a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States free from toll or other charge," or upon any other conditions for the use of such road, for such transportation; nor shall any allowance be made out of any money appropriated by this act for the transportation of officers of the Army over any such road when on duty and under orders as a military officer of the United States. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such railroad from bringing a suit in the Court of Claims for the charges for such transportation, and recovering for the same, if found entitled thereto by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act.	
For hire of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores, offices, and of grounds for camps and summer-cantonments, and for temporary frontier-stations; for the construction of temporary huts and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts	1,400,000 00
For construction and repairs of hospitals	100,000 00
For purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking stock of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and materials on hand at the Schuylkill arsenal and other depots, $1,450,000: *Provided*, That none of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in the purchase of hats, uniform-caps, forage-caps, uniform-coats, uniform-jackets, flannel sack-coats, and unlined coats, which articles the Quartermaster's Department shall issue from the supply now on hand, known as the old pattern; and none of the articles above enumerated shall be purchased until those now on hand are exhausted	1,450,000 00
For preservation of clothing and equipage from moth and mildew	30,000 00
For maintaining national military cemeteries	150,000 00
For Army contingencies not provided for by other estimates, embracing all branches of the military service, $100,000: *Provided*, That none of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended, directly or indirectly, for any use not strictly necessary for and directly connected with the military service of the Government	100,000 00
For purchase of medical and hospital supplies, pay of private physicians employed in emergencies, hire of hospital-attendants, expenses of purveying-depots, of medical examining boards, and incidental expenses of the Medical Department	200,000 00
For the Army Medical Museum and for medical and other necessary works for the library of the Surgeon-General's Office	10,000 00
For engineer-depot at Willett's Point, N. Y., namely, remodeling portions of bridge equipage, and for the current expenses of the depot, purchase of engineering-materials for use in instruction of engineer-battalion, and purchase and repair of instruments for general service of the Corps of Engineers	9,000 00
For trials with torpedoes for harbor and land defense, and to instruct the engineer troops in their practical construction and application	10,000 00
For the ordnance-service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance-supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel and lights; of stationery and office-furniture; of tools and instruments for use; of public animals, forage, and vehicles; incidental expenses of the ordnance-service, including those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small-arms, and other ordnance-supplies, $125,000: *Provided*, That none of the money hereby	

For repairing ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops and for issue at the arsenals and depots	25,000 00
For saddlers' tools, smiths' tools and materials, tool-bags, cavalry forges, with their tools and materials, for the cavalry service	20,000 00
For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores, to fill requisitions of troops, and for alteration of carriages now in use in sea-coast forts	100,000 00
For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, consisting of valises, haversacks, canteens, and great-coat straps, and for re-covering cavalry saddles with leather, and for manufacture of saddle-bags and repairing horse-equipments for cavalry troops	100,000 00
For manufacture, at national armories, of the new-model breech-loading musket and carbine, adopted for the military service on recommendation of the board of officers convened under act of June 6, 1872: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be expended at said armories in the perfection of patentable inventions, in the manufacture of arms by officers of the Army otherwise compensated for their services to the United States	100,000 00
For the construction of a post on the north fork of Loupe River in Nebraska: *Provided*, That the cost of said post shall not exceed the amount hereby appropriated	50,000 00
SEC. 2. That all balances of appropriations, for whatever account, made for the service of the Departments of the Quartermaster-General and of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, prior to July 1, 1872, which, on the 30th day of June, 1874, shall remain on the books of the Treasury, shall be carried to the surplus-fund, except such as the Auditor of the Treasury whose duty it is to settle accounts against such appropriations shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary in the settlement of such accounts as have been reported to him for payment by the Quartermasters and the Commissary Departments pending in his office. And the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and Third Auditor of the Treasury shall continue to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them under the act of July 4, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereof; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall make report of each claim allowed by them, at the commencement of each session of Congress, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall lay the same before Congress for consideration.	
Total	27,788,500 00

By the act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defense, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

For Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Maine	$20,000 00
For Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Maine	30,000 00
For batteries, Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire	30,000 00
For batteries at Long Island Head, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts	40,000 00
For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor	20,000 00
For fort on Dutch Island, west entrance to Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island	20,000 00
For Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Connecticut	25,000 00
For fort on Willet's Point, East River, New York	30,000 00
For Fort Schuyler, East River, New York	25,000 00
Carried forward	240,000 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$240,000 00
For Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, (for completing the same,) New York Harbor, New York	26,000 00
For fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York Harbor, New York	30,000 00
For Battery Hudson, New York Harbor, New York	13,000 00
For Fort Delaware, Delaware River, Delaware	25,000 00
For battery at Finn's Point, Delaware River, New Jersey	30,000 00
For New Fort, opposite Fort Delaware, Delaware River	30,000 00
For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia	30,000 00
For Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina	20,000 00
For Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina	20,000 00
For Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia	20,000 00
For Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, Louisiana	30,000 00
For Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi River, Louisiana	30,000 00
For Fort Taylor Key West, Florida	20,000 00
For fort at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco Harbor, California	30,000 00
For fort at Lime Point, San Francisco Harbor, California	30,000 00
For fort on Alcatraz Island, harbor of San Francisco, California	20,000 00
For torpedoes for harbor-defences, and preservation of the same: *Provided*, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from shore-stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channel and fairways of harbors	125,000 00
For contingencies of fortifications	75,000 00
For surveys and reconnaissances in the military divisions and departments	30,000 00
For continuing exploration and survey of the Territories of the United States west of the one hundredth meridian	30,000 00
Total	904,000 00
By the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.	
For pay of commissioned and warrant officers at sea, on shore, on special service, and of those on the retired list and unemployed, and for mileage and transportation of officers traveling under orders, and for pay of the petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, including men of the engineers' force, and for the Coast-Survey service, eight thousand five hundred men	$6,250,000 00
For contingent expenses of the Navy Department	100,000 00
For civil establishment at the different navy-yards, as follows: At Kittery, Maine, $18,759; at Charlestown, Massachusetts, $23,093.40; at Brooklyn, New York, $23,789.40; at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $21,293.40; at Norfolk, Virginia, $18,538.20; at Pensacola,	

Florida, naval station; at Washington, District of Columbia, $19,123.20; at Mare Island, California, $20,317.20; and at League Island	157,738 80
For civil establishment at the several naval hospitals and naval laboratory, Pennsylvania, $4,680; making in all, the sum of	39,161 00

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war	50,000 00
For services and materials in correcting compasses on board ship, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore	3,000 00
For nautical and astronomical instruments, nautical books, maps, charts, and sailing-directions, and repairs of nautical instruments for ships of war	10,000 00
For books for libraries for ships of war	3,000 00
For navy-signals and apparatus, namely: signal-lights, lanterns, and rockets, including running-lights, drawings, and engravings for signal-books	6,000 00
For compass-fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ships' compasses, to be made in the navy-yards	5,000 00
For logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, leads and other appliances for sounding	3,000 00
For lanterns and lamps, and their appendages, for general use on board ship, including those for the cabin, ward-room, and steerage, for the holds and spirit-room, for decks and quartermaster's use	5,000 00
For bunting and other materials for flags, and making and repairing flags of all kinds	5,000 00
For oil for ships of war other than that used for the engineer department, candles when used as a substitute for oil in binnacles, running-lights, for chimneys and wick and soap used in navigation department	20,000 00
For stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war	2,000 00
For musical instruments and music for vessels of war	1,000 00
For steering signals and indicators, and for speaking-tubes and gongs, for signal-communication on board vessels of war	2,500 00
For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Navigation: Freight and transportation of navigation-materials; instruments, books, and stores; postage and telegraphing; advertising for proposals; packing-boxes and materials; blank books, forms, and stationery at navigation-offices	4,000 00
For drawing, engraving, and printing and photolithographing charts, electrotyping and correcting old plates, preparing and publishing sailing-directions, and other hydrographic information, $20,000; and for making charts, including those of the Pacific coast, $30,000	50,000 00
For fuel, lights, and office-furniture; care of building and other labor; purchase of books for library, drawing-materials, and other stationery; postage, freight, and other contingent expenses	5,000 00
For rent and repair of building	2,800 00
For expenses of Naval Observatory, namely:	
For pay of one clerk	1,800 00
For three assistants, at $1,500 each	4,500 00
For wages of one instrument-maker, one messenger, three watchmen, and one porter; for keeping grounds in order and repairs to buildings; for fuel, light, and office-furniture; and for stationery, purchase of books for library, chemicals for batteries, postage, and freight, and all other contingent expenses	10,000 00
For transcribing astronomical observations upon sheets for publication	1,200 00
For one chronometrical thermometer	550 00
Carried forward	6,742,249 80

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$6,742,249 80
For necessary furniture and equipments for the new building for the great telescope	2,000 00
For the last payment for the great refracting-telescope	10,000 00
For expenses of Nautical Almanac:	
For pay of computers and clerk for compiling and preparing for publication the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac	18,000 00
For continuance of work on new planets discovered by American astronomers	2,000 00
For rent, fuel, labor, stationery, boxes, expresses, and miscellaneous items	1,500 00
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.	
For fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the Ordnance Department at the navy-yards and stations	75,000 00
For labor at all the navy-yards	250,000 00
For repairs to ordnance-buildings, magazines, gun-parks, machinery, and other necessaries of the like character	10,000 00
For miscellaneous items, freight, express charges, and purchase of instruments	5,000 00
For the Torpedo Corps:	
For the purchase and manufacture of gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, and gun-cotton	12,000 00
For the purchase and manufacture of electrical machines, galvanic batteries, and insulated wire	20,000 00
For purchase of copper, iron, wood, and other materials necessary for the manufacture of torpedoes, and for work on the same	25,000 00
For construction of torpedo-boats, purchase of coffer-work or hulks, and contingent expenses	25,000 00
For repairs to buildings and wharves	1,000 00
For labor, including chemist, pyrotechnists, electrician, machinist, and clerical force	15,000 00
For contingent expenses of the ordnance service of the navy	1,000 00
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.	
For equipment of vessels:	
For coal for steamers' use, including expenses of transportation; storage, labor, hemp, wire, and other materials for the manufacture of rope; hides, cordage, canvas, leather, iron for manufacture of cables, anchors, and galleys; condensing and boat-detaching apparatus; bake-ovens, and cooking-stoves; life-rafts; heating-apparatus for receiving-ships; and for the pay-cables, anchors, furniture, vessels, and manufacture of articles in the navy-yards pertaining to this bureau	1,065,000 00
For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, namely: For expenses of recruiting, freight and transportation of enlisted men, mileage to honorably-discharged men, printing, advertising, expenses of auction-sales, telegraphing, stationery, transportation, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, and good-conduct badges for enlisted men	75,000 00

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

For general maintenance of yards and docks, namely: For general expenses of the Bureau of Yards and Docks: Freight and transportation of materials and stores; printing, stationery, and advertising, including the commandant's office; books, models, maps, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines; machinery, and patents-rights to use the same; repairs on steam-engines, and attendance on the same; purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams, carts, and timber-wheels for use in the navy-yards, and tools and repairs of same; postage and telegrams; furniture for Government houses and offices in the navy-yards; coal and other fuel; candles, oil, and gas; cleaning and clearing up yards, and care of buildings; attendance on fires; lights; fire-engines and apparatus; incidental labor at navy-yards; water-tax, and for toll and ferriages; pay of the watchmen in the navy-yards; and for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, and for contingent expenses of yards and docks, (not exceeding $40,000)	800,000 00
At the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For superintendent, $600; steward, $480; matron, $360; cook, $240; assistant cook, $168; chief laundress, $192; three laundresses, at $168 each; eight scrubbers and waiters, at $168 each; six laborers, at $240 each: stable-keeper and driver, $360; master-at-arms, $480; corporal, $300; barber, $360; carpenter, $845; furnaces, grates, and ranges, $600; repairs of all kinds, $5,000; and for support of beneficiaries, $40,000; in all, $53,273; which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval-pension fund	53,273 00

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

For support of the medical department for surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy-yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and Coast Survey	30,000 00
For necessary repairs of naval laboratory, hospitals, and appendages, including roads, wharves, out-houses, steam heating-apparatus, sidewalks, fences, gardens, and farms	5,000 00
For contingent expenses of the bureau, freight on medical stores, transportation of insane patients to the Government hospital, advertising, telegraphing, purchase of books, expense of attending the naval medical board of examiners, purchase and repair of wagons, harness, purchase and feed of horses, cows, trees, garden-tools, and seeds	25,000 00

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For provisions for the officers, seamen, and marines	1,300,000 00
For purchase of water for ships	35,000 00
For contingent expenses: For freight and transportation to foreign and home stations; candles, fuel; interior alterations and fixtures in inspection buildings; tools, and repairing same at eight inspections; special watchman in eight inspections; books and blanks; stationery; telegrams; postage and express charges; tolls, ferriages, and car-tickets; ice; and incidental labor not chargeable to other appropriations	50,000 00

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

For preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of material and stores of all kinds; labor in navy-yards and on for-

Carried forward	10,653,022 80

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$10,653,022 80
eign stations; preservation of materials; purchase of tools; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, and for general care and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses, namely, advertising and foreign postages	3,300,000 00
For protection of timber lands	5,000 00
BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.	
For repairs and preservation of boilers and machinery on naval vessels; and for fitting, repair, and preservation of yard-machinery and tools; and for labor in navy-yards and stations not before included; and for incidental expenses; and for purchase and preservation of oils, coal, iron, and all materials and stores; and for completing and erecting on board vessels compound-engines with boilers	1,800,000 00
NAVAL ACADEMY.	
For pay of professors and others: for one professor of drawing, (head of department,) $2,500; four professors, namely, one of mathematics, (assistant,) one of chemistry, one of English studies, history, and law, and one of French, at $2,200 each; twelve assistant professors, namely, four of French, one of Spanish, three of English studies, history, and law, one of mathematics, one of astronomy, and two of drawing, at $1,800 each; sword-master, $1,500, and two assistants, at $1,000 each; boxing-master and gymnast, at $1,200; and assistant librarian, at $1,400; three clerks to superintendent, at $1,200, $1,000, and $800 respectively; one clerk to commandant of midshipmen, $1,000; one clerk to paymaster, $1,000: one apothecary, $750; one commissary, $288; one cook, $325.50; one messenger to superintendent, $600; one armorer, $529.50; one gunner's mate, $469.50, and one quarter-gunner, $409.50; one cockswain, $469.50; three seamen in the department of seamanship, at $349.50 each; one band-master, $528; eighteen first-class musicians, at $348 each; seven second-class musicians, at $300; two drummers and one fifer, (first-class,) at $348 each; in all	58,826 00
Pay of watchmen and others: Captain of the watch, at $2.50 per day, $912.50; four watchmen, at $2.25 per day, $3,285; foreman of the gas and steam-heating works, at $5 per diem, $1,825: twelve attendants at gas and steam-heating works of academy, at new quarters for cadet-midshipmen, and at school-ships, one at $3.50, three at $3, and eight at $2.50 per day each, $11,862; three joiners, two painters, and two masons, at $3.50 per day each, $8,942.50; one tinner, one gas-fitter, and one blacksmith, at $3.50 per day each, $3,832.50	30,659 50
Pay of mechanics and others: One mechanic at workshop, at $2.25 per diem, $821.25: one master-laborer, to keep public grounds in order, at $2.28 per diem, $832.20: fourteen laborers to assist in same, three at $2 per diem each and eleven at $1.75 per diem each, $9,216.25; one laborer to superintend quarters of cadet-midshipmen, public grounds, and so forth, at $2.28 per diem, $832.20; four attendants at recitation-rooms, library, chapel, and offices, at $20 per month each, $960; twenty servants to keep in order and attend to quarters of cadet-midshipmen, public buildings, and so forth, at $20 per month each, $4,800	17,461 90
For pay of employés in the department of steam-enginery, for machinists, boiler-makers, and others	8,760 00
For repairs and improvements of public buildings, and for repairing the wall inclosing the grounds of the academy	14,000 00
For contingent expenses	46,600 00

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers of the Marine Corps, and for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and others of the corps: *Provided*, That the office of commandant of the Marine Corps having the rank of a brigadier-general of the Army shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in the same, and no longer; and when such vacancy shall occur in said office, immediately thereupon all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall become inoperative, and shall, by virtue of this act, from thenceforth be repealed: *And provided further*, That thereafter the commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the rank and pay of a colonel, and shall be appointed by selection by the President from the officers of said corps	319,760 00
For the civil force of the Marine Corps	10,000 00
For pay of fifteen hundred privates, and no more	270,000 00
For provisions	100,000 00
For clothing	100,000 00
For fuel	30,856 00
For military stores, namely: For pay of mechanics, repair of arms, purchase of accouterments, ordnance-stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments	9,000 00
For transportation of troops	5,000 00
For transportation of officers traveling without troops	1,000 00
For repairs of barracks and rent of offices where there are no public buildings	6,000 00
For forage for horses belonging to field and staff officers	3,000 00
For hire of quarters for officers where there are no public quarters	10,000 00
For contingencies, namely: Freight; ferriage; toll; cartage; wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; labor; burial of deceased marines; stationery; telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water-fixtures; water-rent; barrack-furniture; furniture for officers' quarters; bed-sacks; wrapping-paper; oil-cloth; crash; rope; twine; spades; shovels; axes; picks; carpenters' tools; repairs to fire-engines; purchase and repair of engine-hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess-tables, bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of hand-carts and wheel-barrows; scavengering; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking-stoves, ranges, stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade-grounds; repair of pumps; brushes; brooms; buckets; paving; and for other purposes	15,000 00
By the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1873 and 1874, and for other purposes.	16,813,946 20

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

For rent of court-house and jail, with grounds appurtenant, in Jeddo, Japan, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	$5,000 00
For stationery, book-cases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and payment of rent, freight, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, including loss by exchange thereon, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, as per accounts duly audited by the accounting officers of the Treasury	668 64
Carried forward	5,688 64

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$5,668 84
For interpreters to the consulates in China, Japan, and Siam, including loss by exchange, being a deficiency in the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, as per accounts duly audited by the accounting officers of the Treasury, $2,037.20, and on account of the same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, $1,046.24; in all	3,083 44
For expenses for interpreters, guards, and other matters at the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Beirut, in the Turkish dominions, being the amount required to pay accounts adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	148 82
For salaries of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, consular clerks, including loss by exchange, being a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, principally necessary to effect transfers in accounts based upon certificates of the accounting officers of the Treasury	9,166 60
For salaries of United States consuls for fiscal year 1872, being amount due F. A. Perkins, late United States consul at Tahiti	89 00
For contingent expenses of United States consulates for the current fiscal year for rent arising from the allowance of 20 per centum provided by act of February 22, 1873, instead of 10 per centum, as heretofore	31,850 00
For contingent expenses due the late consul at La Paz, Bolivia, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	155 42
That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for a lithographic press and necessary materials, and for lithographic pressmen and laborers, in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1874, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1873, is hereby made available for the purchase of a second lithographic press and the necessary materials.	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	
INDEPENDENT TREASURY.	
For contingent expenses under the act of the 6th of August, 1846, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, being amount required to pay accounts audited and found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $747.34; and of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for compensation of designated depositaries, made by the act of March 3, 1873, for $10,000, the sum of $1,500 is hereby authorized to be paid for services of the designated depositary at Buffalo, N. Y., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	747 34
For contingent expenses under the same act for the fiscal year 1874, for offices of the various assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States	8,000 00
To pay Charles Clinton, for salary as assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	500 00
UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY-OFFICES.	
Office of the Director of the Mint:	
For salary of Director from April 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	5,625 00

For salary of the examiner for the quarter ending June 30, 1874	550 00
For amount required to cover loss in recoinage of abraded gold coins, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	7,500 00
For the same purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	60,000 00
Mint at Philadelphia:	
For wages of workmen and adjusters	35,000 00
For incidental and contingent expenses	8,000 00
For freight on bullion and coins	5,000 00
For wastage in refining silver	1,103 00
Mint at San Francisco:	
For wages of workmen	61,000 00
For incidental and contingent expenses	13,000 00
For incidental and contingent expenses of the mint at San Francisco for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	1,168 02
Mint at Carson, Nevada:	
For wages of workmen and adjusters	16,600 00
For incidental and contingent expenses	23,400 00
For new machinery and repairs	25,000 00
Assay-office at New York:	
For wages of workmen	25,000 00
For incidental and contingent expenses	33,000 00
Assay-office at Boise City, Idaho Territory:	
For incidental and contingent expenses, being amount required to meet overpayments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	816 09
For incidental and contingent expenses, being amount required to complete the service for the present fiscal year	1,000 00
For amount required to pay Alexander Rossi for services as assayer during the months of April and May, 1872	184 00

TERRITORIAL.

To provide for the increased compensation of the governors and secretaries of the several Territories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, authorized by act of January 23, 1873, the following sums are hereby appropriated, to wit:	
For the Territory of Arizona, for salary of governor, $1,000; for salary of secretary, $500; Territory of Colorado, for salary of governor, $1,000; for salary of secretary, $700; Territory of Dakota, for salary of governor, $1,000; for salary of secretary, $700; Territory of Idaho, for salary of governor, $1,000; for salary of secretary, $500; Territory of Montana, for salary of governor, $1,000; for salary of secretary, $500; Territory of New Mexico, for salary of governor, $1,000; for salary of secretary, $500; Territory of Utah, for salary of governor, $1,000; for salary of secretary, $500; Territory of Wyoming, for salary of governor, $500; for salary of secretary, $700; Territory of Washington, for salary of governor, $500; for salary of secretary, $500; in all	13,100 00
For legislative expenses of the Territory of Montana, being deficiency for per diem and mileage of the members, officers, and employés of the legislative assembly which convened on January 5 and adjourned on the 13th of February, 1874	5,052 32
For legislative expenses of the Territory of Montana, to defray the expenses of the extraordinary session of the legislative assembly convened April 14, 1873, for per diem and mileage of members, $7,500; pay of officers and employés, $2,350; stationary and postage, printing laws and journals, copying laws, indexing and clerk hire, and miscellaneous, $5,875; for rent, fuel, lights, labor, and inci-	
Carried forward	400,507 69

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$730,823 46
in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field or at posts on the frontier or other places, when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of labor in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks for officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures, required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, namely: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing; hire of veterinary surgeons; medicine for horses and mules; picket-ropes; and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of the Army not expressly assigned to any other department, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	200,000 00
For transportation of the Army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving by either land or water; of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and Army depots, and from these depots to the troops in the field; of horse-equipments and of subsistence-stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance-stores, and small-arms, from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier-posts, and Army-depots; freights, wharfage, tolls and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and of boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison-purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing Departments; the expense of sailing public transports on various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, and the Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and for removing obstructions from roads, harbors and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of troops in the field, being a deficiency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, not including Pacific Railroad accounts: *Provided*, That no part of the sum appropriated by any provision of this act shall be paid to any railroad-company which has received a grant of land on the condition that its road should be a public highway for the transportation of the property and troops of the United States free from toll or other charge	175,000 00
Barracks and quarters: For rent or hire of quarters for troops, and for officers on military duty; of store-houses for safe-keeping of military stores; of offices; of grounds for camps and cantonments, and for temporary frontier-stations; for construction and repair of temporary huts, of stables and other military buildings at established posts, and for repairs of buildings occupied by the Army, being a deficiency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	90,000 00
Signal-Office: For expenses of the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signals; for the manufacture, purchase, or repair of meteorological and other necessary instruments; for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm-signals, announcing probable approach and force of storms; for instrument-shelters; for hire, furniture and expenses of offices, maintained for public use, in cities or ports receiving reports; for river reports; for maps and bulletins, to be displayed in chambers of commerce and boards of trade rooms,	

and for distribution; for books and stationery; and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	45,000 00
To pay Benn Pitman balance due him for transcribing phonographic notes of the testimony and proceedings of the court of inquiry into the operations of the army under the command of Major-General D. C. Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee, during the winter and spring of 1862 and 1863	990 50
For compensation of the two commissioners appointed from civil life on the military-prison board, under the second section of "An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison, and for its government," approved March 3, 1873, while actually on duty, $460; for traveling expenses of said commissioners and of the Secretary of War under said act, $1,500: *Provided*, That the duties of said commissioners shall cease after the expiration of the current fiscal year	1,960 00

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN OFFICE.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the subsistence and civilization of the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, to be expended in goods and provisions and other articles, as the President may determine, for agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and for the pay of employés, up to June 30, 1874	25,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to subsist the Navajo Indians, in accordance with the estimate of L. E. Dudley, superintendent of Indian affairs, up to June 30, 1874	25,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for the services and expenses of five Indian inspectors, being the difference between the sum required, $30,000, and the amount appropriated February 14, 1873, $12,400	17,600 00
For the first of ten installments, to be paid, under direction of the President, to the Flathead Indians removed from the Bitter Root Valley to the Jocko reservation, in the Territory of Montana, in accordance with the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley in the Territory of Montana," approved June 5, 1872: *Provided*, That said sum shall be paid only to those Indians of said tribe who shall have settled upon the Jocko reservation	5,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the removal and subsistence, up to July 1, 1874, of the Kickapoo Indians who have been removed from the borders of Mexico and Texas to the Indian Territory, said amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	25,000 00
For army pensions and expenses thereof under the various acts of Congress, $300,000. And there is hereby appropriated a sum sufficient to make the compensation of the clerk of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions equal to $2,160 per annum for the Forty-third Congress, and no longer	Indefinite.
For this amount, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in subsisting the Sioux Indians at the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies up to the 1st of July next	200,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to subsist and properly care for the Apache and other Indians, in Arizona and New Mexico, who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended only in behalf of those Indians who go on and remain upon said reservations and refrain from hostilities	350,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to provide, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, settlement, clothing, food, agricultural implements, and seeds for the Modoc Indians that have been removed to and are now residing within the Indian Territory	10,000 00
Carried forward	2,201,373 96

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$730,823 46
in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field or at posts on the frontier or other places, when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of labor in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks for officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures, required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, namely: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing; hire of veterinary surgeons; medicine for horses and mules; picket-ropes; and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of the Army not expressly assigned to any other department, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	200,000 00
[illegible]nsportation of the Army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving by either land or water; of clothing and camp and [illegible]mipage, from the depots at Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and Army depots, and from these depots to [illegible] the field; of horse-equipments and of subsistence-stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, [illegible] such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance-stores, and [illegible] founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier-posts, and Army-depots; freights, wharfage, tolls [illegible]; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, [illegible]nd other sea-going vessels, and of boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison-purposes; for dray-[illegible]t the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing Departments; the ex-[illegible]blic transports on various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, and the Pacific; for procuring water at such [illegible] situation require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and for removing obstructions from [illegible] rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of troops in the field, being a deficiency for [illegible] June 30, 1873, not including Pacific Railroad accounts: *Provided*, That no part of the sum appropriated by any pro-[illegible] shall be paid to any railroad-company which has received a grant of land on the condition that its road should be a [illegible] the transportation of the property and troops of the United States free from toll or other charge	175,000 00
[illegible]s: For rent or hire of quarters for troops, and for officers on military duty; of store-houses for safe-keeping of mili-[illegible]ces; of grounds for camps and cantonments, and for temporary frontier-stations; for construction and repair of tem-[illegible] other military buildings at established posts, and for repairs of buildings occupied by the Army, being a [illegible] 1873	90,000 00
[illegible] storms by telegraph and signals; for the manufacture, purchase, or repair [illegible]raphing reports; for expenses of storm-signals, announcing probable ap-[illegible]ture and expenses of offices, maintained for public use, in cities or [illegible] displayed in chambers of commerce and boards of trade rooms,	

For compensation of the two commissioners appointed from civil life on the military-prison board, under the second section of "An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison, and for its government," approved March 3, 1873, while actually on duty, $460; for traveling expenses of said commissioners and of the Secretary of War under said act, $1,500: *Provided*, That the duties of said commissioners shall cease after the expiration of the current fiscal year 1,960 00

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN OFFICE.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the subsistence and civilization of the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, to be expended in goods and provisions and other articles, as the President may determine, for agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and for the pay of employés, up to June 30, 1874 ..... 25,000 00

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to subsist the Navajo Indians, in accordance with the estimate of L. E. Dudley, superintendent of Indian affairs, up to June 30, 1874 ..... 25,000 00

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for the services and expenses of five Indian inspectors, being the difference between the sum required, $30,000, and the amount appropriated February 14, 1873, $12,400 ..... 17,600 00

For the first of ten installments, to be paid, under direction of the President, to the Flathead Indians removed from the Bitter Root Valley to the Jocko reservation, in the Territory of Montana, in accordance with the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley in the Territory of Montana," approved June 5, 1872: *Provided*, That said sum shall be paid only to those Indians of said tribe who shall have settled upon the Jocko reservation 5,000 00

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the removal and subsistence, up to July 1, 1874, of the Kickapoo Indians who have been removed from the borders of Mexico and Texas to the Indian Territory, said amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior 25,000 00

For army pensions and expenses thereof under the various acts of Congress, $300,000. And there is hereby appropriated a sum sufficient to make the compensation of the clerk of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions equal to $2,160 per annum for the Forty-third Congress, and no longer ..... Indefinite.

For this amount, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in subsisting the Sioux Indians at the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies up to the 1st of July next 200,000 00

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to subsist and properly care for the Apache and other Indians, in Arizona and New Mexico, who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended only in behalf of those Indians who go on and remain upon said reservations and refrain from hostilities 350,000 00

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to provide, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, settlement, clothing, food, agricultural implements, and seeds for the Modoc Indians that have been removed to and are now residing within the Indian Territory 10,000 00

Carried forward 2,201,373 96

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$2,201,373 96
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to subsist and properly care for the Kiowa and Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapaho, and Wichita and other affiliated bands of Indians in the Indian Territory, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	75,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to subsist and properly care for the Kansas Indians, including agricultural assistance, pay of employés, and the erection of a mill on their new reservation in the Indian Territory, said amount to be refunded to the United States from the proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas so soon as the same are available	20,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection of necessary agency-buildings on the new reservation of said Indians in the Indian Territory, said amount to be re-imbursed to the United States from the proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas so soon as the same are available	5,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in payment for services rendered and expenses incurred connected with the appraisal and sale of the diminished reserve of the Kaw Indians in the State of Kansas, in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 8, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Kansas tribe of Indians to the Indian Territory, and to dispose of their lands in Kansas to actual settlers:" *Provided*, That said sum shall be refunded to the Government out of the proceeds of sales of said lands	26,363 59
For the L'Anse and Vieux-de-Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre for all the lands in township fifty-one north, of range thirty-one west, which are not included in the limits of the reservation of said Indians as defined by the wording of the treaty of September 30, 1854: *Provided*, That the money received for the lands in said township shall be expended for educational and beneficial purposes as the President may direct, and at such times and in such manner as he may deem proper for the interests of said bands of Indians	Indefinite.
For the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the outstanding indebtedness for, and on account of, the Indian service prior to June 30, 1873, namely:	
For collecting and subsisting Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico	423,426 32
For subsisting the Arapaho, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indians	54,278 10
For subsisting and clothing the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux	13,942 03
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Arizona	45,731 83
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in California	12,753 04
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota	1,119 57
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana	14,509 08
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada	2,043 14
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico	33,153 85
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon	49,005 28
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah	5,395 36
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory	4,836 34

For fulfilling treaty with Flatheads and other confederated tribes	1,275 44
For fulfilling treaty with Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters	8,737 75
For fulfilling treaty with Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans	9,757 01
For fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska	18,840 49
To replace money erroneously paid to certain Kickapoo Indians	502 80
For transportation of North Carolina Cherokees	2,125 00
For payment to North Carolina Cherokees: *Provided*, That none of the moneys hereby appropriated for the payment of deficiencies in the Indian service shall be paid until the necessity for the expenditures shall have been examined into by the Secretary of the Interior and any existing board of peace commissioners	3,503 65
For the survey of the exterior boundaries of Indian reservations and subdivisions of the same, being for surveys in the Indian Territory embraced within the lands ceded by the Cherokee, Seminole, and Creek tribes of Indians, being a deficiency for the present and prior years	45,000 00
For continuing the collection of statistics and historical data respecting the Indians of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the compensation of the person collecting such data shall not exceed two thousand dollars a year, and his actual individual and necessary traveling expenses	3,500 00
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay Zebulon B. Sturgus, assistant secretary to sign land patents for the President, for the month of November, 1873	122 20
PUBLIC LANDS.	
For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding $10 per linear mile for standard, $7 for township, and $6 for section lines, being deficiency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	236 65
For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding $10 for standard, $7 for township, and $6 for section lines, being a deficiency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	229 88
For surveying the public lands in Oregon, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and prior years	1,162 95
For office of surveyor-general of California: For rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	957 13
For office of surveyor-general of Washington Territory: For clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	701 09
For office of surveyor-general of Louisiana: For clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	2,000 00
For office of surveyor-general of Oregon: For clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, $600; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $350	950 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of Navy pensions	75,000 00
For salary of deputy commissioner of pensions, $2,500; for salary of medical referee, $2,500; for additional compensation of four surgeons, $2,400; making in all	7,400 00
To pay John W. Wright for rent of building corner G and Eighth streets, for one year	9,000 00
For compensation of the commissioners appointed under the first section of the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to authorize the	
Carried forward	3,178,933 53

Appropriation, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$3,178,933 53
President to ascertain the value of certain lands in the State of Iowa, north of Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, held by settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States," or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the per diem and actual expenses of the commissioners, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	5,500 00
For the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That hereafter no child or children shall be admitted into said home except "the destitute orphans of soldiers and sailors who have died in the late war on behalf of the Union of these States," as provided for in section three of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home," approved July 25, 1866: *And provided further*, That no child not an invalid shall remain in said home after having attained the age of sixteen years. And the Attorney-General is hereby directed to inquire into the necessity for and to take any measures that may be the most effectual to enforce any right or claim which the United States have to this money, or any part of the same, now involved in the bankruptcy of Henry D. Cooke, or of Jay Cooke and Company	11,350 97
To complete the grading and erection of stone wall around the Columbia Hospital	8,500 00
For defraying the expenses of the board of health of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	31,570 00
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay Livingston & Schramm amount due them under their contract for building a penitentiary, and an addition thereto, in Wyoming Territory	40 00
For completion of the work of the geological and geographical survey of the Territories of the United States by Professor F. V. Hayden, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	20,000 00
For the current expenses of the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia, being a deficiency for the service of the present fiscal year	11,366 00
For the Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in the District of Columbia, to enable the trustees of the institution to pay the amount yet due on the purchase of the estate known as Kendall Green, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	10,697 46
For repairing and finishing in a thorough and complete manner the bronze statue of Jefferson, placing the same in National Statuary Hall, and procuring a suitable marble base and pedestal therefor	1,013 00
To pay Capt. James L. Fisk, of Montana Territory, the amount due to him on settlement of his accounts as officer in charge of overland emigrant expedition	7,862 37
For foundation and pedestal for the bronze statue of the late General John A. Rawlins, authorized by act of Congress approved April 10, 1872. And the Secretary of War is authorized to place the same in Rawlins Square, or such other reservation in the city of Washington as he may select	3,000 00
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.	
To enable the Postmaster-General to offer a reward for the apprehension of the parties concerned in the late mail-robberies in Missouri, $5,000; and for the same purpose in the matter of the late mail-robberies in Texas, $3,000	8,000 00

For expenses incurred in alterations and improvements made necessary by the change of grade on Eighth street, in order to provide an entrance for the mail-wagons to the court-yard of the General Post-Office, $5,633.33; and to pay expenses caused by the change of grade of all the streets surrounding the Post-Office Department building, $680	6,313 33
For amount due special agents of the Department, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	2,101 87
To pay the superintendent of free-delivery in the Post-Office Department the difference between the salary as a fourth-class clerk and the salary allowed by law	700 00
For rent of house No. 915 E street northwest, for further accommodation of the clerical force of the Department, from June 6, 1873, to June 30, 1874; and hereafter no contract shall be made for the rent of any building, or part of any building, in Washington, not now in use by the Government, to be used for the purposes of the Government, until an appropriation therefor shall have been made in terms by Congress. And the unexpended balance of the appropriation for wrapping-paper, provided for in the act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1874, is hereby made available for the purchase of wrapping-paper and twine	4,488 86
For purchase of official postage-stamps and stamped envelopes, to supply a deficiency of last quarter of the current fiscal year	180,000 00
For advertising	20,000 00

JUDICIAL.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court and circuit and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; and also for jurors and witnesses, and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned; of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States; for the safe-keeping of prisoners, and for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved February 28, 1871, entitled "An act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870, entitled 'An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union,' and for other purposes," or the acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, $20,000; and for the same purpose, being deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $350,000	370,000 00
To pay the salary of the assistant attorney-general of the Post-Office Department for the months of May and June, 1873, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	670 33
For salaries of United States district judges, to pay audited and certified accounts, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	2,875 00
For salaries of United States district attorneys, to pay amount due L. C. Rockwell, late attorney to the district of Colorado Territory, $35.71; and to pay William McMichael, attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, amount due him, $39.90; said sums being deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	75 61
For salaries of United States district marshals, to pay Church Howe, marshal of the district of Wyoming, amount due him, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	33 52
To pay the salary of the late judge of the eastern district of Wisconsin, retired under the fifth section of the act of April 10, 1869, from January 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874	1,750 00
For the payment of the telegraph operator from February 1, 1874, to the end of the current fiscal year	417 00

SENATE.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and wagons, for the fiscal year 1873	8,000 00
Carried forward	3,895,258 85

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$3,895,258 85
For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus for the fiscal year 1873	63 83
To pay John L. Hickman for services as laborer during the Forty-first Congress, as allowed by resolution of the Senate of March 3, 1873	376 40
To pay Rev. E. D. Owen for services as acting chaplain of the Senate	75 00
For clerks to committees and pages	21,065 97
For labor	13,000 00
For furniture and repairs	4,000 00
For coal for the heating and ventilating apparatus for the fiscal year 1874	500 00
For mileage of Senators who took their seats after the passage of the act approved January 20, 1874	1,155 20
For reporting the proceedings and debates of the Senate for the remainder of the Forty-third Congress, not already paid for, in lieu of all compensation otherwise provided for	42,364 00
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
To enable the Clerk of the House to pay the salaries of nine messengers for the month of March, 1873, as per resolution of the House of February 27, 1873	1,117 80
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for clerks to committees of the House of Representatives during the present fiscal year, the sum of $2,000; of which amount the sum of $75 shall be paid to A. F. Childs for services in aiding to complete papers of report No. 139	2,000 00
To pay the five official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House for the remainder of the Forty-third Congress, $24,815; and hereafter the pay of the official reporters of the proceedings and debates of each House shall be $50,000 for each Congress; and the pay of official reporters of committees of the House shall be $5,000 each per annum, and this shall be in lieu of all other compensation for such services in reporting the proceedings of each and all of said committees	24,815 00
For compensation for clerical services rendered to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service from January 1, $600; and for messenger to the Committee on War-Claims from January 1, $250	850 00
For fuel for the House of Representatives for the current fiscal year	2,500 00
To pay four watchmen of the Capitol-police force from January 1 to July 1, 1874, and no longer, the sum of	1,999 92
That the unexpended balance of the appropriation made in the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes," for altering and refitting the hall of the House of Representatives for accommodation of the increased number of members, be, and hereby is, transferred to the appropriation for the general care and repairs of the Capitol building, to be used for the improvement and repairs of the same, under the Architect of the Capitol.	
Botanic Garden: For continuing improvements and buildings at the Botanic Garden	3,000 00
Capitol Grounds: For improving Capitol Grounds, and for sewers and street-lights for same, $20,000: *Provided*, That so much of said	

sum as is necessary shall be expended by the Architect of the Capitol in forthwith removing from the Capitol Grounds the engine-building south of the Capitol	20,000 00
For the purchase of the original lot numbered 1, square numbered 683, in the city of Washington, containing about 15,000 superficial feet, with the improvements thereon, for a site for a fire-engine house	18,000 00
Reform School: To re-imburse the fund of the Reform-School in the District of Columbia for work done and materials furnished in the erection and furnishing of the building and grounds for the same, $31,772.29; and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to take such measures as shall be most effectual to enforce any right or claim which the United States have to this amount of money or any part thereof, now involved in the bankruptcy of Henry D. Cooke, or of Jay Cooke and Company, the same having been in the hands of said Henry D. Cooke, as treasurer of said Reform-School, at the time of his bankruptcy, and being then moneys belonging to the United States, and to inquire into this loss of the public moneys, and ascertain who is responsible therefor, and institute such prosecutions as public justice may require, and that he report his proceedings therein to Congress in his next annual report	31,772 29
Total	4,083,914 26

By the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, including the cost of printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the Congressional Record, $1,645,507.66; and out of the sum hereby appropriated, printing and binding may be done by the Congressional Printer to the amounts following, namely:	
For the Court of Claims, $10,000; for the Department of State, $25,000; for the Treasury Department, $325,000; for the War Department, $100,000; for the Navy Department, $75,000; for the Interior Department, $225,000; for the Agricultural Department, $20,000; for the Department of Justice and the Attorney-General's Office, $10,000; for the Supreme Court of the United States, $25,000; for the supreme court of the District of Columbia, $5,000; for the Post-Office Department, $175,000; and for both Houses of Congress, $650,507.66: *Provided*, That hereafter the Congressional Printer shall print, upon the order of the heads of the Executive Departments, respectively, only such limited number of the annual reports of such Departments and necessary accompanying reports of subordinates as may be deemed necessary for the use of Congress: *Provided, however*, That no expensive maps or illustrations shall be printed without the special order of Congress	$1,645,507 66
For lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Court of Claims	30,000 00
For the expenses of compiling and preparing the Congressional Directory, $1,200; which shall be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, and the committee shall appoint some suitable person to superintend the same, and shall pay him out of this appropriation such compensation or additional compensation as they may deem proper	1,200 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

FOR LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

For salaries of two superintendents of the life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, at $1,500 each, $3,000; and for one superintendent on the coast of Massachusetts, $1,000; and for one superintendent on the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire, $1,000; and for one superintendent on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, $1,000	6,000 00
Carried forward	1,682,707 66

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$1,682,707 66
For compensation of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Customs, each $4,500 per annum, and a sum sufficient to pay the amount of increase in these salaries is hereby appropriated	Indefinite.
For one hundred and two keepers of stations, at $200 each	20,400 00
For pay of crews of experienced surf-men at such stations and for such periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and proper	105,264 00
For contingencies of life-saving stations on the coasts of the United States	20,000 00
For establishing new life-saving stations on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, as authorized by law of the present Congress	342,304 44
To carry into effect joint resolution numbered four, granting medals to Captain Jared S. Crandall and others, passed at the third session of the Forty-second Congress, approved February 24, 1873	1,600 00
REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.	
For the pay of thirty-four captains, one hundred and one lieutenants, and sixty-three engineers and pilots employed	361,300 00
For rations of officers: Thirty-four captains, one hundred and one lieutenants, sixty-three engineers and pilots employed	25,583 40
For pay of crews: Eight hundred and sixty petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers, and firemen	283,000 00
For rations for crews: Eight hundred and sixty petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers, and firemen, three hundred and thirteen thousand and nine hundred rations, including the liquor equivalent	98,000 00
For fuel for thirty-eight vessels, repairs and outfits for same, ship-chandlery and engineers' stores for same, traveling-expenses of officers traveling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department, commutation of quarters, and contingent expenses, including wharfage, towage, dockage, freight, advertising, and surveys, and miscellaneous expenses which cannot be included under special heads	260,000 00
For building a steam revenue-vessel for the Pacific coast	125,000 00
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.	
For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen	100,000 00
NATIONAL CURRENCY.	
For the following clerks in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency: Two clerks of class three, two clerks of class one, nine female clerks, $13,700: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated shall be re-imbursed to the Treasury by the national banks, as provided in section 3 of "An act to fix the amount of United States notes, provide for the redistribution of the national-bank currency, and for other purposes"	13,700 00

For paper, engraving, printing, express-charges, and other expenses of making and issuing the national currency, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury	110,000 00
For the purchase of an engine and machinery, and for the erection and expenses incident to its operation, for the maceration of national-bank notes, United States notes, and other obligations of the United States authorized to be destroyed, $10,000.00; and that all such issues hereafter destroyed may be destroyed by maceration instead of burning to ashes, as now provided by law; and that so much of sections 24 and 43 of the national-currency act as requires national-bank notes to be burned to ashes is hereby repealed; that the pulp from such macerated issue shall be disposed of only under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury	10,000 00
For expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds, national-bank notes, and other securities of the United States, and the coinage thereof, and for detecting other frauds upon the Government, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury	125,000 00
JUDICIARY.	
For defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; for jurors and witnesses and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States; for the safe keeping of prisoners; and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act relative to the right of citizens to vote, of February 28, 1871, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto	3,000,000 00
For the support and maintenance of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia	10,000 00
For payment of the necessary expenses incurred in defending suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, for the seizure of captured or abandoned property; and for the examination of witnesses in claims against the United States pending in any Department; and for the defense of the United States in the Court of Claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General	30,000 00
For expenses to be incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, to be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney-General	10,000 00
For this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States	25,000 00
For defraying the expenses of defending claims under the convention with Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General	10,000 00
For detecting and punishing violation of the intercourse acts of Congress, and frauds committed in the Indian service, the same to be expended by the Attorney-General, in allowing such increased fees and compensation of witnesses, jurors, and marshals, and in defraying such other expenses as may be necessary for this purpose	10,000 00
For completing fourteen cells, the iron steps and gallery in the United States penitentiary at Deer Lodge, Mont., $6,020: *Provided*, That this sum shall be sufficient to complete the work	6,020 00
To enable the Attorney-General to pay for the editing and preparing for publication, and the superintending of the printing, of the thirteenth volume of the Opinions of the Attorneys-General, including also the expense incurred in copying the same	1,000 00
To place the United States penitentiary building at Steilacoom, Wash. Ter., in a suitable condition for the reception and confinement of convicts, $7,271: *Provided*, That this sum shall be sufficient to complete the work	7,271 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
For continuing the collection of statistics of mines and mining, to be laid before Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury	10,000 00
Carried forward	6,803,150 50

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$730,823 46
in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field or at posts on the frontier or other places, when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of labor in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks for officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures, required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, namely: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing; hire of veterinary surgeons; medicine for horses and mules; picket-ropes; and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of the Army not expressly assigned to any other department, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	200,000 00
For transportation of the Army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving by either land or water; of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and Army depots, and from these depots to the troops in the field; of horse-equipments and of subsistence-stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance-stores, and small-arms, from the founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier-posts, and Army-depots; freights, wharfage, tolls and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and of boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison-purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing Departments; the expense of sailing public transports on various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, and the Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and for removing obstructions from roads, harbors and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of troops in the field, being a deficiency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, not including Pacific Railroad accounts: *Provided*, That no part of the sum appropriated by any provision of this act shall be paid to any railroad-company which has received a grant of land on the condition that its road should be a public highway for the transportation of the property and troops of the United States free from toll or other charge	175,000 00
Barracks and quarters: For rent or hire of quarters for troops, and for officers on military duty; of store-houses for safe-keeping of military stores; of offices; of grounds for camps and cantonments, and for temporary frontier-stations; for construction and repair of temporary huts, of stables and other military buildings at established posts, and for repairs of buildings occupied by the Army, being a deficiency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	90,000 00
Signal-Office: For expenses of the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signals; for the manufacture, purchase, or repair of meteorological and other necessary instruments; for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm-signals, announcing probable approach and force of storms; for instrument-shelters; for hire, furniture and expenses of offices, maintained for public use, in cities or ports receiving reports; for river reports; for maps and bulletins, to be displayed in chambers of commerce and boards of trade rooms,	

and for distribution; for books and stationery; and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	45,000 00
To pay Benn Pitman balance due him for transcribing phonographic notes of the testimony and proceedings of the court of inquiry into the operations of the army under the command of Major-General D. C. Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee, during the winter and spring of 1862 and 1863	990 50
For compensation of the two commissioners appointed from civil life on the military-prison board, under the second section of "An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison, and for its government," approved March 3, 1873, while actually on duty, $460; for traveling expenses of said commissioners and of the Secretary of War under said act, $1,500: *Provided*, That the duties of said commissioners shall cease after the expiration of the current fiscal year	1,960 00

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN OFFICE.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the subsistence and civilization of the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, to be expended in goods and provisions and other articles, as the President may determine, for agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and for the pay of employés, up to June 30, 1874	25,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to subsist the Navajo Indians, in accordance with the estimate of L. E. Dudley, superintendent of Indian affairs, up to June 30, 1874	25,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for the services and expenses of five Indian inspectors, being the difference between the sum required, $30,000, and the amount appropriated February 14, 1873, $12,400	17,600 00
For the first of ten installments, to be paid, under direction of the President, to the Flathead Indians removed from the Bitter Root Valley to the Jocko reservation, in the Territory of Montana, in accordance with the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley in the Territory of Montana," approved June 5, 1872: *Provided*, That said sum shall be paid only to those Indians of said tribe who shall have settled upon the Jocko reservation	5,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the removal and subsistence, up to July 1, 1874, of the Kickapoo Indians who have been removed from the borders of Mexico and Texas to the Indian Territory, said amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	25,000 00
For army pensions and expenses thereof under the various acts of Congress, $300,000. And there is hereby appropriated a sum sufficient to make the compensation of the clerk of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions equal to $2,160 per annum for the Forty-third Congress, and no longer	Indefinite.
For this amount, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in subsisting the Sioux Indians at the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies up to the 1st of July next	200,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to subsist and properly care for the Apache and other Indians, in Arizona and New Mexico, who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended only in behalf of those Indians who go on and remain upon said reservations and refrain from hostilities	350,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to provide, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, settlement, clothing, food, agricultural implements, and seeds for the Modoc Indians that have been removed to and are now residing within the Indian Territory	10,000 00
Carried forward	2,201,373 96

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$2,201,373 96
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to subsist and properly care for the Kiowa and Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapaho, and Wichita and other affiliated bands of Indians in the Indian Territory, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	75,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to subsist and properly care for the Kansas Indians, including agricultural assistance, pay of employés, and the erection of a mill on their new reservation in the Indian Territory, said amount to be refunded to the United States from the proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas so soon as the same are available	20,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection of necessary agency-buildings on the new reservation of said Indians in the Indian Territory, said amount to be re-imbursed to the United States from the proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas so soon as the same are available	5,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in payment for services rendered and expenses incurred connected with the appraisal and sale of the diminished reserve of the Kaw Indians in the State of Kansas, in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 8, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Kansas tribe of Indians to the Indian Territory, and to dispose of their lands in Kansas to actual settlers:" *Provided*, That said sum shall be refunded to the Government out of the proceeds of sales of said lands	26,363 59
For the L'Anse and Vieux-de-Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre for all the lands in township fifty-one north, of range thirty-one west, which are not included in the limits of the reservation of said Indians as defined by the wording of the treaty of September 30, 1854: *Provided*, That the money received for the lands in said township shall be expended for educational and beneficial purposes as the President may direct, and at such times and in such manner as he may deem proper for the interests of said bands of Indians	Indefinite.
For the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the outstanding indebtedness for, and on account of, the Indian service prior to June 30, 1873, namely:	
For collecting and subsisting Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico	423,426 32
For subsisting the Arapaho, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indians	54,278 10
For subsisting and clothing the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux	13,942 03
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Arizona	45,731 83
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in California	12,753 04
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota	1,119 57
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana	14,509 08
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada	2,043 14
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico	33,153 85
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon	49,005 28
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah	5,395 36
For incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory	4,836 34

For fulfilling treaty with Flatheads and other confederated tribes	1,275 44
For fulfilling treaty with Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters	8,737 75
For fulfilling treaty with Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans	9,757 01
For fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska	18,840 49
To replace money erroneously paid to certain Kickapoo Indians	502 80
For transportation of North Carolina Cherokees	2,125 00
For payment to North Carolina Cherokees: *Provided*, That none of the moneys hereby appropriated for the payment of deficiencies in the Indian service shall be paid until the necessity for the expenditures shall have been examined into by the Secretary of the Interior and any existing board of peace commissioners	3,503 65
For the survey of the exterior boundaries of Indian reservations and subdivisions of the same, being for surveys in the Indian Territory embraced within the lands ceded by the Cherokee, Seminole, and Creek tribes of Indians, being a deficiency for the present and prior years	45,000 00
For continuing the collection of statistics and historical data respecting the Indians of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the compensation of the person collecting such data shall not exceed two thousand dollars a year, and his actual individual and necessary traveling expenses	3,500 00
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay Zebulon B. Sturgus, assistant secretary to sign land patents for the President, for the month of November, 1873	122 20

PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding $10 per linear mile for standard, $7 for township, and $6 for section lines, being deficiency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	236 65
For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding $10 for standard, $7 for township, and $6 for section lines, being a deficiency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	229 88
For surveying the public lands in Oregon, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and prior years	1,162 95
For office of surveyor-general of California: For rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	957 13
For office of surveyor-general of Washington Territory: For clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	701 09
For office of surveyor-general of Louisiana: For clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	2,000 00
For office of surveyor-general of Oregon: For clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, $600; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $350	950 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of Navy pensions	75,000 00
For salary of deputy commissioner of pensions, $2,500; for salary of medical referee, $2,500; for additional compensation of four surgeons, $2,400; making in all	7,400 00
To pay John W. Wright for rent of building corner G and Eighth streets, for one year	9,000 00
For compensation of the commissioners appointed under the first section of the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to authorize the	
Carried forward	3,178,933 53

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	A unt.
Brought forward	$8,623,397 61
For surveying the public lands in Florida, at rates not exceeding $12 per linear mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, and for closing up the expenses of the office so far as relates to the surveying of the public lands	10,000 00
For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	30,000 00
For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding $12 per linear mile for standard lines, $9 for township, and $8 for section lines	50,000 00
For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	40,000 00
For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, $60,000; and the unexpended balance of the appropriation in the act of June 10, 1872, for the survey of the northern boundary of Nebraska is hereby continued and rendered available	60,000 00
For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding $12 per liner mile for standard lines, $9 for township, and $8 for section lines	89,700 00
For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, and for heavily-timbered lands at augmented rates, not exceeding $18 per linear mile for standard, $16 for township, and $14 for section lines	50,000 00
For surveying the public lands in Idaho Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, and for heavily-timbered lands at augmented rates, not exceeding $18 per linear mile for standard, $16 for township, and $14 for section lines	30,000 00
For surveying the public lands in New Mexico Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	30,000 00
For surveying the public lands in Arizona Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	20,000 00
For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $14 for township, and $12 for section lines, and for heavily-timbered mountain-lands at augmented rates, not exceeding $18 per linear mile for standard, $16 for township, and $14 for section lines, $90,000; and such part of this amount, not exceeding $30,000, as the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may think proper, may be expended in the survey of private land-claims in the State of California	90,000 00
For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $14 for township, and $12 for section lines, and for heavily-timbered lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains at augmented rates, not exceeding $18 per linear mile for standard, $16 for township, and $14 for section lines	60,000 00
For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $14 for township, and $12 for section lines, and for heavily-timbered lands lying in the mountains at augmented rates, not exceeding $18 per linear mile for standard, $16 for township, and $14 for section lines	40,000 00

For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	20,000 00
For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	40,000 00
For surveying the public lands in Wyoming Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per linear mile for standard, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, and for heavily-timbered lands at augmented rates, not exceeding $18 per linear mile for standard, $16 for township, and $14 for section lines	40,000 00
To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to re-imburse the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for moneys advanced by said company to the surveyor-general of Dakota Territory, in pursuance of orders from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, the sum of	10,600 00
For occasional examinations to test the accuracy of surveys in the fields	10,000 00
For the survey of Indian reservations and subdividing portions of the same, of which the sum of $150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be applicable to the payment of such surveys executed prior to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	292,680 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of surveying the land of the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	15,000 00
EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.	
For salaries and commissions of registers of land-offices and receivers of public moneys at ninety land-offices	489,700 00
For incidental expenses of the land-offices	54,340 00
For expenses of depositing moneys received from sales of public lands	13,000 00
To meet the expenses of suppressing depredations upon the timber on the public lands	5,000 00
For three thousand copies (including paper) of the map of the United States prepared in the General Land-Office	5,000 00
For the necessary expenses of the land-office at the Dalles, Oregon: For salaries and commissions of the register and the receiver for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, $6,000; and for incidental expenses of said officers, $1,000	7,000 00
CAPITOL EXTENSION.	
For work on the Capitol, and for general care and repairs thereof	50,000 00
For lathing and plastering the under surface of the roof above the ceiling of the Senate chamber	4,000 00
For a new steam-pump to supply the tanks located in the attic of the Senate wing of the Capitol	800 00
For salary of assistant engineer of the Senate, in charge of the elevator and elevator-engine	1,440 00
For such portion of replacing the defective portion of the roof on the Capitol, near the dome, by a copper roofing of fire-proof construction, and for erecting fire-walls: *Provided*, That the old material as cannot be used profitably in the repairs of the Capitol shall be sold and the proceeds covered into the Treasury	15,000 00
For improvement of Capitol Grounds, according to the plans and under the general direction of Fred. Law Olmstead, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol	200,000 00
For work and grading in and around the Botanic Garden and completing brick wall and iron fence	11,925 00
Carried forward	10,508,582 61

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$10,508,582 61
For the purpose of erecting on Capitol Hill, near the Capitol building, a suitable engine-house to supply the place of engine-house No. 3, recently ordered removed by Congress	10,000 00
To secure the foundation-walls and fit up rooms in the basement of the General Post-Office building, or so much thereof as may be necessary	100,000 00
For preservation and repairs of the United States court-house, in Washington City, formerly known as the City Hall building	3,000 00
For amount that will be due by the United States to the District of Columbia for one-third of the entire cost of maintaining the fire-department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875	25,000 00
Reform-School of the District of Columbia: For the superintendent, $1,500; two assistant superintendents, $750 each; matron, $600; two teachers, at $600 each; physician, $500; gardener, $720; superintendent of workshops, $600; laborer, $144; seamstress, laundress, and servants, $540; and for fuel, clothing, and incidentals, $2,696; making in all the sum of	10,000 00
Building and grounds belonging to the Reform-School: For altering a portion of the main building for kitchen, and for mantels, cisterns, and drainage, $1,750; for laying out the grounds, and for purchasing and setting out ornamental trees, and making roads and walks, $2,500; for furniture for new building, and additional beds for boys, $5,000; for bake-house and laundry, $1,500; in all	10,750 00
METROPOLITAN POLICE.	
For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, $207,530: *Provided*, That a further sum, amounting to $103,765, shall be paid to defray the expenses of the said metropolitan-police force by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, beyond the limits of said cities, in the District of Columbia, in the proportion corresponding to the number of privates allotted severally to said precincts; and the corporate authorities of said cities, and proper authorities of the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized and required to levy a special tax, not exceeding one-third of 1 per cent., which shall be specially deposited once in each week, as such collections are made, to be appropriated and expended for said purpose only, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875	207,530 00
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.	
For the support, clothing, medical, and moral treatment of the insane of the Army and Navy and revenue-cutter service, and of all persons who may have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, and who are indigent, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, in the Government Hospital for the Insane	140,785 00
For repairs and improvements of the hospital buildings	15,000 00
For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of an extension to the central building of the hospital-edifice	35,956 00
For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of an extension of the west detached buildings for patients	12,000 00
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.	
For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and $500 for books and illustrative apparatus	48,000 00

Congress	29,000 00

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM AND OTHER CHARITIES.

For the support of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, over and above the probable amount which will be received from pay-patients	24,000 00
For care, support, and medical treatment of seventy-five transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with such institution, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Secretary of War	15,000 00
For the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington City, District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That hereafter no child or children shall be admitted into said home except "the destitute orphans of soldiers and sailors who have died in the late war on behalf of the Union of these States," as provided for in section three of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home," approved July 25, 1866: *And provided further*, That no child shall remain in said home after having attained the age of sixteen years	12,000 00
For the Women's Christian Association of the District of Columbia, to be expended for the sole purpose of erecting a building on the ground owned by said association in said District, upon and in strict conformity with a plan for said building, which shall be prepared by the Architect of the Capitol Extension; and it shall not, for building and furnishing, exceed the sum of $25,000; and no money shall be paid under this appropriation until the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that a contract, with good security for its execution, has been entered into for the erection and furnishing of said building, at a sum not exceeding the amount hereby appropriated; and all payments for the erection and furnishing of said building shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury directly upon vouchers to be approved by him: *Provided*, (and this appropriation to be upon the express condition,) That none of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury until said association shall file, with the recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, a declaration executed and acknowledged in the manner in which deeds are required by law to be executed for record in the District of Columbia, that said building, and the lands on which it is erected, forever shall be held in trust by said association, without mortgage or security in the nature of mortgage, for the sole purpose of said association, as defined in its charter, of date December 13, 1870; and the filing of said declaration shall be regarded as notice to all persons who shall purchase said property or take any security thereon	25,000 00
To aid in the support of the Children's Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia	5,000 00
For the Little Sisters of the Poor, of Washington City, to liquidate a debt on the building and to complete said building	25,000 00
That all moneys hereafter appropriated for the aid, use, support, or benefit of any charitable, industrial, or other association, institution, or corporation, shall be placed to the credit of the proper fiscal officer of such association, institution, or corporation, by warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the books of the Treasurer of the United States, or of an assistant treasurer or designated depositary of the United States other than a national bank, and shall be paid out only on the checks of such fiscal officer, drawn payable to the order of the person to whom payment is to be made for services, materials, or any other purpose, and stating in writing thereon the specific object or purpose to which the avails thereof are to be applied: *Provided*, That when payments are to be made under $20, such fiscal officer may check in his own name, but shall state in writing on the check that the avails thereof are to be applied to the payment of small claims, and shall furnish, to the Treasurer, assistant treasurer, or designated depositary on whom the check is drawn, a certified list of such claims, which list shall set forth the amount and nature of each claim and the name of each claimant.	
Carried forward	11,261,693 61

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$11,261,603 61
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.	
For preservation of the collections of the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, $20,000; and for fitting up and completing the cases in the new hall required for the Government collections, $10,000; in all	30,000 00
SURVEY OF THE COAST.	
For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and Lake Champlain, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work and pay and rations of engineers for the steamers used in the Coast Survey	375,000 00
For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians, and pay and rations of engineers of steamers engaged in the work, $231,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be expended in the prosecution of surveys beyond the northern line of Washington Territory after December 31, 1874	231,000 00
For extending the triangulation of the Coast Survey, so as to form a geodetic connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and assisting in the State surveys, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work	50,000 00
For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the Coast Survey	41,000 00
For building a steamer for the Coast Survey, for use on the Gulf coast	76,000 00
For continuing the publication of the observations made in the progress of Coast Survey, including compensation for civilians engaged in the work, the publication to be made at the Government Printing-Office	9,000 00
LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.	
For salaries of nine hundred and thirty-nine light-house keepers and light-beacon keepers, and their assistants	565,800 00
For repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving light-houses and buildings connected therewith, $250,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to order the sale at auction, after due public notice, of any real estate or other property pertaining to the Light-House Establishment, no longer required for light-house purposes; the proceeds of such sales, after the payment therefrom of the expenses of making the same, to be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as now provided by law in like cases	250,000 00
For supplying the light-houses and beacon-lights on the Atlantic, Gulf, Lake, and Pacific coasts with oil, wicks, glass chimneys, chamois-skins, spirits of wine, whiting, polishing-powder, towels, brushes, soap, paints, and other cleaning-materials, and for expenses of repairing and keeping in repair illuminating-apparatus and machinery, and of gauging, testing, transportation, delivery of oil, fuel, and other supplies for light-houses and fog-signals, and other incidental and necessary expenses	380,000 00
For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation	2,000 00

For repairs and incidental expenses in renewing, renting, and improving fog-signals and buildings connected therewith	[illegible]
For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, renewing, and supplying losses of buoys, spindles, and day-beacons, and for chains, sinkers, and similar necessaries	300,000 00
LIGHT-HOUSES, FOG-SIGNALS, AND BEACONS.	
For building a light-house and fog-signal at Avery's Rock, Machias Bay, Maine, (or vicinity)	15,000 00
For a light-house and fog-signal at Egg Rock, Frenchman's Bay, Maine, (or vicinity)	15,000 00
For a keeper's dwelling at Monhegan light-station, Maine	5,000 00
For re-establishing the light-house at Indian Island, at Rockport Harbor, Maine	9,000 00
For a light-house at Portland breakwater, Maine	6,000 00
For rebuilding dwelling and tower and erecting fog-signal at Longpoint, Provincetown, Massachusetts	13,000 00
For fog-signals on light-ships at entrance to Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts	10,000 00
For enlarging foundation of light-house and adding a dwelling for keepers at Bullock's Point Shoal, Providence River, Rhode Island	15,000 00
For protection of site and erection of keeper's dwelling at Fuller's Rock and Sassafras Point, Providence River, Rhode Island	5,000 00
For general repairs at Stonington Harbor, Connecticut	1,500 00
For completing the landing-dock at Little Gull Island, New York	5,000 00
For general repairs at Saybrook, Connecticut	1,500 00
For completing construction of light-house at Southwest Ledge, New Haven Harbor light-station, Connecticut	50,000 00
For completing the light-house at Stratford Point Shoals, Long Island Sound, New York	50,000 00
For additional protection of screw-pile light-house in Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut	5,500 00
For the protection of the light-house site at Lloyds' Harbor, New York	2,000 00
For building a day-beacon on the Stepping Stones, Long Island Sound, New York, $6,000; and the light-house on or near the end of Hart Island, Long Island Sound, New York, authorized by the act of June 10, 1872, may be placed anywhere in the near vicinity of Hart Island that the Light-House Board may decide on	6,000 00
For general repairs at the light-station, Highlands of Neversink, New Jersey, $1,500: *Provided*, That whenever it may become necessary, in the adjustment of boundary-lines or in the opening or changing of necessary roadways affecting lands belonging to the United States and used for the purposes of the light-house establishments at Staten Island, New York, and at the Highlands of Neversink, New Jersey, or any part thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to execute for such purposes touching the property above referred to, or any part thereof, the necessary conveyances and assurances, and to receive, in consideration thereof, such other conveyances or assurances of adjoining lands, or of lands in the immediate vicinity, or other consideration, as may be agreed upon	1,500 00
For a light-ship to replace one recently stationed near the entrance of New York Harbor, to mark the site of the wreck of the steamship Scotland	40,000 00
For rebuilding fog-bell frame at Juniper Island, Lake Champlain, New York	1,000 00
For additional protection to site of light-house at Colchester Reef, Lake Champlain, New York	5,000 00
For providing a fog-signal for a light-ship in Long Island Sound	5,000 00
Block Island light-station, Long Island Sound, Rhode Island: For constructing a sea-coast light-house on the southerly end of Block Island, entrance to Long Island, Rhode Island, the balance of appropriation made June 10, 1872, remaining unexpended on the 1st day of July, 1874, not to exceed the sum of $56,141.93.	
Carried forward	14,106,136 11

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$14,106,136 11
Race Rock light-station, Long Island Sound, Connecticut: For construction of a light-house on Race Rock, Long Island Sound, Connecticut, the balance of the appropriation approved June 10, 1872, remaining unexpended on the 1st day of July, 1874, not to exceed the sum of $40,000.	
For general repairs of the Delaware Breakwater light-station, Delaware Bay	600 00
For general repairs of the Brandywine Shoal light-station, Delaware Bay	1,000 00
For rebuilding the light-house at Mahon's River light-station, Delaware	15,000 00
For range-lights to guide past Bulkhead Shoal, Delaware River, in addition to the appropriation of $50,000 for a light-house at Bulkhead Shoal, (which is hereby rendered available for this purpose,) $25,000	75,000 00
For light-house at Ship John Shoal, Delaware Bay	25,000 00
For light-house at Cross Ledge Shoal, Delaware Bay	25,000 00
For erection of keeper's dwelling at Missipillion Creek light-station, Delaware Bay	5,000 00
For general repairs at the Assateague light-station, Virginia	300 00
For rebuilding keeper's dwelling at Reedy Island light-station, Delaware Bay	20,000 00
For boat-house and repairs at Cohansey light-station, New Jersey	400 00
For building a light-ship, to be stationed at Winterquarter Shoals, on the coast of Virginia	50,000 00
For additional protection of the light-house at Love Point Shoal light-station, Chesapeake Bay	5,000 00
For building a light-house at or near Solomon's Lump, in Kedges Strait, between Tangier Sound and Chesapeake Bay: *Provided*, That the light-house at Fog Point be discontinued after the completion of the above	15,000 00
For completing the range-lights for Craighill Channel, Chesapeake Bay, in addition to the balance of the appropriation approved June 10, 1872, which may not be expended on the 1st of July, 1874, not to exceed the sum of $5,328.49	45,000 00
For completing the sea-coast light-house at Currituck Beach, Poyner's Hill, North Carolina	70,000 00
For re-establishing the Oak Island range-beacons at the Oak Island light-station, North Carolina	4,000 00
For completion of the rebuilding of the first-order sea-coast light on Morris Island, South Carolina	60,000 00
For completing the sea-coast light at Hunting Island, South Carolina, in addition to the balance of the appropriation approved June 10, 1872, which may not be expended on the 1st of July, 1872, not to exceed the sum of $2,948 90	20,000 00
For building jettees to protect site of light-house and erection of keeper's dwelling at Saint Augustine light-station, Florida	20,000 00
For constructing an iron stair-tower and keeper's dwelling at Sand Key light-station, Florida	20,000 00
For building a light-house on the Fowey Rocks, Florida Reefs, Florida	100,000 00
For light-house and day-beacon at or in the vicinity of Mathias Point, or Port Tobacco Flats, in the discretion of the Light-House Board, and the appropriation made by the act of June 10, 1872, for a light to mark the entrance of Shipping Point, Potomac River, Virginia, shall revert to the Treasury	40,000 00
For purchase of land for site and erection of a light-house at Calcasieu, Louisiana, in lieu of an appropriation which has reverted to the Treasury	14,000 00

For rebuilding the light-house destroyed in a hurricane on Dog Island, Saint George's Sound, Florida	20,000 00
For completion of the Gulf coast iron light-house, at Timbalier Island, coast of Louisiana	15,000 00
For completion of improvements at Southwest Reef, Atchafalaya Bay light-station, Louisiana	5,000 00
For rebuilding a light-house and buoy-depot at Southwest Pass, Louisiana	15,000 00
For erecting fog-bells at light-stations on the Gulf of Mexico, on the coasts of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas	5,000 00
For a survey of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, and to establish temporary lights and buoys thereon, to be available whenever new light-house districts shall be established on said rivers by law	50,000 00
That the jurisdiction of the Light-House Board, created by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes," approved August 31, 1852, is hereby extended over the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, for the establishment of such beacon-lights, day-beacons, and buoys as may be necessary for the use of vessels navigating those streams; and for this purpose the said board is hereby required to divide the designated rivers into one or two additional light-house districts, to be in all respects similar to the already existing light-house districts; and is hereby authorized to lease the necessary ground for all such lights and beacons as are used to point out changeable channels, and which in consequence cannot be made permanent.	
For establishing at Presque Isle, beacon-ranges light-station, Pennsylvania, a depot for seasoned lumber	8,000 00
For erection of a new beacon at Conneaut light-station, Lake Erie, Ohio	4,000 00
For rebuilding beacon at the Grand River light-station, Fairport, Ohio	4,000 00
For rebuilding beacon at the Cleveland light-station, Ohio	5,000 00
For building two day-beacons in Sandusky Bay, Ohio	12,000 00
For building two day-beacons at Maumee Bay, Ohio	14,000 00
For building a keeper's dwelling at the Fort Gratiot light-station, Michigan	10,000 00
For erection of pier-head lights on the northern and northwestern lakes	30,000 00
For erection of fog-signals on the northern and northwestern lakes	20,000 00
For rebuilding the crib and tower at the Saint Clair Flats light-station, Michigan	10,000 00
For building a new tower and keeper's dwelling at White River light-station, Michigan	15,000 00
For building a light-house at Tue's Marshes, near the mouth of York River, Virginia	15,000 00
For the construction of a light-house at the mouth of Thunder Bay River, in the State of Michigan: *Provided*, That all tolls on vessels entering or leaving the river shall be abolished after the light-house is completed	20,000 00
For repairing and rebuilding light-house at Rock Harbor, Michigan	5,000 00
For the erection of day-beacons on Columbia River, Oregon	3,000 00
For building a keeper's dwelling and other necessary buildings at Cape Flattery light-station, Washington Territory	18,000 00
For the construction of a cistern and for repairs at Smith's Island light-station, Washington Territory	1,500 00
For general repairs at Admiralty Head light-station, Washington Territory	3,500 00
For a light-house and fog-signal on Yerba Buena Island, in the bay of San Francisco, California	10,000 00
For a first-class light-house and fog-signal at Piedras Blancas, California, the unexpended balance of the appropriation in the act approved June 10, 1872, is hereby continued and made available; and the balance of the appropriation made by the act of June 10, 1872, for the construction of a light-house and fog-signal at Point Fermin light-station, remaining unexpended, is hereby re-appropriated.	
To enable the Light-House Board to continue its experiments in relation to fog-bells, or other signals, for the protection of the commercial marine	5,000 00
Carried forward	15,059,436 11

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$15,059,436 11
For building a relief light-ship for general service, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary	15,000 00
WAR DEPARTMENT.	
ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.	
For Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois: To continue work on the wood-working and gun-carriage shop for the arsenal	150,000 00
For a new rolling-mill and forging-shop for the armory	95,000 00
For roofs, floors, doors, and windows, and other work for completing the finishing-shop	80,500 00
For repairs and completion of a stone reservoir, as follows: For a water-tight interior wall, floor, and roof, $5,100; for water-pipe, and laying the same, $5,750; for Rock Island water-power, $5,400	16,250 00
For Rock Island bridge: For alterations and repairs and additional machinery (for draw of the bridge) and for care and preservation; one-half of which sum shall be re-imbursed to the Government by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company	23,400 00
For sewers, building new roads, care and preservation of water-power, painting and care and preservation of permanent buildings and bridges, building fences, and grading grounds, and repairs and extension of the railroad	20,000 00
For new machinery and shop-fixtures for shops	15,000 00
For Springfield armory, Springfield, Massachusetts: For repairs and preservation of grounds, buildings, and machinery	20,000 00
For Benicia arsenal, California: For blacksmith shop, $35,000; for transferring machinery from the present shop-building to the new shop-buildings, $2,375	37,375 00
For repairing roads, buildings, sewers, drains, and grading grounds	10,000 00
For continuing the boring of an artesian well, or, if artesian water is procured, for putting down permanent iron pipes and turbine-wheel, to be run by flow of water, to pump up water to the reservoir	5,047 00
For machinery for shops, for fences, and other similar necessaries	4,885 00
For repairs of arsenals: For repairs of smaller arsenals, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures at arsenals as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary	50,000 00
To enable the Secretary of War to provide for constructing a military bridge across the North Platte River, at or near Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory	15,000 00
To enable the Secretary of War to purchase for the United States, of the owners thereof, the lot, and buildings thereon, immediately west of Winder's building, on F street, Washington City, and the house and lot in rear of and immediately adjoining the Army Medical Museum, on Tenth street, Washington City, $38,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose: *Provided*, That the cost of said lot adjoining Winder's building shall not exceed $35,000, and the cost of said property adjoining the Army Medical	

It is hereby declared that the northern part of Woodlawn Cemetery, in the city of Elmira, in the State of New York, occupied by soldiers' graves, shall be deemed a national cemetery so far only that the headstones of said soldiers' graves shall be renewed and maintained, and the graves cared for, under the provisions of law applicable to national cemeteries.

That section second of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," passed at the present session, shall be construed to direct the Third Auditor of the Treasury to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the sum necessary in the settlement of accounts for steamboats and other vessels, pending in his office, under the joint resolution approved December 23, 1869, and March 3, 1871, and said sum so certified shall be excepted from the operation of the said second section; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the present jurisdiction of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury in this class of cases: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is authorized to employ not exceeding thirteen enlisted men for one year in the Ordnance Bureau.

To enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion, both of the Union and of the confederate armies, the sum of $15,000. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order	15,000 00
For continuing experiments with breech-loading cannon, under the direction of the Secretary of War, the sum of	10,000 00
For the purpose of testing Mr. Lee's breech-loading gun, under the direction of the Secretary of War, the sum of	10,000 00
To enable the Secretary of War to alter certain stone buildings and make the proper walls and constructions around the same, to fit them for a military prison, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the sum of	25,000 00

SIGNAL-OFFICE.

Observation and report of storms: For expenses of the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signals, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture throughout the United States; for manufacture, purchase or repair of meteorological and other necessary instruments; for telegraphing reports; for expenses of storm-signals, announcing probable approach and force of storms; for continuing the establishment and connection of stations at life-saving stations and light-houses; for instrument-shelters; for hire, furniture, and expenses of offices maintained for public use in cities or ports receiving reports; for river-reports; for maps and bulletins to be displayed in chambers of commerce and boards-of-trade rooms and for distribution; for books and stationery; and for incidental expenses not otherwise provided for	355,325 00
To enable the Secretary of War to extend the line of military telegraph from Prescott to Camp Verde and Camp Apache in Arizona: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay the expenses of operating and keeping in repair the telegraph-lines constructed and operated by the War Department in said Territory out of any moneys received for dispatches sent over said lines; any balance remaining after the payment of such expenses to be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt; the moneys received in any one fiscal year to be used only in payment for the expenses of that year. And a full report of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the said telegraph-lines shall be made quarterly to the Secretary of War through the Chief Signal-Officer. And the Chief Signal-Officer shall have the charge and control of said lines of telegraph in the construction, repair, and operation of the same	4,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection of winter-quarters for troops stationed near the Red Cloud and Whetstone Indian agencies	30,000 00
Carried forward	16,104,718 11

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$16,104,718 11
NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.	
For continuation of the survey of northern and northwestern lakes, and the unexpended balances of appropriations for "surveys for military defenses" existing June 30, 1873, be, and the same are hereby, continued and rendered available for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875	175,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.	
Support of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington, District of Columbia: Pay of medical officers and attendants; medicines, medical supplies, and rations; clothing; rent of hospital-buildings; fuel and lights; repairs and transportation: *Provided*, That after June 30, 1874, the Freedmen's Hospital in the District of Columbia shall, until otherwise ordered by Congress, be continued under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make all estimates and pass all accounts, and shall be accountable to the Treasury of the United States for all expenditures; and all property, including hospital and quartermaster's stores, belonging to said hospital, and now in charge of the War Department, be also transferred to the Interior Department	50,000 00
For one clerk of the first class, to keep the accounts of the Congressional Record, as required by joint resolution of Congress	
For the National Association for the Relief of the Colored Women and Children of the District of Columbia	10,000 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for presents to the Sioux of the Red Cloud and Whetstone or Spotted Tail agencies, on condition that said Indians shall relinquish their right, under treaty stipulations, to hunt in Nebraska	25,000 00
Collection and payment of bounty, prize-money, and other claims of colored soldiers and sailors: Salaries of agents and clerks; rent of office; fuel and lights, stationery, &c.; office-furniture and repairs; mileage and transportation of officers and agents; telegraphing and postage	85,000 00
For completing the medical and surgical history of the war, the unexpended balance of the appropriation made in the act of June 8, 1872, is hereby continued and rendered available. And the Surgeon-General is hereby authorized to continue on duty in his office the acting assistant surgeons now employed on said history during the next fiscal year.	
For continuing the publication of the medical and surgical history of the war, to be distributed as Congress may direct, $60,000; to be used in the preparation of illustrations for a new edition of five thousand copies of the entire work: *Provided*, That the necessary engraving and lithographing for those publications may be executed under the directions of the Secretary of War, without advertisement	60,000 00
For completing the medical statistics of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by the act of July 28, 1866, is hereby continued and made available.	
For engraving and printing the plates illustrating the report of the geographical and geological explorations and surveys west of the 100th meridian, to be published in quarto-form, the printing and binding to be done at the Government Printing-Office	25,000 00

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay the late firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, as indemnity for loss sustained by them by annulment o a contract with the Post-Office Department for furnishing stamped envelopes and newspaper-wrappers, the sum of $29,433 89: *Provided*, That previous to the payment of the sum before mentioned, the said Dempsey & O'Toole shall deliver up, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, all dies and dandy rolls by them used and provided for the manufacture of the envelopes aforesaid: *And provided further*, That the sum aforesaid shall be received in full satisfaction for all claims and demands of the said Dempsey & O'Toole for or by reason of the annulment of said contract	29,433 89
For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them	65,000 00
To indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defense of the United States during the late insurrection	250,000 00
To provide for the payment under existing laws for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States	50,000 00
For a resurvey of the Au Sable River, Michigan, and establishing dock-lines, not exceeding $1,000, to be paid for from unexpended balance of appropriation heretofore made for the improvement of said river.	
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.	
Improvement and care of public grounds: Repair, care, and improvement of public buildings, grounds, and works in the District of Columbia, under direction of the Chief of Engineers:	
For grounds south of Executive Mansion	10,000 00
For the Smithsonian Grounds	10,000 00
For Armory Square, inclosing on two sides with posts and chain, and for asphalt walks	5,000 00
For four reservations between Third and Sixth streets, grading, excavating walks, graveling and asphalt for same, and inclosing	5,000 00
For inclosing Lincoln Square and for purchase of trees and seats	5,000 00
For improving the portion of Franklin Square on K street lately added to those grounds, and for grading and completing edges of walks, and for granite coping for fountain-bowl, and planting trees	3,000 00
For a pedestal of Ball's bronze statue of Lincoln, to be placed in Lincoln Square	3,000 00
For continuing improvement of Judiciary Square; purchase of seats, trees, and evergreens; and for fountain, $10,000; and the jail-building situated on said square shall be sold as soon as practicable, and the money obtained therefor shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the fund for the improvement of said square	10,000 00
For improving various reservations	20,000 00
For repair of the various fountains in the public grounds	1,000 00
For ordinary repairs of propagating-house and extension of the same	3,000 00
For ordinary care and protection of Lafayette Square	2,000 00
For annual repair of fences	2,000 00
For manure and hire of horses and carts for hauling the same	8,000 00
For painting iron fences	4,000 00
For purchase and repair of seats	1,000 00
For purchase and repair of tools	2,000 00
Carried forward	17,023,152 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$17,023,152 00
For trees, tree-boxes, lime, and whitewashing	5,000 00
For flowers, flower-pots, twine, wire, and glasses	1,000 00
For removing snow and ice	1,000 00
For purchase of young trees and plants for nursery	2,000 00
For tree-markers and marking trees, $100; for making cages and boxes for sparrows, $250; for abating nuisances, $1,000; for constructing a fountain and for asphalt in the circle at the intersection of Vermont and Rhode Island avenues, $5,000; for inclosing and improving the triangular reservation on Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-first street, $2,000	8,350 00
For continuing the improvement of reservation numbered three	10,000 00
For improving the grounds of the old canal	10,000 00
Repairs and fuel for the Executive Mansion: For annual repairs of the Executive Mansion, $10,000; for care of, and refurnishing, the Executive Mansion, $10,000; for fuel for the Executive Mansion and green-houses, $5,000; and for care of, and necessary repairs to, the green-house, the unexpended balance of appropriation heretofore made is hereby rendered available	25,000 00
For lighting the Capitol and Executive Mansion as follows: For gas, $35,000; for pay of lamp-lighters, gas fitting, plumbing, lamps, lamp-posts, and for repairs of all sorts, $15,000; for fuel for watchmen's lodges and for the green-houses at the propagating gardens, $1,000	51,000 00
For annual repairs at the Navy-Yard and Upper bridges, $7,000; for repairing and extending water-pipes, purchase of apparatus to clean them, and for cleaning the springs for supplying the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, and War and Navy Departments, $10,000	17,000 00
For additional work and materials for completing superstructure of Chain bridge, including railing, lighting, and painting	4,980 00
Washington aqueduct: For engineering, maintenance, and general repairs, $15,000; for building a wooden fence around Government land at the Great Falls, $1,500; for building dwelling and office at Great Falls, $3,000; for paving the roadway over Griffith Park bridge and over Cabin John bridge with asphalt pavement, $5,800; for furnishing and setting four magneto-dial instruments in connection with the telegraph line from Great Falls to Georgetown, $1,100	26,400 00
For continuing macadamizing of conduit-road	5,000 00
For widening embankments along the line of the Washington aqueduct	5,000 00
For continuing the work on the new jail in the District of Columbia	50,000 00
To enable the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress to procure plans for the accommodation of the Library	2,000 00
NAVY DEPARTMENT.	
For bounty to seamen to pay certificate issued to State of New Hampshire	739 50
NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.	
For the navy-yard at League Island: For the continuation of work and removal of property from the Philadelphia navy-yard	300,000 00

For the naval station at New London: For labor, materials, and erections	50,000 00
For the navy-yard at Pensacola, Florida: For commencing the rebuilding of the repairing-dock	250,000 00
For the navy-yard at Norfolk, Virginia: For iron-plating shops	50,000 00
For the removal of powder-magazine from Norfolk, Virginia, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and to provide for the construction of a magazine at a more suitable place near Norfolk	40,000 00
For the navy-yard at Mare Island, California: For continuation of begun work	250,000 00
For repairs at the different navy-yards and preservation of the same, $500,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make, out of any money at his disposal available for that purpose, sufficient and appropriate compensation and acknowledgment to the owners, officers, and sailors of the British whaling and sealing steamers which contributed to the rescue of the survivors of the Polaris, for such rescue, and any loss sustained by reason thereof, and for their humane and hospitable reception, entertainment, and transportation until they were all finally and safely landed in Newfoundland and Scotland: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to use, during the ensuing fiscal year, the balance of appropriation heretofore made to the Navy Department for the construction of a floating iron dock, remaining unexpended, for the purpose of completing the repairs on such double-turreted monitors as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary for the public service	500,000 00

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Improvement of grounds, Department of Agriculture: For labor, $8,000; for repairing concrete roads and walks, $500; for tools, wagons, lawn-mowers, carts, and general repairs of the same, $600; for improving new grounds gained by filling canal, draining, surfacing, sodding, and for two cart-horses, $7,000; in all	16,100 00
For the museum, to be expended under the direction of Professor Glover	1,500 00
For the purchase of Duby's cryptogamic herbarium, as much as may be necessary, not exceeding	1,000 00
For publishing the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the years 1872 and 1873	50,000 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS UNDER THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Post-office and subtreasury, Boston, Mass.: For completion of building	352,027 00
Custom-house, Boston, Mass.: For completing alterations and improvements	25,000 00
Custom-house, Charleston, S. C.: For completion of building, approaches, grading, fencing, and paving	100,000 00
Custom-house and subtreasury, Chicago, Ill.: For continuation of building	750,000 00
Custom-house and post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio: For continuation of building, $600,000. And the entire cost of said building, exclusive of cost of site, shall not exceed $3,500,000	600,000 00
Court-house and post-office, Columbia, S. C.: For completion of building	156,899 75
Custom-house, court-house, and post-office building at Evansville, Ind.: For work on building, $50,000: *Provided*, That the said building may be built of stone, and its cost, exclusive of the cost of site, shall not exceed $200,000	50,000 00
Custom-house and post-office, Hartford, Conn.: For continuation of building, $150,000. And the entire cost of said building shall not exceed $400,000	150,000 00
Custom-house, court-house, and post-office, Memphis, Tenn.: For work on building	50,000 00
Custom-house at New Orleans, La.: For completion of building $191,000; for payment for adjusted accounts for granite work, $43,327.85	234,327 85
Carried forward	21,224,475 60

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount
Brought forward	$21,224,475 60
Post-office and court-house at New York, N. Y.: For completing building, $794,207.82; for paving, grading, fencing, and sewerage, $150,000; for heating and ventilation, hoisting-apparatus, and machinery, $200,000; for furniture, including fittings, fixtures, counters, and carpets, $200,000; making, in all, the sum of $1,344,207.82	1,344,207 82
Provided, That alterations in the interior of the building shall be made in order to provide an additional court-room at an expense of not more than the sum of $40,000; which amount is hereby appropriated	40,000 00
Court-house and post-office at Omaha, Neb.: For completion of building, $45,500; and for furniture, $20,000	65,500 00
Custom-house at Portland, Oreg.: For grading, fences, and approaches, $20,000; for furniture, $20,000	40,000 00
Court-house and post-office at Philadelphia, Penn.: For continuation of the construction of the building, $750,000. And the entire cost of said building, exclusive of site, shall not exceed $4,000,000	750,000 00
Custom-house and post-office at Saint Louis, Mo.: For continuation of building	750,000 00
Treasury building at Washington, D. C.: For annual repairs, $20,000; for remodeling of heating-apparatus in south and east wings, $38,331.80	58,331 80
Branch-mint building at San Francisco, Cal.: For approaches, paving, grading, fencing, and grounds, $108,062; for heating and ventilating, $25,647.82: for furniture, counters, cases, glass-fixtures, carpets, and mats, $49,633; in all	183,342 82
For machinery and fitting up of the new mint-building at San Francisco, $18,000, to be available immediately; and for fitting up a refinery in said mint, $34,500	52,500 00
For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for repairing and fitting up the old branch-mint building at San Francisco for subtreasury and other Government offices	30,000 00
That the act entitled "An act for the erection of a public building for the use of the United States in Atlanta, Georgia," approved February 12, 1873, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the sum of money authorized to be expended in the construction of said building is hereby fixed at the sum of $250,000.	
Custom-house and post-office, Port Huron, Michigan: For continuing the building	75,000 00
Custom-house, Milwaukee, Wisconsin: For repairs and alterations of building, coal-vaults, and paving approaches	38,453 17
Custom-house, New Haven, Connecticut: For repairs and alterations of building	20,000 00
Custom-house, Burlington, Vermont: For grading, curbing, paving, and approaches	5,933 60
Custom-house, Knoxville, Tennessee: For furniture, counters, cases, gas-fixtures, carpets, and mats	20,000 00
To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the amount awarded by the jury in the case of the condemnation of the lot selected by the Treasury Department for a building for a custom-house, bonded warehouse, court-house, and post-office, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the attendant legal expenses	70,000 00
Custom-house and post-office, Albany, New York: For payment of the balance due on the purchase (in part) of a site for a building for purposes of the General Government at Albany, New York	5,000 00
That the limitation on the cost of the court-house and post-office building at Raleigh, North Carolina, contained in the act of March 3, 1873, is hereby increased to $350,000, which shall be the entire cost of said building.	

That the sum of $100,000 for the erection of a public building for the use of the United States at Covington, Kentucky, appropriated by an act approved February 17, 1873, be, and the same is hereby continued; and the sum of money authorized to be expended in the construction of said building is hereby fixed at $250,000; and all restrictions as to the materials in said act are hereby repealed; no sum of money in excess of $250,000 shall be expended in the construction of said building; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

That the act entitled "An act for the erection of a public building for the use of the United States at Nashville, Tennessee," approved January 24, 1873, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the sum of money authorized to be expended in the erection of said building is hereby fixed at $377,000; and all restrictions as to materials in said act are hereby repealed; and no sum of money in excess of the amount fixed by this act shall be expended in the construction of said building; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

For the repair and preservation of all the public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department	200,000 00
For continuation of construction of the building for the State, War, and Navy Departments	700,000 00
For furniture for the new building to be occupied by the State Department, to be available immediately	75,000 00
For furniture, and repairs of the same, and for carpets, for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department; of this amount, $20,000 shall be available immediately	150,000 00
For fuel, light, and water, and miscellaneous items required by tors and firemen in the proper care of the public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department	225,000 00
For heating-apparatus for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department	200,000 00
For heating and lighting the south wing of the new building for the State, War, and Navy Departments	9,500 00
For vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department	75,000 00
For photographing, engraving, and printing plans of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department	5,000 00
For pay of custodians and janitors of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department	125,000 00
Mint of the United States at Carson: For wages of workmen and adjusters, $20,000; for incidental and contingent expenses, $20,000. And so much of the amounts hereby appropriated for the mint at Carson as may be necessary is made available for the expenditure during the current fiscal year	40,000 00
New York assay-office: For incidental expenses of the New York assay-office	25,000 00
Loss in the redemption of old copper cents, being the difference between the nominal value of the old copper cents and the value of the same as metal	7,500 00

That all balances in the Treasury remaining unexpended on the 1st day of July, 1874, of appropriations heretofore made for buildings and sites of buildings named in this act, and all balances of appropriations heretofore made, and sufficient for the completion of buildings under the Supervising Architect of the Treasury not named in this act, during the next fiscal year, be, and they are hereby, made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to inquire into the amounts of liabilities due from the Choctaw tribe of Indians to individuals, as referred to in articles twelve and thirteen of the treaty of June 22, 1855, between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and to report the same to the next session of Congress, with a view of ascertaining what amounts, if any, should be deducted from the sum due from the United States to said Choctaw tribe, for the purpose of enabling the said tribe to pay its liabilities, and thereby to enable Congress to provide a fund to be held for educational and other purposes for said tribe, as provided for in article thirteen of the treaty aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That the clause of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year

Carried forward	26,609,744 81

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$26,609,744 81
ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873, which provides that "the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the census-takers of 1860, or their assigns, the sums set to their credit now in the Treasury of the United States, any provision of existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding," is hereby re-enacted and declared to include as entitled to payment and to be paid, both marshals and assistant marshals employed in taking said census.	
SEC. 5. That section six of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," approved June 11, 1874, be amended by striking out the following words, viz: "Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse proper, and of all missions abroad, such as."	
SEC. 6. To enable the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of the act approved April 23, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the relief of the persons suffering from the overflow of the Lower Mississippi River," and also of the joint resolution authorizing the President to issue Army rations and clothing to destitute people on the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama Rivers, approved May 28, 1874, the sum of $400,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing supplies of food to be issued under his direction to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons living on or near the Lower Mississippi, Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama Rivers, who have been rendered so by reason of the recent overflow; and that the Secretary of War make detailed reports to the Congress of the expenditure under this act, and of the act and joint resolution aforesaid: *Provided*, That the authority hereby conferred upon the Secretary of War shall expire on the 1st day of September, 1874; and none of the moneys hereby or formerly appropriated shall be expended except in cases where the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that there is an actual and pressing case of destitution, and that such destitution is directly caused by said overflow: *Provided further*, That any balances remaining unexpended from the appropriation provided for in the act of the 23d of April, 1874, aforesaid, may be used for the purposes expressed in either said act or said joint resolution: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War may use any of the money hereby or formerly appropriated for the relief of the destitute people upon the Tennessee River when satisfied that their necessities arise from the recent overflow of said river	400,000 00
Total	27,009,744 81

By the act making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of Congress of March 3, 1871.

OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

To Robert Allen, the sum of	$120 00
To Young R. Amerson	300 00
To Woodson Armistead	785 00
To Michael M. Gilbreath, administrator of the estate of James Armstrong	1,055 00

To Thomas Ashcraft	125 00
To William A. Austin	2,400 00
To Joseph Baker	266 00
To William W. Ballenger	315 00
To John M. Barton, sr	470 00
To Andrew J. Boshell	150 00
To Elijah Bouldin	1,060 00
To Robert Brakefield	125 00
To Murphy Bruce	65 00
To Marvel M. Bruton	110 00
To Russell S. S. Bull	123 90
To John F. Cagle	143 75
To Adam Campbell	220 00
To John R. Campbell	48 00
To Leonard W. Carden	136 00
To Thomas A. Christian	125 00
To James W. Clark	243 75
To Alfred Collins	476 00
To James Cooper	125 00
To Washington Copeland	336 00
To Susannah Cordell	175 00
To George Cross	100 00
To Benjamin F. Curtis	125 00
To George Davis	220 00
To John J. Dickinson	530 00
To Mary Dodd	105 00
To William Dodd, jr	135 00
To Freeman R. Drummond	266 00
To Burrell Earnest	200 00
To Pleasant E. Easley	200 00
To Patrick B. Elliott	1,433 00
To Jeremiah F. Files	220 00
To Thomas B. Files	120 00
To David D. Fleming	127 00
To William Fowler	150 09
To William Fry	121 00
To Henry Gargis	210 00
To Alice Garner	200 00
Carried forward	13,960 90

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$13,960 90
To Samuel H. Givens	70 00
To Lewis A. Glover	265 00
To Freeman Godfrey	130 00
To Edmund T. Goggin	336 50
To Caroline M. Gordon	120 00
To Thomas U. Green	850 00
To Robert Guttery	1,220 00
To Johnson Hackworth	785 00
To John Hamner	360 00
To Francis C. Harris	145 00
To Perry L. Harrison	1,550 00
To George W. Haws	421 00
To William Hisaw	135 00
To Robert T. Hocut	167 50
To Robert S. M. Hunter	150 00
To Paul Ingle, administrator of the estate of Catharine Ingle, deceased	150 00
To Sarah C. Ingle	95 00
To Anthony Jones	125 00
To Sarah F. Keeton	125 00
To William Keeton	160 00
To David Kennemer, sr	167 50
To George Kilgore	235 00
To Bayless E. Ladd	2,398 00
To Leonard F. Lambertson	652 00
To William Lea	347 00
To Sarah E. Lentz, administratrix of the estate of John W. Lentz, deceased	250 00
To John C. Logan	100 00
To Albert McBurnett	505 00
To John T. McCaleb	130 00
To Alexander McDonald	130 00
To William McGough	270 00
To Amon McMillion	310 00
To Martin Macbee	480 00

To Reuben Moody	717 00
To Louisa F. Moore	280 00
To Thornton Myers	106 00
To William Nabors	200 00
To Samuel Owens	100 00
To Edwin Pepper	275 00
To Thomas Pettitt	459 00
To Pleasant D. Phillips	304 00
To Philip P. Pike	253 00
To James T. Potts	780 00
To Samuel Raynes	968 00
To William Reed	90 00
To William Rikard	364 00
To George H. Robinson	237 00
To Benjamin B. Rogers	475 00
To Isaiah Rudd	380 00
To Eliza Jane Rudder	120 00
To Daniel Sandlin	122 00
To John C. Self	77 00
To William Sloan	201 00
To Patsy A. Smith	95 00
To Eliza H. Stanley	140 00
To Green P. Stovall	187 00
To David Studdard	150 00
To Samuel Studdard	175 00
To James Sutherland	100 00
To Jesse Swindle	382 00
To James M. Tanner	696 50
To Charles A. Taylor	140 00
To Pleasant Taylor	275 00
To James H. Templeton	182 00
To Jesse V. Tiara	480 00
To Stephen J. Tiner	140 00
To Christopher C. Tompkins	150 00
To Nimrod T. Underwood	307 00
To William A. Vest	140 00
To Lucinda West	140 00
Carried forward	37,682 90

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$37,682 90
OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.	
To Jesse W. Alderson	533 00
To Margaret Ballard	275 00
To James F. Bates	550 00
To William Bloyed	185 00
To Martha A. Bone	136 00
To George Bonham	360 00
To Elizabeth Boyer	1,593 00
To Alonzo A. Bradner	425 00
To Elisha J. Bradshaw	1,109 00
To James N. Brickey	300 00
To Thomas Brooks	160 00
To Berry Bryant	70 00
To John Buchanan	1,533 00
To James S. Bushong	1,100 00
To James A. Butler	125 00
To Rosa A. Bybee	225 00
To Ruth A. Caldwell	256 00
To William Campbell	450 00
To David Carter	220 00
To William H. Caughman	100 00
To Preston Chandler	623 00
To Russell B. Chitwood	997 00
To Margaret Colclasure	100 00
To Joel A. Coombs	60 00
To Isaac Coonfield	144 00
To Franklin F. Curtis	225 00
To John Curtis	420 00
To William M. Dally	150 00
To Catharine Davis	159 50
To Valentine Dell	403 00

To Isaiah Dotson	138 00
To William M. Dudley	100 00
To Landon C. Edens	567 00
To Isaac Essex	316 50
To Young Ewing	180 00
To Robert R. Fallin	220 00
To Isaac S. Fitzgerald	130 00
To Anthony Gallagher	315 00
To William Garner	306 00
To Henderson W. Gilbreath	150 00
To Wesley H. Gilstrap	100 00
To Tandy M. Goddard	1,136 00
To Emeline Graham	65 00
To Philip Gregory	441 00
To Amzi P. Hall	619 00
To Henry Hamilton	250 00
To Nathan D. Hanks	362 00
To Isaac Harrall	540 00
To James D. Harston	220 00
To William Hodges	142 00
To DeKalb Holt	765 00
To William Hunt	100 00
To John J. Hutcheson	263 50
To Obedience Jeffries	335 00
To Andrew J. Johnson	250 00
To Peter Jolly	260 00
To Oliver L. Karnes	152 00
To Dixson P. King	140 00
To Hezekiah T. Lasater	929 00
To Brackin Lewis	230 00
To Benjamin F. Little	130 00
To Matilda Lofton	200 00
To Moses B. Long	80 00
To Gilbert Luper	560 00
To George C. Lytal	455 00
To Webster McCaslin	75 00
To Charles McCreanor	4,400 00
To James K. P. McCurdy	110 00
To Nancy McInterf, executrix of the estate of Thomas McInterf, deceased	200 00
Carried forward	66,601 40

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$66,601 40
To James McIntyre	246 00
To John S. Horner, administrator of the estate of Josiah S. McKiel, deceased	4,355 00
To Thomas S. McLaughlin	380 00
To Dedmon Mallecoat	235 00
To Alexander Marrs	506 00
To Isaac N. Marrs	235 00
To Henry Martin	170 00
To John S. Martin	251 00
To Joseph D. Mason	255 00
To Littleberry E. Mason	331 00
To Michael B. Maxwell	400 50
To Joseph Merrill	1,200 00
To Mary A. Miller	750 00
To Elizabeth Miser	152 00
To Lorenzo D. Monds	150 00
To Leroy Moody	265 00
To John R. Moore	125 00
To Robert P. Morrow	240 00
To Stephen Muse	300 00
To Elizabeth M. Neal	100 00
To Levin S. Neighbors	878 00
To Eveline Norman	150 00
To James W. Oakley	151 00
To William Oaks	10 00
To Mary O'Connell	100 00
To Percilla Oliver	413 00
To William J. Orrick	190 00
To William Overstreet	562 00
To William Patrick	50 00
To Margaret J. Payne	1,266 00
To Mahala A. Pearson	356 00
To Daniel L. Peerson	100 00
To Benjamin Pelts	914 00

To Dempsey Perkins	180 00
To Clayburn Perry	270 00
To Wilson Phillips	315 00
To Joseph Pinkerton	25 00
To Augustin C. Pool	150 00
To Rebecca Pope	480 00
To Elijah Prater	200 00
To John Rainwaters	100 00
To Matthew Rainwaters	105 00
To Nancy Ramsey	385 00
To Samuel Ramsey	146 00
To Lucinda C. Ray	75 00
To A. W. Reed	260 00
To Martha Reed	180 00
To John Reese	135 00
To Charles W. Rice	2,068 00
To Mathan Riddle	338 00
To John H. Rieff	62 00
To Wilson Rizley	110 00
To Mary Roberts	101 50
To Joseph Robbins	80 00
To David E. Robinson	220 00
To Green W. Rogers	421 00
To James C. C. Rogers	600 00
To John C. Rogers	700 00
To David P. Rupe	265 00
To George W. Rupe	250 00
To Nancy Rush	65 00
To John W. Rutherford	122 50
To John C. Sagely	125 00
To James W. Scott	94 00
To William Scott	200 00
To August Selig	755 00
To Julius Selig	775 00
To James Slaight	205 00
To Green E. Smedley	135 00
To Martha Sparks, widow of William C. Sparks	140 00
To Elijah Spencer	100 00
To James B. Stephens	190 00
Carried forward	93,515 90

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$93,515 90
To David W. Stidham	150 00
To Leroy D. Stone	202 00
To Lucinda E. Stone	80 00
To Melissa J. Stone	120 00
To Henry Stoppelman	230 00
To Seaborn Sutton	300 00
To Stewart Taylor	100 00
To Thomas H. Tennant	307 50
To Pleasant A. Thomason	2,300 00
To Elizabeth A. Thompson	100 00
To Josiah Thompson	335 00
To Philip Tobin, administrator of the estate of Patrick Tobin, deceased	476 67
To Tazewell W. Trice	400 00
To Elizabeth D. Wade, administratrix of the estate of Henry G. Wade, $9,750; and that the judgment rendered in favor of the United States against the sureties of the said Henry G. Wade, upon the bond given by Wade and his sureties for the purchase-money of the wharf-boat, be, and the same is hereby, discharged	9,750 00
To Andrew J. Walker	172 00
To William R. Walker	191 00
To James S. West	2,029 00
To John Q. West	100 00
To Luther C. White	1,983 50
To Mary E. Whitehead, guardian for Henry and Minnie Whitehead and Fannie C. Metzger	3,534 00
To William Whitfield	319 00
To Thomas Whitten	150 00
To Mary Wilhite	115 00
To William Wilbanks	30 00
To Mary Willhaff	878 06
To Ira Williams	569 00
To Parker Williams	1,445 00
To John T. Willis	415 00
To Andrew L. Wilson	170 00
To Samuel Winkler	100 00
To David C. Woods	244 00

To Elizabeth K. Woods	200 00
To William H. Woods	386 00
To Thomas H. Yaden	175 00
OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.	
To Joseph Brooker	840 00
To Thomas S. Eells	424 00
To Martha E. Finlayson	2,027 00
To Frank Franklin	705 00
To Moses Prescott	144 00
OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.	
To Carey A. Barron	334 00
To Philip H. Bird	140 00
To James M. Boatwright	575 00
To Elias A. Camp	233 00
To Hosea M. Camp	441 00
To Jesse G. Carr	796 00
To Mary Ann Cockrell	83 34
To Isaac Cook	441 50
To John Cox	500 00
To Samuel W. Cox	430 00
To Thomas W. Craven	456 00
To James Crow	283 00
To William Cupp	100 00
To Henry Daniel	295 00
To Amans Delpey	837 75
To Warren N. Dixon	350 00
To John Duffy	437 00
To John C. Dunn	350 00
To Thomas Elrod	411 00
To Thomas Flynn	685 00
To Margaret Gilbreath	352 00
To Hiram H. Gilreath	335 00
To Jacob B. Headrick	340 00
To Elizabeth Henderson, administratrix of the estate of Robert L. Henderson, deceased	150 00
To Rhoda Holland	150 00
Carried forward	135,218 22

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$135,218 22
To John M. Hunt	170 00
To John B. Johns	267 00
To John W. Johnson	177 50
To John Johnston	829 50
To Mary A. Jones	194 00
To Stephen King	295 50
To Robert S. Knox	150 00
To Harriet M. Lewis	250 00
To James Lowry	500 75
To Michael Lynch	665 00
To Alanson McHan	373 00
To Job McKeehan	75 00
To Ralph Meldrim	181 00
To James A. Meridith	255 00
To James C. Mitchell	186 00
To William Neal	380 00
To Lucy A. Randall	1,075 20
To Thomas J. Simmons	380 00
To Louisa Sims	169 66
To Noah Terry	452 50
To Thomas J. Tipton	120 00
To Britain Williams	548 00
To Jacob P. Withers	1,882 00
To Hiram H. Woodson	296 00
To Mitchell Wright	90 00
To David Young	4,069 00
OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.	
To Thomas S. Bacon	3,050 00
To William Bailey	45,161 72
To Hiram B. Tebbets, executor of the estate of William Benjamin, deceased	594 00
To Owen H. Brewer	375 00

To Mary D. Cooper and Mary C. Guzman	2,235 00
To Wesley Dilts	705 00
To William H. Irwin	10,830 00
To Rosa V. Jeffrey, D. Vertner Johnson, and John Jeffrey, guardian, heirs of Claudius M. Johnson	12,620 00
To Thomas Lilley	4,800 00
To Ida B. Lonsdale and Annie B. Thompson	18,045 00
To Joseph McAdam	1,298 55
To William Markham	1,173 00
To Joseph R. Shannon	13,000 00
To Joseph W. Stanton and William L. Palmer	27,298 77
To John R. Temple	4,250 00

OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To Mary E. Acuff	929 00
To M. B. Armor	425 00
To Mark Austin	347 00
To Martha Berry	202 00
To Eugenia P. Bertinatti	11,860 00
To Henry Bickerstaff	100 00
To Samuel Bird	90 00
To Sarah A. Black	256 00
To Mercer M. Booker	695 00
To Frederick Borman	100 00
To Belfield Maclin, administrator of the estate of Green Bowles, deceased	275 00
To Minerva Boyd	300 00
To Charlotte Branch	280 00
To Thomas H. and William D. Bridgforth	1,280 00
To Stephen Brooke	260 00
To George Brooks	200 00
To Albert G. Browning	180 00
To John Burns	170 00
To Isham C. Burrows	150 00
To G. W. Campbell	446 80
To Harriet J. Carey	4,413 50
To Austin Carson	208 00
To John W. Cathey	233 00
To John Cathey, administrator of the estate of Robert F. Cathey, deceased	816 25
To William J. Coopwood	950 00
Carried forward	319,852 42

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$319,852 42
To Michael Curran	1,385 00
To Catharine Dannenman	320 00
To A. W. Davis	362 50
To Littleton Davis	100 00
To Albert Deval	177 00
To Absalom Douthit	334 00
To Rolen Eaton	790 00
To Marcus Faulkner	200 00
To Randall Fletcher	125 00
To Washington Ford	250 00
To Thomas J. Geary	231 00
To Dick Green	65 00
To James H. Hackelton	1,750 00
To Thomas J. Harbour	725 00
To Hop T. Harris	221 00
To James D. Harris	455 00
To Darius Prince, administrator of the estate of Wiley Harris, deceased	210 00
To Michael B. Hayes	695 00
To Tamer Hewlett	100 00
To Robert D. Higdon	420 00
To George Hill	463 00
To Monroe Hill	130 00
To Robert S. Hodges	500 00
To Joseph Holloway	112 50
To Ambrose Holmes	110 00
To George Howard	120 00
To Robert Hunt	2,934 00
To Peter Jackson	250 00
To Miller Jeffries	115 00
To John M. and William B. Johnson	3,526 25
To Lewis Johnson	130 00
To Michael Kenedy	250 00
To Thomas Landrum	450 00

To Zebulon M. Lawrence	2,017 00
To William D. Leckey	680 00
To Hagan McCorkle	180 00
To Thomas McCurdy	144 00
To Samuel McCurley	100 00
To John M. McDonald	1,188 00
To John McDowell	340 00
To William McGee	756 00
To Thomas Maddox	2,000 00
To Jane Medders	115 00
To John P. Medley	381 00
To Ansel Miles	350 00
To Martha Ann Miller	281 00
To Samuel Miller	120 00
To Samuel Moses	313 60
To George J. Mortimer	8,255 00
To Martin Mullins	110 00
To Hart Nailor	125 00
To John G. Owen	337 00
To Richard H. Parham	8,467 00
To Daniel H. Pender	6,452 00
To Henderson Pryor	125 00
To Mary Purnell	125 00
To James Quinn	385 00
To Lewis Reed	100 00
To John M. Robinson	240 00
To Lewis J. Schrimsher	125 00
To Thomas Shy	150 00
To Richard Smith	150 00
To Lewis Sparks	455 00
To Milton Stamps	270 00
To Adam Stephenson	125 00
To Nelson Strong	355 00
To Richard B. Thacker	4,267 00
To William Thurston	330 00
To Daniel Tucker	250 00
To Samuel Van Vactor	300 00
To Susan Webster, administratrix of the estate of Jacob Webster, deceased	538 40
To B. B. L. Whitehurst	535 00
Carried forward	379,395 67

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$379,395 67
To Nicholas Winston	707 00
To Amanda Young	100 00
OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.	
To Robert Aldridge	590 00
To Rebecca Baker	200 00
To John Bennett	81 00
To Allen M. Blackwelder	105 00
To Craty Blake	325 00
To Marinda Blake	339 00
To Henry A. Bond, sr	141 00
To Jonathan Bouer	125 00
To John W. Boothe	427 00
To Harriet Bovey	125 00
To Lewis Bowen	228 00
To Ephraim Bradbury	270 00
To Ida Brinson	310 00
To Charles Britton	150 00
To Richard Brothers	100 00
To Mary Brown	100 00
To Nicholas Brown	160 00
To William Brown	235 00
To Jeremiah Buckner	150 00
To Hezekiah Burgess	190 00
To John S. Burgess	971 70
To John B. Capps	240 00
To Jeremiah Carter	150 00
To Ansel B. Chapin	2,100 00
To George Chapman	250 00
To Elisha Charles, jr	150 00
To John B. Chesson	150 00
To Richard Clayton	60 00

To Elwood Coffin	100 00
To Edwin G. Copeland	755 00
To Elizabeth Copeland	204 00
To Henry Covert	300 00
To Isaac H. Cox	2,188 00
To Julia Crain	100 00
To William Daniel	1,085 00
To Aley Daugherty	167 50
To Levi S. Davis	112 00
To Lewis Dunn	132 00
To Spence Dunton	125 00
To Elias Elliott	86 00
To Samuel Evans	100 00
To William P. Farmer	125 00
To Harrison C. Felts	125 00
To Square Fisher	210 00
To George W. Freeman	150 00
To Tyre Glen	2,580 00
To Thomas N. Godfrey	125 00
To Kenny Godwin	150 00
To Simon P. Goodwin	563 40
To Francis Graham	91 25
To Uriah Grantham	794 00
To Jacob Grice	100 00
To William P. Grimsley	1,745 00
To Flora A. Hair	168 00
To Reddick Harrell	140 00
To Henry L. Harvey	528 00
To Jesse Hollwell, administrator of the estate of Thomas L. Hollwell, deceased	1,885 00
To J. L. Hood	60 00
To Stephen G. Horney	140 00
To Joseph Howard	100 00
To Sarah N. Huggin	150 00
To David White, administrator of the estate of John L. Hunter, deceased	150 00
To William S. Jinnett, administrator of the estate of Joab Jinnett, deceased	650 00
To Arthur L. Jones	575 00
To E. D. Jones	250 00
To Kinsey Jones	300 00
To Wiley Jones	170 00
Carried forward	406,104 52

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$406,104 52
To Willis Jordan	100 00
To Henderson B. Thomas, administrator of the estate of Henderson Judd, deceased	230 00
To A. T. Kephart	100 00
To James King	235 00
To Wilson Lee	125 00
To Wyatt Locklayer	69 50
To Todd McAllister	568 00
To Matthew J. W. McCauley	765 00
To James McCulloh	100 00
To George M. McDowell	100 00
To Sylvester McGowan	144 50
To William R. McKenzie	405 00
To William McLemore	100 00
To Neill McQueen	792 00
To Jesse S. Mason	125 00
To John Merrill	125 00
To Eli Merritt	83 00
To Andrew L. Mock	175 00
To Samuel Morphis	335 00
To William J. Morrisett	257 00
To William Myers	151 00
To Dempsey Newell	385 00
To Azra Orr	100 00
To Cornelius Outland	150 00
To Elijah Outland	150 00
To James Northcott, administrator of the estate of Amon Overton, deceased	100 00
To James M. Pace	1,025 00
To Berry Parish	62 75
To Mary M. Partin, administratrix of the estate of Bennett Partin	133 33
To Elizabeth Pate	150 00
To Wilson Peppers	303 50
To John M. Perkinson	265 00
To William Pettyjohn	275 00

To Israel Pettipher	331 00
To James E. Pike	230 00
To Matthew Pike	493 00
To Micajah Pike	403 75
To Charles C. Pool	239 20
To Sarah Potter	46 00
To Frederic S. Proctor	705 00
To Willis Pullen	227 00
To J. D. Ramsay	175 00
To Franklin Rector	150 00
To Arthur Reynolds	60 00
To James Reynolds	125 00
To Manuel Reynolds	100 00
To Watkins Roberts	140 00
To William Rooks	140 00
To Daniel Ryous	275 00
To Jesse B. Sentell	150 00
To Richard Sentell	150 00
To Richard Sheppard	440 00
To M. P. Shipman	150 00
To Green Simmons	470 00
To Isaiah Simmons	140 00
To Sarah Simmons	145 00
To Cannon Smith	250 00
To Matthew Smith	273 00
To Rachel Smith	671 00
To James Sparks	250 00
To Franklin Spence	100 00
To Sarah Stanley	250 00
To John A. Sutton	1,330 50
To Alpha Sweezy	300 00
To James Tadlock	189 00
To Maria Thompson	305 00
To Jacob Tise	150 00
To Joseph Transou	150 00
To John T. Walker	299 00
To Richard Walker	225 00
To Andrew Ward	60 00
To Robert Waterson	125 00
Carried forward	424,761 55

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$424,761 55
To Thomas S. Weaver	441 00
To Hulda Wells	125 00
To James H. West	146 00
To Elijah White	170 00
To Henry A. White	80 00
To Parker Whittington	75 00
To Jacob Wiggins	73 50
To Reding Wiley	110 00
To Samuel Wilson	75 00
To Levi Winn	987 50
To Washington Winn	568 00
To Nathan Winslow	412 00
To Levi Worley	152 00
To Lewis Young	100 00
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.	
To Albert M. and Lemuel H. Boozer, administrators of the estate of Lemuel Boozer, deceased	1,663 00
To Mary E. Carlisle, administrator of the estate of Tscharner H. DeGraffenreid, deceased	1,250 00
To Jeremiah Grant	1,142 50
To Jacob Meetze	741 00
To Mary Morgan, administratrix of the estate of John Morgan, deceased	710 00
To Mark Reynolds	800 00
To David G. Robertson	1,950 00
To John Robertson	2,375 00
To Noah Shumpert	152 50
OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.	
To George W. Adams	100 00
To Stephen H. Alexander	275 00
To William J. Allen	100 00
To Martin D. Anderson	250 00

To William C. Armstrong	400 00
To Thomas Arrowood	40 00
To James W. Ash	100 00
To Catharine Babb	500 00
To Samuel G. M. Gass, administrator of the estate of William Bailey, deceased	180 00
To Elizabeth Banks	204 00
To Peter Bashor	292 20
To James W. Bennett	30 00
To Elias L. Best	1,771 00
To Christian Bible	235 00
To Hudson Blackstone	150 00
To James W. Blair, administrator of the estate of William Blair	1,010 00
To Isaac Blevins	264 25
To Samuel Bolton	880 00
To Samuel D. Branson	160 00
To Green Brazleton	1,770 00
To Eli Brown	100 00
To William Brown	105 00
To Jacob Broyles	145 00
To William H. Bryan	252 00
To Henry Burgner	125 00
To Reuben Caldwell	43 20
To William S. Cardwell, jr	100 00
To Andrew W. Carnes	103 00
To Samuel Casey, sr	1,105 00
To James M. Cass	380 72
To Thornton Chaffin and Cyrus Webster	267 00
To Walter J. Chase	130 00
To John Cherry	120 00
To Eli S. Clark	312 50
To Elizabeth Clevenger	120 00
To Daniel Coffey	193 00
To James C. Coile	444 00
To John E. Collett	60 00
To James Collings	416 00
To James E. Collins	325 00
To Pinkney Collins	510 00
To William Collins	100 00
To James R. Cook	100 00
Carried forward	453,398 42

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$453,328 42
To Elbert S. Cox	84 50
To James Crockett, sr	1,066 40
To Levi Cunningham	185 00
To William B. Dalton	831 00
To Jerry W. Davis	365 50
To Thomas Davis	135 00
To Erastus L. Derrick	125 00
To William M. Dixon	175 00
To David M. Dobson	360 00
To Mary A. Dobson	170 00
To William L. Dodson	237 00
To R. H. M. Donnelly	150 00
To Etsel M. Drake	240 00
To Henry C. Drake	540 00
To Richard F. Dyer	125 00
To Jesse R. Earnest	513 00
To Jonathan H. Easterly	68 00
To Isaac Ellis	250 00
To John W. Ellis	375 00
To William H. Erwin	303 00
To James M. Evans	250 00
To Lucy Ann Exum	200 00
To Sarah G. Fellers	25 00
To Susan E. Fellers	110 00
To Sarah L. Fogg	1,219 00
To Henry C. Francis	225 00
To John M. Francis	125 00
To Hugh Fulton	110 00
To William N. Gaines	380 00
To Griffin Garner	180 00
To John Garner	95 00
To Abraham Gerstle	272 50
To James Gettys	220 00
To Aaron Gholson	250 00

To Anthony Gholson	400 00
To George L. and Elizabeth S. Gillespie, $2,742.50 each	5,485 00
To James B. Ginn	208 00
To Solomon Good	165 00
To William Good	150 00
To John G. Gott	140 00
To Samuel R. Graham	50 00
To Boswell T. Gray	195 00
To William Greer	446 00
To William Grigsby	760 00
To William H. Groom	110 00
To Eliza Haga	100 00
To Sarah A. Hagood	175 00
To Hiram D. Hale	250 00
To Hull H. Hancock	475 16
To William Haney	200 00
To Nancy Harden and Nancy A. Headrick	270 00
To Cornelius Hardin	75 00
To Harrison C. Harmon	280 00
To Benjamin T. Harrison	346 00
To Gilbert H. Hatler	100 00
To Ephraim M. Haynes	255 00
To Joshua O. Hays	144 00
To Minerva T. Headrick	249 00
To Hinton G. Hester	91 00
To Mary J. House	125 00
To William Huey	135 00
To Henry C. Hughes	200 00
To John Hughes	270 00
To Fielding Hurst	2,335 00
To Lilbourn Johnson	125 00
To Nancy Johnson	50 00
To Joseph R. Johnston	410 00
To Samuel M. Johnston	802 00
To Elizabeth Jolly	178 50
To Eli A. Jones	185 00
To John Jones	733 40
To Readick Y. Jones	16 00
To Samuel Keebler	185 00
Carried forward	480,157 38

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$480,157 38
To Nathan Kelley	250 00
To Polley Kelley	200 00
To Calvin A. Kerby	120 00
To William Kiggins	70 00
To Stephen Kilgore	130 00
To Stephen King	125 00
To William H. King	145 00
To Abraham B. Kirk	200 00
To Rebecca E. Kirk	367 00
To Martha Kite	150 00
To Jacob Lang	100 00
To William Larkin	914 50
To Calaway H. Lawson	110 00
To Preston Lawson	120 00
To Arvazena Lewis, administratrix of the estate of David Lewis, deceased	385 00
To Mary A. Lewis	131 00
To Madison Line	198 00
To James Long	335 00
To Alfred B. Low	100 00
To Ervin Loyd	120 00
To Robert H. McCroskey	125 00
To Alfred McKinney	140 00
To William M. McLean	214 00
To James McMahan	110 00
To Elihu McNees	110 00
To Jacob McNees	140 00
To Joseph P. McVey	500 00
To Catharine Maltsberger	125 00
To Gideon M. Maples	125 62
To James Maples	390 50
To Malissa C. Maples	216 25
To Enoch Marshall	130 00
To William Martin	445 72

To John W. Matlock	707 00
To Edward Maxcy	100 00
To James P. Merritt	706 60
To Daniel Miller	460 00
To Julius Miller	125 00
To Sarah Miller	150 00
To Daniel Moore	100 00
To R. G. Moore	13 00
To Samuel R. Morrow	260 00
To Benjamin A. Moss	270 00
To Hardy Moss	125 00
To Jacob Myers	775 00
To James Myers	50 00
To William H. Neeley	518 00
To Nathan Nelson	50 00
To Richard Oliver	195 00
To Charles Owen	404 00
To James Park	287 00
To Allen Parker	580 00
To Rebecca C. Parkison, administratrix of the estate of Daniel Parkison, deceased	500 00
To James Parkison	285 00
To Lewis Parsons	145 00
To Benjamin Patton	711 00
To David Pearce	225 00
To Mary J. Pearson	100 00
To M. C. Pinion	235 00
To Melvin Porter	475 00
To William B. Porter	909 00
To Wilson Y. Pursley	178 00
To Reuben M. Rader	225 00
To Enos H. Rambo	120 00
To William B. Rankin	180 00
To Daniel J. Read	708 00
To Malinda Reagan	125 00
To Elijah R. Reavis	115 00
To Samuel S. Renfro	155 00
To Matilda Rhea	110 00
To Austin Rice, jr	100 00
To Milo Robbins	360 00
Carried forward	499,099 57

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$499,099 57
To John Rodgers	245 00
To John Rogers	216 00
To Samuel Pearce, executor of the estate of John Roller, deceased	150 00
To P. G. Rosenblatt	80 00
To Wiley C. Ross	125 00
To Amos Rowland	135 00
To Ebin Rowland	110 00
To James Glasson, administrator of the estate of Thomas Rowland, deceased	250 00
To John W. Rudder	150 00
To Thomas Russell	43 00
To Benjamin Rutledge	125 00
To Abraham Saunders	120 00
To Susan C. Scates	362 40
To Harrison Self	420 00
To Thomas F. Self	40 00
To Mary D. Sharp	150 00
To Calaway Shoemaker	125 00
To Henry S. Smith	510 00
To John T. Smith	30 00
To Thomas A. Smith	125 00
To John Squibb	205 00
To Millia Staples	589 00
To Andrew Stephens	100 00
To James Stewart	150 00
To John G. Hale, administrator of the estate of Benjamin J. Stone, deceased	277 00
To Lemuel C. Stow	100 00
To William T. Talbert	525 00
To Nancy Talley	200 00
To George W. Taylor	220 00
To Shepherd Thacker	245 00
To Pleasant H. Thomas, executor of the estate of Henry M. Thomas, deceased	378 75
To John F. Thomas	750 00
To James T. Trotter	606 65

To Daniel Venable	250 00
To Caswell M. Vestal	180 00
To Ethelbert S. Wallace	366 00
To Thomas S. Watson	275 00
To Calvin Watterson	220 00
To Mahlon White	140 00
To William White	125 00
To James W. Williams	250 00
To Nathaniel T. Williams	425 00
To James G. Willoughby	161 00
To James, Jacob, and John T. Myers, and John T. Myers, administrator of the estate of John Willoughby	481 64
To John T. Myers, administrator of the estate of John Willoughby	250 00
To David W. Wilson, executor of the estate of George M. Wilson, deceased	355 80
To William T. Wilson	240 00
To Samuel O. Wood	420 00
To Joseph B. Woodside	987 20
To Demarcus L. Wright	106 00
To Francis M. Yell	1,250 00
To Catharine Young	120 00
OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.	
To Benedict Rehner	175 00
To Louisa Volk, administratrix of the estate of George W. Volk, deceased	500 00
OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.	
To George F. Abel	257 66
To Henry Anderson	370 00
To Mary Ashby	125 00
To David and George Auld, executors of the estate of George Auld, deceased	1,128 00
To William W. Avery	391 00
To William Bagent	100 00
To Moses H. Barber, administrator of the estate of David Barber, deceased	666 00
To Augustin Bayliss	300 00
To Mary Birch	445 00
To Samuel Birch	620 00
To Manassah Blackburn and John F. Lewis	2,289 66
To William T. Bowen, executor of the estate of Joseph Bowen, deceased	2,386 00
Carried forward	523,313 33

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$523,313 33
To Leonard Bowman	1,017 50
To Evans Bradby	575 00
To Pleasant Bradby	305 00
To Richard Allmond, administrator of Sterling Bradby, deceased	351 00
To the public-school trustees of Manassas, for the material of the Bradby school-house and church, to be paid on the basis of a compromise between the school and church trustees on file in the case	450 00
To Elias Brent	83 75
To John Bromley	274 05
To Henry Brown	45 00
To John W. Brown	708 00
To Nimrod Brown	15 00
To William Brown	157 00
To William M. Brown	430 00
To Christian Brunk	101 00
To Lavinia Buck	457 50
To Pierce Butler	124 00
To Chester C. Gaver, administrator of the estate of William Butts, deceased	169 00
To Ruth Carter	125 00
To William Cather	253 00
To Maria Charity	25 00
To John Chivis	19 50
To John T. Clark	5,255 00
To Mark Coles	170 00
To Abner Conard	587 20
To Harrison Cooper	579 00
To Frank E Corbett	459 00
To William J. Courtney	380 00
To David Crone	560 00
To Nace Dade	100 00
To Elijah Deaton	200 00
To Eliza J. Deming	440 00
To Sophia E. Demory, executrix of the estate of Mahlon Demory, deceased	407 62
To Eli Derry	228 00

To George W. Derry	614 00
To John P. Derry	125 00
To Philip Derry	404 00
To Larkin Dewese	125 00
To Edward Dick	1,242 00
To William T. Dickinson	216 00
To James M. Dillard	3,210 00
To Henry W. Dixon	275 00
To Allen and Robert P. Dodge	2,227 00
To James Donaldson	610 16
To Thompson Dougherty	153 00
To Mary Dudley, executrix of the estate of Trueworthy Dudley, deceased	1,015 00
To Jesse Dungey	150 00
To William W. Dunlap	150 00
To John Dyson	1,892 50
To James K. East	115 00
To William Elliott	665 00
To Elizabeth Elmore	333 80
To Mary J. Fenton	125 00
To Sarah A. Fessenden	500 00
To Samuel Foltz	3,531 00
To Matthew and Jane Ford	160 00
To Josiah D. Forrest	30 00
To Edmund Foster	70 00
To William Fowler	410 00
To the estate of John Fox, deceased, to be paid to John S. Byrne, receiver of the circuit court of Fauquier County, Virginia, to be by him reported to said court to be distributed according to the will of John Fox, deceased	7,545 00
To Thomas Fox	473 00
To Randal Gale	50 00
To Alfred W. Gardner	10,000 00
To James L. Gardner	125 00
To Thomas Garland	400 00
To Oliver Gaskins, sr	239 00
To Oliver Gaskins, 2d	365 00
To Oliver Gaskins, 3d	355 00
To Olivia George	178 85
To Walter Gilchrist	50 00
To William Goodwin	175 00
To loyal heirs of Annie Goodin	139 64
Carried forward	576,808 40

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$586,808 40
To Henry T. Gover	60 30
To William Gray	70 00
To John S. Grimsley	1,270 00
To Charles B. Guy	684 60
To Charles P. Harris	234 00
To Emeline Harris	100 00
To Kitty Harris	490 00
To Moses Harris	107 00
To William Harris	135 00
To John and Job Hawxhurst	495 50
To Abraham N. Hazen	898 00
To Charles W. Hazen	197 75
To Abraham N., Charles W., Eleanor N., and Sarah A. Hazen, Harriet L. Burge, and Mary P. Hixson, heirs of the estate of Levi H. Hazen, deceased	2,056 94
To Gideon Householder, administrator of the estate of Peter Hickman, deceased	120 00
To Charles W. Holland	149 04
To Augustin and Mary L. Holtzman	434 00
To William S. Hope	168 75
To James W. Hunter	390 00
To J. Fenton Jackson	160 00
To John Jackson	240 00
To William Jackson	111 25
To Alfred James	100 00
To Samuel Johns	40 00
To Charles Johnson	292 50
To Anna Maria Johnston, and Anna Maria Johnston, guardian for James Edgar and Fannie V. Johnston	550 00
To George W. Jordan	130 25
To Nathaniel Jordan	100 00
To Elijah L. Kase	960 50
To Dunbar Robinson, administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Kaufman, deceased	63 50
To Nimrod Kern	432 00
To James B. Kirk	8,556 80
To Lovisa Lamb	340 00

To John Lambert	239 00
To John Langston	233 25
To Thomas W. Langston	96 00
To Robert Lawson and Peyton Washington	233 00
To Arthur Lee	160 00
To Jesse Lee	100 00
To Fleming E. Lewis	250 00
To Jarrett Locker	160 00
To Eli A. Love	382 00
To Lorenzo M. Lown	158 50
To Lucinda McGhee, administratrix of the estate of John McGhee	100 00
To the executors of the estate of Alexander G. McKenney	1,745 00
To Matthew McKown	130 00
To James and Lewis Marcey	1,047 00
To John Marshall	679 00
To Thomas Maxwell	497 60
To Thomas J. Middleton	115 00
To William P. Miles	220 00
To Fannie V. Miller and Annie E. Wilson	1,976 00
To Loudon Mitchell	342 50
To Nellie Naylor, administratrix of the estate of Samuel Naylor, deceased	75 00
To George Neer	305 25
To Hezekiah Orindorf	150 00
To Joseph Overton	230 00
To Alexander Parham	94 00
To Samuel Patterson	961 80
To William H. Patterson	228 00
To Allen Pearce	1,595 00
To John Pearman	207 00
To Jones Pearman	234 10
To Howson Pinn	807 00
To Emma C. Pintler, administratrix of the estate of Peter Pintler, deceased	441 00
To St. Clair Poindexter	130 00
To Samuel S. Proctor	400 00
To Andrew Jamieson, executor of the estate of William P. Quisenbury, deceased	5,992 70
To John Roberson	75,00
To John Roberson, (colored)	215,00
To Charles Robey	266 00
To Alexander Robinson	100 00
Carried forward	618,316 18

Appropriations &c.,—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$618,316 18
To Archie Robinson	165 50
To Lorenzo D. Robinson	305 00
To George W. Roseberry	80 00
To Andrew L. Rowland	1,843 00
To Thomas Rushmore	6,840 00
To Joseph L. Russell	1,584 00
To Charles Safford	190 00
To Thomas Sampson	381 00
To Jourdan M. Saunders	1,821 50
To John and Peter Schenck	290 00
To John Schooler	1,450 00
To William Scott	225 00
To Ellen, Mary, and William Scranage, and Catharine Tucker, heirs of Richard Scranage	402 00
To William H. Simms	112 50
To Ellen G. Slemaker	168 60
To John Oehrl, administrator of the estate of Hiram J. Smith, deceased	1,126 00
To Jon J. Smith	725 55
To Mary J. Smith	156 00
To Samuel Smith	96 00
To Samuel Smith, (colored)	110 00
To Thomas M. Smith, William R. Snow, and J. C. Wilson	3,322 00
To Alexander W. Snyder	950 00
To Adalina V. and Ann E. Sommers, of Washington D. C., $1,002, and to Abraham H. Sommers, $236	1,238 00
To Happy A. Spicer	150 00
To William K. Stewart	550 00
To Eliza J. Summers, and two minor children, heirs of Henry W. Summers, deceased	423 32
To Belford Taylor	300 00
To George W. Taylor	100 00
To William B. Taylor	200 00
To John W. Terry	1,010 00
To Rachel C. Travers, administratrix of the estate of John W. Travers, deceased	295 00
To James W. Tucker	1,090 00
To Robert T. Lucas, administrator of the estate of Samuel Tucker, deceased	1,200 00

To Nelson Vorce	308 00
To Stephen Wallace	160 00
To Samuel Wampler	55 25
To Charles A. Ware	1,800 00
To Cyrus Washburn	1,100 00
To David Welsh	225 00
To Ansel Whedon	750 00
To Thomas Wilder	100 00
To William Wilkinson	2,174 00
To Sandford Williams	80 00
To George Williamson, sr	175 00
To Charles L. Wood, administrator of the estate of Robert B. Wood, deceased	540 00
To Wesley Wood	433 00
To Levi H. York	394 00
To Amos Young	577 12
To Eliza W. Young and William A. Young, executors of the estate of John M. Young, deceased	3,198 50
OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.	
To John F. Smith, executor of the estate of Lewis R. Beeson, deceased	270 00
To Philip Derry of Peter	205 00
To Julia A. Eagle	221 80
To Henry W. Frye	436 00
To Isaac Graham	140 00
To Zachariah Johnson	125 00
To Jesse Landaker	1,327 00
To George W. Mock	200 00
To John W. Ware	1,040 00
To Zebulon Wise	78 00
To Thomas E. Woodward	440 00
SEC. 2. That the case of Whitty M. Sasser, which was reported allowed by the commissioners of claims to the extent of the interest therein of Letitia Elsey and Maria H. Turpin, and the case of John Campbell, administrator of the estate of Stephen S. Springer, deceased, be, and they are hereby, referred to the commissioners of claims for re-examination and report; and the said commissioners of claims are hereby authorized to re-open, examine, and consider the said cases, and to make report thereon to Congress.	
Total	663,768 82

By the act making appropriations for extraordinary expenses of the naval service.

For pay of the Navy	$300,000 00
For contingent expenses of the Navy Department	25,000 00
Carried forward	325,000 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
Brought forward	$325,000 00
For the Bureau of Navigation	20,000 00
For the Bureau of Ordnance	500,000 00
For the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	500,000 00
For the Bureau of Yards and Docks	20,000 00
For the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	300,000 00
For the Bureau of Steam-Engineering	335,000 00
For the Bureau of Construction and Repair	2,000,000 00
Total	4,000,000 00
By the act making an appropriation for the legislative expenses of Colorado Territory.	
That $20,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly of Colorado Territory, and for pay of clerks, officers, and contingent expenses thereof	$20,000 00
By the act making appropriations to pay for reporting the debates and proceedings of Congress.	
That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $25,185 for the payment of the five official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House of Representatives during the first year of the Forty-third Congress, said reporters to be paid monthly at the rate fixed by law	$25,185 00
SEC. 2. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,636.12 to pay D. F. Murphy, official reporter of the Senate, for reporting the proceedings and debates of the Senate at the special session of March, 1873, according to the arrangement made with him by the Committee on Printing of the Senate, which was reported by said committee to the Senate on the 21st day of March, 1873	1,636 12
SEC. 3. That there is hereby appropriated for reporting the proceedings and debates of the Senate for the congressional year ending March 4, 1874, the sum of $6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which sum shall be added to the contingent fund of the Senate and be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, agreeably to the terms of the resolution aforesaid: *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act a sum not exceeding $42,000 shall be paid for reporting the proceedings of each House of Congress for any one Congress, under the direction of the respective houses; and all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed	6,000 00
Total	32,821 12

By the act to establish an assay-office at Helena, in the Territory of Montana.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish an assay-office at Helena, in the Territory of Montana, the said assay-office to be conducted under the provisions of the act entitled "An act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay-offices, and coinage of the United States," approved February 12, 1873.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable building at Helena, in the Territory of Montana, for the purpose of said assay-office, and provide the same with the necessary fixtures and apparatus, at a cost not exceeding $50,000 00

By the act for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of certain moneys received into the Treasury under an award made by the tribunal of arbitration constituted by virtue of the first article of the treaty concluded at Washington the 8th of May, A. D. 1871, between the United States of America and the Queen of Great Britain.

For carrying out provisions of the said act ..... Indefinite.

By the act to provide for the improvement of the Oostenaula River, in the State of Georgia.

For the improvement of the Oostenaula River, in the State of Georgia $10,000 00

By the joint resolution making an appropriation for the purchase and restoration to the family of the Marquis de la Fayette, of the watch presented to him by General Washington.

For the purchase and restoration to the family of the Marquis de la Fayette of the watch presented to him by General Washington and lost by General la Fayette during his last visit to this country; such purchase and restoration to be made under the direction of the Secretary of State $300 00

By the act providing for busts of the late Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney and of Salmon Portland Chase, to be placed in the Supreme Court room of the United States.

That the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress on the Library be, and they are hereby, authorized to procure and place in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States, busts of the late Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney and of the late Salmon Portland Chase.

For the purpose of carrying this act into effect $2,500 00

By the act in relation to the monument erected to the memory of the Chevalier de Ternay.

To defray the expense of repairing and protecting from decay the monument erected at Newport, Rhode Island, to the memory of the Chevalier de Ternay, the commander of the French naval forces in aid of the American Revolution in the year 1780; the money hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy $800 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
By the act to dredge and protect the navigable channel at the mouth of Buffalo River against the sand-bar formed by the gale of December, 1873.	
For the purpose of dredging and protecting the navigable channel at the mouth of Buffalo River, and of removing the sand-bar formed by the great gale of December last at that point, said sum to be available upon the passage of this act	$20,000 00
By the act making an appropriation to pay the operators of the Government telegraph connecting the Departments with the two houses of Congress.	
To enable the two houses of Congress to pay the telegraph operators employed under the provisions of an act entitled "An act in relation to the lines of telegraph connecting the Capitol with the various Departments of the Government," approved February 4, 1874. And of the sum herein appropriated, $700 shall be added to the contingent fund of the Senate, and $700 shall be added to the contingent fund of the House, and the clerks of the respective houses shall pay the said operators in accordance with law: *Provided*, That said lines of telegraph shall be for the use only of Senators, members of Congress, judges of the United States courts, and officers of Congress and of the Executive Departments, and solely on public business	$1,400 00
By the act making an appropriation for a topographical survey of the Capitol Grounds and plans for improving the same.	
For procuring a topographical survey of the Capitol Grounds and the employment of Fred. Law Olmstead, of New York, in furnishing plans for laying out, improving, and inclosing the same	$3,000 00
By the act making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Joint Select Committee to Inquire into the Affairs of the District of Columbia.	
To defray the expenses of the Joint Select Committee to Inquire into the Affairs of the District of Columbia; and that sum shall be drawn from the Treasury, upon the order of the Secretary of the Senate, as the same shall be required; and any portion of the amount hereby appropriated that shall be allowed by the said joint committee to witnesses attending before it or persons employed in its service, for per diem, traveling, or other necessary expenses, and paid by the Secretary of the Senate, in pursuance of the orders of said joint committee, shall be accordingly credited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department	$10,000 00
By the act to improve the mouth of the Mississippi River.	
To be expended by the Secretary of War at the mouth of the Mississippi River, said sum to be available from and after the passage of this act	$30,000 00

tax to re-imburse the same.

For the payment of teachers in the public schools in the District of Columbia from the 1st day of September, 1873, to the 1st day of March, 1874; and that the government of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed to levy and collect a tax to an amount equal to the amount appropriated in this act, upon personal property, including banks and other corporations, in the said District, and pay the same into the Treasury of the United States. The money hereby appropriated shall be disbursed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Education $97,740 50

By the act to ratify an agreement with certain Ute Indians in Colorado, and to make an appropriation for carrying out the same.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue, set apart, and hold, as a perpetual fund, in trust for the Ute Indians, a sufficient amount of 5 per centum bonds of the United States, the interest on which shall be $25,000 per annum; which interest shall be paid annually, as the President of the United States may direct, for the benefit of said Indians.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid to Ouray $1,000, as the first installment due him annually, so long as he shall be chief of said Ute Indians; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $1,000 for that purpose $1,000 00

By the act to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish copies of certain papers called for by resolution of the House.

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to employ such number of temporary clerks as may be necessary to speedily copy and furnish to this House the papers heretofore called for in the matter of the trial of Captain Hurtt, by resolution of March 10, 1874, and that the sum of $250, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses thereof $250 00

By the act to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the act of April 23, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the relief of the persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi River," and for other purposes.

That to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of the act approved April 23, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the relief of the persons suffering from the overflow of the Lower Mississippi River," the sum of $90,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing supplies of food to be issued under his direction to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons living on or near the Lower Mississippi River who have been rendered so by reason of the recent overflow; and that the Secretary of War make detailed report to the Congress of the expenditure under this act $90,000 00

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is directed to issue temporarily of supplies of food and disused army clothing for support and to prevent starvation and extreme want to any and all classes of helpless or destitute persons who have been rendered so by reason of the recent overflow of the Mississippi River, and to make report to Congress of such issue of food and clothing, and the condition and situation of such destitute people, and the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for such supplies of food or rations: *Provided*, That the authority hereby conferred upon the Secretary of War shall expire on the 1st day of September, 1874 ..... 100,000 00

Total 190,000 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
By the act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to discharge certain obligations of the United States to the creditors of the Upper and Lower bands of Sioux Indians.	
That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to discharge all obligations of the United States to the creditors of the Upper and Lower bands of Sioux Indians, arising under the treaty of June 19, 1858, between said bands and the United States, and from the diversion by the United States of the funds and assets of said Indians in their possession and control applicable to that purpose: *Provided*, That the amount allowed and paid on said indebtedness shall in no event exceed the sum of $70,000. SEC. 2. That to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of the foregoing section, the sum of $70,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated	$70,000 00
By the act to provide for the better protection of the frontier settlements of Texas against Indian and Mexican depredations.	
That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to construct and operate a line of telegraph, beginning at or near the city of Denison, in Grayson County, Texas; thence by the nearest practicable route to Fort Sill, Indian Territory; thence to Fort Richardson, Texas; thence along the northern frontier-line of settlements to Forts Griffin and Concho; thence to the Pecos River, at or near the mouth of Toyah Creek; thence to Fort Clarke, on Las Moras Creek; thence to Fort Duncan, on the Rio Grande; thence down the Rio Grande, via Fort McIntosh and Ringgold Barracks, to Brownsville, so as to connect the military posts which are now, or may hereafter be, established on said line with the military headquarters of said district; and that the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated	$100,000 00
By the act to ascertain the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and other British subjects within the limits which were the subject of the award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany under the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, and for other purposes.	
For services of commissioner appointed under said act	$1,000 00
By the act to authorize and provide for the construction of a substantial iron and masonry bridge and of a causeway across the Anacostia, or Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, at or near the site of the present Navy-yard bridge.	
For the construction of said bridge: *Provided*, That the said Secretary shall construct a bridge upon such plan as shall cost no more than the amount herein appropriated; and no part of this appropriation shall be paid out of the Treasury until contracts shall have been entered into with responsible parties, and with good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the Secretary of War, for the construction and completion of said bridge, including the masonry, iron-work, and causeway, at a cost not to exceed $146,000: *And provided also*, That the said bridge shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the usual navigation above said bridge	$146,000 00

alluvial basin of the Mississippi River subject to inundation.

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to assign three officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and to appoint two civil engineers eminent in their profession and who are acquainted with the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River, to serve as a board of commissioners; the president of said board to be designated by the President of the United States. It shall be the duty of said commission to make a full report to the President of the best system for the permanent reclamation and redemption of said alluvial basin from inundation, which report the President shall transmit to Congress at its next session, with such recommendations as he shall think proper.

SEC. 2. That the members of the commission who may be appointed from civil life shall receive compensation at the rate of $5,000 per annum. The commission may employ a secretary at a rate of compensation not exceeding $200 per month for the time he is employed, and the necessary traveling expenses of the members of said commission not officers of the Army, and of the secretary, shall be paid upon the approval of bills for the same by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing provisions, is hereby appropriated, and shall be subject to disbursement by the Secretary of War in accordance with the provisions of this act..... $25,000 00

By the act for the relief of the estates of Abel Gilbert and William Gerrish, late copartners in business under the style of Gilbert & Gerrish.

For damages for violation of a grain contract entered into the 21st day of May, 1859, between Colonel G. H. Crossman, deputy quartermaster general of the United States Army, in behalf of the United States, and said Abel Gilbert in his own name, but in behalf of said Gilbert & Gerrish..... $26,250 00

By the act for the relief of William H. Vesey.

For his loss in consequence of the failure, on March 27, 1857, of the house of Green and Company, American bankers, with whom he had deposited moneys belonging to the United States to the amount of $1,467.30, upon the assignment by said Vesey to the United States of his claim against said firm for the moneys so deposited..... $1,467 30

By the act for the relief of Henry S. Welles.

For expenditures made by him under his contracts of May 1 and July 5, 1866, for removing obstructions from the Savannah River, and improving the harbor, prior to the date of the annulment of said contracts by the Secretary of the Treasury, which said sum shall be in full satisfaction to said Welles for all claims referred to in the report and recommendation from the Secretary of War..... $193,132·96

By the act for the relief of Doctor Edward Jarvis.

For his services in the preparation of the United States census for 1850..... $1,500 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
By the act for the relief of William Stoddard, late assistant quartermaster, United States volunteers.	
For the amount of private funds belonging to the said Stoddard seized by military authority, and afterward covered into the Treasury...	$360 00
By the act for the relief of Victor Mylius, of Macoupin County, Illinois.	
For the amount of pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of infantry, from the 17th day of April to the 16th day of May, 1863, and the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of infantry thereafter to the 6th day of June, 1865, less the amount received by him as a sergeant in said regiment for the period above named.....	Indefinite.
By the act for the relief of the heirs of Seth Lamb.	
For boarding and quartering Captain Mott's Howitzer Corps, Second Regiment New York State Militia, from the 21st of May to the 1st of June, 1861.....	$490 00
By the act for the relief of Siloma Deck.	
That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to audit and settle the loss sustained by Mrs. Siloma Deck, in the year 1862, by depredations committed by the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, and he is hereby authorized to pay the sum of $1,095.37; which settlement shall be in full for all claims arising from such depredations	$1,095 37
By the act for the relief of Richard H. Swift.	
For full payment and satisfaction of all claim to moiety as informer in case of the United States against Jonathan M. Dair and certain property of the said Dair, and wherein judgment of condemnation was rendered in favor of the United States	$4,080 24
By the act for the relief of George S. Wright, administrator of the estate of John T. Wright, deceased.	
To George S. Wright, administrator of the estate of John T. Wright, deceased, the sum of $2,758.45, the amount of Treasury settlement No. 536, dated March 13, 1869, in accordance with the certificates of the Third Auditor and the Second Comptroller	$2,758 45

By the act for the relief of Jacob Parmerter, re-imbursing him for defending a suit brought against him for an official act.

For costs and expenses incurred by him as collector of customs for the district of Champlain, N. Y., in a suit brought against him for an official act $1,237 19

By the act for the relief of Martin Hoff, Casper Doerr, and George Gebhart, citizens of Saint Louis, Mo.

For work and labor performed and material furnished by them in curbing, guttering, and macadamizing, and cross-walks on Marine avenue, and paving alley in front of and adjoining United States marine hospital in the city of Saint Louis, Mo.; and the sum of $616.58 to George Gebhart for work performed and material furnished in paving side-walks on Marine avenue, adjoining to and in front of the United States marine hospital, in Saint Louis, Mo.; in all, the sum of $3,235 20

By the act for the relief of William F. Kerr.

For one horse and equipments, owned by him, and abandoned by him by order of the officer in command at Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., on the 25th day of June, 1864, on a forced march, by which said horse and equipments were totally lost to the said soldier $131 50

By the act for the relief of W. A. Saylor, of Bryan, Texas.

For taxes illegally collected on certain parcels of cotton during the years 1867 and 1868; and that the sum of $1,871.53 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose aforesaid $1,871 53

By the act for the relief of John T. Watson, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

For his expenditures and losses in rescuing United States officers and soldiers from the disaster of the steamboat Sultana, destroyed by fire on the night of April 26, 1865, on the Mississippi River $3,962 00

By the act for the relief of Rev. George Morrison, late of Kentucky.

For one horse and equipments captured by the enemy during the late war, while in the service of the United States $150 00

By the act for the relief of Henry A. Webster, V. B. McCollum, and A. Colby, of Washington Territory, pre-emptors on the Makah Indian reservation.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to examine and consider the claims of Henry A. Webster, V. B. McCollum, and A. Colby for valuable improvements taken possession of and used by the United States in enlarging the Makah Indian reservation, on the Pacific coast and Straits of Fuca, in Washington Territory, by executive order of the President of the United States, dated October 21, 1873, and to adjust and settle the same on principles of equity, in view of the appraisement made by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 25, 1873, not to exceed the sum of $23,608.34; which sum, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated $23,608 34

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
By the act for the relief of Jacob Harding.	
For his services as inspector of the distillery of Messrs. Gordon & Co., at Paris, Illinois, in the year 1867	$195 00
By the act for the relief of Edward H. Calvert.	
For rent and damage done to the property of Edward H. Calvert, on Good Hope Hill, in the District of Columbia, known during the late war as Fort Wagner, and occupied from 1862 to the end of the war by Federal troops	$1,500 00
By the act for the relief of Joseph Council, of Mobile, Alabama.	
For raising, repairing, and delivering the rebel torpedo-boat Saint Patrick to the navy-yard at Pensacola, Florida	$1,000 00
By the act for the relief of the heirs of Mary B. Belfield, of Virginia.	
For the relief of the heirs of Mary B. Belfield, of Virginia	$173 33
By the act for the relief of Benjamin Crawford.	
For the use by the Government of the said Crawford's patent steam-blower	$5,000 00
By the act for the benefit of the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Company.	
That the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army be authorized and directed to audit, adjust, and pay such sums as he may deem proper and just to the president, directors, and company of the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Road Company, to make compensation for two bridges on the road of said company, (one over Salt River the other over Floyd's Fork,) constructed for the military service by said company by advice of the Quartermaster-General: *Provided*, That the whole amount allowed under this act shall not exceed the sum of $13,600	$13,600 00
By the act for the relief of Nathaniel McKay, assignee of the builders of the steamers La Portena, Edward Everett, F. W. Lincoln, Azalia, and N. P. Banks.	
That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to refund to Nathaniel McKay, assignee of the builders of the steamers La Portena, Edward Everett, F. W. Lincoln, Azalia, and N. P. Banks, a sum not to exceed $6,574, being the amount of revenue-tax found to have been paid by them to the Government on the hulls and engines of said steamers	$6,574 00

By the act for the relief of C. C. Spaids.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to C. C. Spaids the full pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of Company A, Fourth Cavalry Regiment Illinois Volunteers, from the 3d day of June, 1863, to the 6th day of February, 1864, deducting therefrom any sum received by him for services rendered during the said period as sergeant or otherwise in said company... Indefinite.

By the act for the relief of John M. McPike.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay the sum of $19,473.50 to John M. McPike, in full settlement for beef and supplies furnished the troops by Jordan & McPike in quelling the Indian disturbances in the Territory of Utah, now the State of Nevada, in 1860 ..... $19,473 50

By the act for the relief of Ephraim P. Showalter.

Whereas Ephraim P. Showalter was drafted into the service of the United States on the 26th day of September, 1864, for the period of one year; and on the 18th day of November, 1864, was mustered into the service of the United States in Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; and whereas, on or about the 2d day of December, 1864, the said Showalter furnished, and caused to be mustered into the service of the United States, a substitute for two years, paying therefor the sum of $1,000; and whereas, notwithstanding he furnished said substitute, said Ephraim P. Showalter was held to service until the 23d day of June, 1865:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to said Ephraim P. Showalter the sum of $500: *Provided*, That the same shall be in full for said claim for said substitute $500 00

By the act for the relief of Julius Griesenbeck, of Waco, Texas.

For his claim for supplies furnished by him for a detachment of the United States cavalry, under command of Sergeant Van Urick, in the service of the United States at Waco, Texas, in the year 1868 ..... $212 50

By the act for the relief of Jonathan D. Hale.

For services rendered in the late war as recruiting officer, scout, and guide for the United States Army, and for two horses lost in said Army $3,425 00

By the act for the relief of Beck & Wirth.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Beck & Wirth, dealers in tobacco, of Chicago, Ill., the sum of $5,773, to re-imburse them for money paid on manufactured tobacco under the act of Congress of July 20, 1868, they being entitled to have the money refunded to them under the act of Congress of April 10, 1869, but are unable to produce the technical proof, as required by the Revenue Department, on account of the destruction of the United States collector's, assessor's, and their own books by the great fire of October 9, 1871, at Chicago, Ill $5,773 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
By the act for the relief of Bigler, Young & Company.	
That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to settle the claim of Bigler, Young & Company, of Pennsylvania, for the erection of the light-house at Love Point, in the Chesapeake Bay, on principles of equity and justice: *Provided*, That the amount allowed them shall not exceed the sum of $1,694.55; which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose	$1,694 55
By the act for the relief of Selden Connor.	
That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Selden Connor, late lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, the sum of $200, or so much thereof as he shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department that the horse was worth, for a horse shot and killed in 1863 by order of the colonel of said regiment, while the said Selden Connor was absent from his regiment on detached duty	$200 00
By the act for the relief of William J. McIntyre.	
That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William J. McIntyre, late a lieutenant in the Eleventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers, the sum of $199.20, the same being the difference between the pay of a second lieutenant of infantry and a hospital steward, from the 7th day of August, 1864, to the 30th day of October, 1864	$199 20
By the act for the relief of Joseph S. Read.	
For the services of the said Joseph S. Read as an assistant doorkeeper to the House of Representatives, from the 1st day of August to the 10th day of November, in the year 1868	$395 72
By the act for the relief of Thomas Simms, late a lieutenant in the Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers.	
That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be paid to Thomas Simms, late second lieutenant, Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, the sum of $590, being the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant for the period of six months, between the 25th day of December, 1862, and the 1st day of May, 1863	$590 00

By the act to compensate D. R. Haggard for six months' service as colonel of the Fifth Kentucky United States Cavalry Volunteers.

For all sums due said Haggard for said services, and all perquisites $1,422 00

By the act for the relief of William Walker.

For unpaid salary as vice-commercial agent at Gaboon, from October 1, 1870, to February 12, 1871 ..... $374 98

By the act for the relief of Charles J. Sands, of Brooklyn, New York.

For salary due him for services as United States marshal of consular court at Chinkiang, China, from the 5th day of October, to the 19th day of December, 1865, inclusive $202 39

By the act for the relief of James De Long.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to James De Long, late consul at Aux Cayes, Hayti, the sum of $2,816; $1,166 of the sum so appropriated being for money advanced and expended by the said James De Long, consul as aforesaid, for the relief of destitute colored emigrants colonized under authority of the acts of April 16 and July 17, 1862, and $1,650 of the said amount being for extraordinary expenses incurred by him at the siege of Aux Cayes, Hayti, during his consulship at said place $2,816 00

By the act for the relief of John W. Divine, late assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry.

For services rendered to John W. Divine, as assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry, from the 8th day of May, 1863, to the 1st day of October, 1863 ..... $738 83

By the act for the relief of Robert F. Winslow.

For services rendered in raising, drilling, and equipping troops mustered into the United States service during the late war of the rebellion $813 82

By the act for the relief of Col. E. McCarty.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Col. E. McCarty, of Illinois, assignee of Ruel Hough, the sum of $1,450; which said sum the said Ruel Hough paid to the Government on a direct-tax sale by the judgment of a United States court, the tax on the land sold having been prior to said sale by the owner thereof: *Provided*, That the said Secretary is satisfied that said McCarty has succeeded to all the rights which said Hough had to make reclamation upon the United States $1,450 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
By the act for the relief of Martin Kalbfleisch's Sons.	
For acids furnished the United States assay-office in the city of New York in the years 1869 and 1870	$5,241 28
By the act for the relief of the heirs and next of kin of Col. William Northedge, deceased.	
For the benefit of the widow and children of said deceased the sum of $7,500, in full for moneys expended by said deceased in subsisting and equipping the Fifty-ninth Regiment New York State Volunteers	$7,500 00
By the act for the relief of John L. T. Jones, of Montgomery County, Md., for rent and damage sustained by the destruction of a dwelling-house by accidental fire while the same was being occupied by United States troops for quarters.	
For rent of building, and destruction of the same by accidental fire, while being so occupied as quarters by the United States troops in Montgomery County, Md., under the command of General Hubert Ward, in November, 1862	$4,000 00
By the act for the benefit of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association.	
For damages to their fair-grounds, resulting from their occupancy by United States troops during the late rebellion, which sum has been recommended to be paid by the board of claims and by the Secretary of War	$25,000 00
By the act for the relief of the East Tennessee University.	
For aid given by and on behalf of said university to the Army of the United States in the late war of the rebellion: *Provided*, That before said sum shall be paid, a release in full of all claims against the Government by said East Tennessee University shall be executed in due form by the proper officers thereof and deposited with the Treasurer, along with the receipt of the money hereby appropriated	$18,500 00
By the act making an appropriation to pay Emanuel Small and James Tate, of Atchison County, Mo., for carrying the mails.	
For carrying the mails of the United States in said county of Atchison, under a contract with the United States, during the years 1868 and 1869; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay the said Emanuel Small and James Tate, or either of them, the said sum hereby appropriated	$110 00

By the act for the relief of Benjamin W Reynolds.

That the sum of $15.65 be, and the same is hereby, allowed to Benjamin W. Reynolds, late United States depositary at Saint Croix Falls, Wisconsin, for compensation for his services as said depositary, between the 26th day of October, 1861, and the 26th day of November, 1864 ..... $15 65

By the act for the relief of J. & W. R. Wing, of New Bedford, Mass.

For expenses incurred by them for the support and transportation of the crew of the whaling-bark Zantho after its wreck in the Indian Ocean June 18, 1871, (in gold) $642 22

By the act for the relief of Alexander Henderson.

For balance due him as late consul at Londonderry, in Ireland $234 71

By the act for the relief of Peter S. Patton.

Whereas, in the month of March, 1872, the post-office at Burlington, in the State of Kansas, was burglariously entered and robbed of public moneys and property to the amount of $420; and whereas such robbery was effected without fault or negligence on the part of the postmaster, Peter S. Patton; and whereas said Patton has paid to the United States the amount and value of said moneys and property so stolen, and expended in the pursuit and arrest of the burglars the further sum of $100: Therefore,

That there be paid to the said Peter S. Patton the sum of $420, to re-imburse the said Patton for the payments and expenses so by him made and incurred $420 00

By the act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to settle and pay the accounts of William Pelham, late surveyor-general of New Mexico.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to settle and pay whatever amount may be found due and owing by the Government to William Pelham as surveyor-general of the Territory; and that the sum of $518.90, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for said purpose $518 90

By the act for the relief of John D. Young, of Kentucky.

That the sum of $1,009 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay to John D. Young the difference between the sum of $2,509, ordered to be paid to him by a resolution of the House of Representatives passed February 15, 1869, and the sum of $1,500, which was paid to him by order of the Committee on Accounts, on the 5th day of April, 1869 ..... $1,009 00

By the act for the relief of the heirs at law of William C. Brashear, an officer of the Texas navy.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the heirs at law of William C. Brashear the

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation	Amount.
amount of leave-pay per annum, from the date of the annexation of the republic of Texas to the date of the demise of said William C. Brashear, it being the rate and pay to which he, the said William C. Brashear, would have been entitled as an officer of the Texas navy under the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1858," approved March 3, 1857, in the event he had lived to the passage of said act	Indefinite.
By the act for the relief of Burke & Kunkel.	
That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Burke & Kunkel $3,849, being the amount of pig-iron taken by the agent of the Treasury Department by mistake as Confederate property, July, 1865, and being the net proceeds which was covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the captured and abandoned property fund	$3,849 00
By the act for the relief of William I. Blackistone, of Saint Mary's County, Md.	
For services as a board of trade, in Saint Mary's County, Md., from December 15, 1862, to September 15, 1863	$972 00
By the act for the relief of Oliver P. Mason.	
For the payment of Oliver P. Mason, for services rendered as assistant provost-marshal in the Department of Kansas; and the proper officers of the War and Treasury Departments are hereby authorized to pay the said sum to the said Oliver P. Mason or his legal representatives	$787 50
By the act for the relief of the sureties of James L. Collins, deceased.	
That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, on final adjustment and settlement of the accounts of James L. Collins, deceased, late receiver and United States designated depositary of public moneys at Santa Fé, N. Mex., to pass to his credit the amount of money stolen from the United States depository at Santa Fé, N. Mex., after the murder of said Collins, on the night of June 5, 1869, and for which a judgment was recovered in the district court of New Mexico in favor of the United States against the sureties of said Collins, or part of them, for $32,561.03, and $6,032.32 interest; and to pay to the legal representatives of said Collins such sum, not exceeding $1,168.18, as may be shown to have been due and owing said Collins at the time of his murder	$1,168 18
By the act to provide for the payment of legal services rendered by Edmund Randolph to the United States.	
For satisfaction and discharge of balance of professional services rendered by him in the cases of The United States *vs.* John Parrott and others, and Andres Castillero *vs.* The United States: *Provided,* That on receipt of said sum the said legal representatives shall execute a full discharge of all claims in favor of the estate of said Randolph against the United States	$12,000 00

By the act making an appropriation for the payment of $792.46 due the late James L. Day, of Connecticut, for transporting the mails over post-route numbered 8,151.	
For transporting the mails over post-route numbered 8,151, which amount remains unpaid	$792 46
By the act for the relief of Marcus Otterbourg, late consul of the United States at the city of Mexico, and Minister to the Republic of Mexico.	
For his services as minister to Mexico from June 21, until September 30, 1867, both inclusive	Indefinite.
By the act for the relief of James Coates of Jackson, Mississippi.	
For labor and repairs, and materials and furniture, furnished to the United States court-house at Jackson, Mississippi	$800 00
By the act for the relief of Mercy Ann Hall, widow of Capt. Charles F. Hall.	
That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to allow and settle the salary of Charles F. Hall, late in command of the Polaris expedition, to December 31, 1873, and pay the balance to his widow, Mercy Ann Hall. SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to purchase from the said Mercy Ann Hall the manuscripts of said Charles F. Hall relative to his several voyages and explorations in the North seas, at a price not exceeding $15,000, and, in case of purchase, to deposit the same with the officers of the Smithsonian Institution for safe-keeping, examination, and report to Congress. SEC. 3. That the sum of $16,936, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act	$16,936 00
By the act for the relief of John J. Hayden.	
For services rendered by him for the United States, in the year 1864, in the office of John H. Farquher, captain in the Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry and mustering and disbursing officer at Indianapolis, Indiana, in relation to the draft-accounts of said State	$150 00
By the act for the relief of Andrew Mason.	
For improvements of processes heretofore and hereafter to be employed in the United States assay-office at New York or elsewhere in the refining and parting of gold and silver bullion	$10,000 00
By the act for the relief of Jesse F. Moore and Charles W. Lewis.	
For a lot of tobacco improperly seized at Macon, Georgia, in November, 1867, from Jesse F. Moore, and sold January 31, 1868, by J. C. McBurney, acting as collector of internal revenue, and the proceeds of which have been covered into the Treasury	$1,041 06
By the act for the relief of Mrs. Louisa Eldis, of Sandusky, Ohio.	
For losses sustained by the occupancy of her stone building in Sandusky, Ohio, by the One Hundred and Third Regiment of New York Volunteers, during the months of January, February, March, and April, 1864	$691 83

RECAPITULATION.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
By the act making appropriations for the payment of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1875	$29,980,000 00
By the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes	20,783,900 80
By the act making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes	5,680,651 96
By the act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875	3,404,804 00
By the act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1875	339,835 00
By the act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes	5,218,000 00
By the act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1875	35,756,091 00
By the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1875	27,788,500 00
By the act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defense for the year ending June 30, 1875	904,000 00
By the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1875	16,813,946 20
By the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1873 and 1874, and for other purposes	4,083,914 26
By the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875	27,009,744 81
By the act making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the commissioners of claims under the act of Congress of March 3, 1871	663,768 82
By the act making appropriations for the extraordinary expenses of the naval service	4,000,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,257,845 31
Total	183,685,002 16

II.—NEW OFFICES CREATED AND THE SALARIES THEREOF.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.]

By the act (No. 10) to abolish the office of deputy commissioner of internal revenue.

The office of deputy commissioner of internal revenue is abolished. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate one of the two remaining deputy commissioners as first deputy commissioner, whose duties and salary shall be the same as now prescribed for deputy commissioners, viz, $3,500 per annum.

By the act (No. 14) creating an additional land district in the Territory of New Mexico.

A new land district is established for New Mexico, to be called the Messilla land district, for which the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver, who shall be entitled to the same emoluments as are now allowed like officers in other Territories, viz, $500 per annum each and fees.

By the act (No. 24) to establish the Bismarck land district in the Territory of Dakota.

A new land district, to be called the Bismarck district, is established, for which a register and a receiver shall be appointed, with the same compensation allowed like officers for other land districts in said Territory, viz, $500 each per annum and fees.

By the act (No. 64) for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, for the government of the said District, who shall receive a compensation of $5,000 per annum each.

The President is authorized to detail an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army to take charge and have control of the improvement and repair of streets, avenues, roads, bridges, &c., of the District of Columbia.

Such officer may, with the advice and consent of the said board of commissioners, appoint not more than two assistant engineers from civil life, who shall each receive a salary of $1,800 per annum.

By the act (No. 67) to create two additional land districts in the State of Kansas.

An additional land district, to be called the Western land district, and also a land district to be called the Arkansas Valley land district, are created in the State of Kansas; for each of which the President is authorized to appoint a register and a receiver, who shall receive the same compensation allowed to like officers in other land districts in said State, viz, $500 per annum each and fees.

By the act (No. 68) to create an additional land district in the Territory of Colorado.

A new land district, to be called the Del Norte land district, is established, for which the President shall appoint a register and a receiver, who shall receive the same compensation allowed like officers in said Territory, viz, $500 per annum each and fees.

By the act (No. 69) to create the Bozeman land district in the Territory of Montana.

A new land district, to be known as the Bozeman land district, is established, for which a register and a receiver shall be appointed, who shall receive the same emoluments allowed like officers in other Territories, viz, $500 each and fees.

By the act (No. 71) to provide for the establishment of life-saving stations and houses of refuge upon the sea and lake coasts of the United States, and to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint one superintendent for the coasts of Delaware and Virginia, one for the coast of Florida, one for the coasts of Lakes Erie and Ontario, one for the coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior, and one for the coast of Lake Michigan, and also a keeper for each of the stations and houses of refuge so authorized to be located.

The compensation of each superintendent shall not exceed $1,000 per annum, and that of the keepers shall not exceed $200 per annum, except those employed on the Florida coast, who shall reside in the houses of refuge and receive a compensation of $40 per month each.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint an assistant to the superintendent of coasts of Long Island and Rhode Island, who shall receive an annual salary of $500.

By the act (No. 81) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a western judicial district of North Carolina."

A marshal of said western district is authorized to be appointed, who shall receive a salary of $200 per annum, and in addition thereto the fees established by law.

By the act (No. 85) relating to circuit courts of the United States for the districts of Alabama.

There is established a circuit court of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, to be held at the city of Montgomery, and a like court for the northern district to be held at the city of Huntsville; for each of which courts there shall be appointed a clerk, who shall be entitled to all the fees and emoluments prescribed by law for clerks of circuit courts.

By the act (No. 86) to constitute Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, a port of delivery.

Montgomery is constituted a port of delivery, and a deputy collector of customs is authorized to be appointed, who shall receive a salary to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding $1,500 per annum.

By the act (No. 91) making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

The President is authorized to appoint a board of engineers, to be composed of three from the Army, one from the Coast Survey, and three from civil life, to make survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River, to report to the Secretary of War—to be presented to the next session of the Forty-third Congress.

The sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as is necessary, is appropriated to defray the cost of said survey, but no specific salaries are provided.

By the act (No. 93) for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of certain moneys received into the Treasury under an award made by the tribunal of arbitration constituted by virtue of the first article of the treaty concluded at Washington May 8, 1871, between the United States of America and the Queen of Great Britain.

The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, five persons to constitute a court, to be known as the "Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims," one of whom the President shall designate by appointment to be the presiding judge of the court. The said judges shall be paid monthly at the rate of $6,000 per annum. A clerk of the said court shall also be appointed in like manner, to be paid at the rate of $3,000 per annum.

The said court may appoint one short-hand reporter, to be paid monthly, at the rate of $2,500 per annum.

The President may designate a counsellor at law, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, to appear on behalf of the United States before said tribunal, who shall receive for his services and expenses such reasonable allowance in each claim as may be allowed by the court, to be paid from the award upon the certificate of one of the judges.

By the act (No. 103) in relation to courts and judicial offices in the Territory of Utah.

The supreme court of the Territory of Utah is authorized to appoint commissioners of said court, who shall exercise all the duties of commissioners of the circuit court of the United States, but the number of said commissioners is not established, nor are their fees or emoluments determined by the act.

By the act (No. 117) to provide for the appointment of a commission of engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River subject to inundation.

The President is authorized to assign three officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and to appoint two civil engineers, eminent in their profession, as a board of commissioners, the president thereof to be designated by the President of the United States, the duty of which board shall be to make a full report to the President of the best system

for the permanent reclamation and redemption of said alluvial basin from inundation; said report to be transmitted to Congress at its next session, accompanied with such suggestions as the President may think proper.

The members of the commission appointed from civil life shall receive a compensation at the rate of $5,000 per annum and traveling expenses, and the board is authorized to employ a secretary, at the rate of compensation not to exceed $200 per month and traveling expenses for the time employed.

By the act (No. 105) to ascertain the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and other British subjects within the limits which were the subject of the award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, under the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, and for other purposes.

The President is authorized to appoint a commissioner to make and report to the Secretary of the Interior a list of all British subjects who, on the 15th day of June, 1846, were in the occupation of land lawfully acquired within the limits which were the subject of said award, &c. Said commissioner shall receive $10 per diem for his services and traveling expenses, at the rate of 10 cents per mile for distance actually traveled in the execution of said commission.

By the act (No. 89) making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes.

Treasury Department:

Life-saving stations: One superintendent on the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire, and one superintendent on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, at $1,000 each per annum.

National currency, office of the Comptroller of the Currency: For two clerks of class three, two clerks of class one, and nine female clerks, $13,700 is appropriated, provided said amount shall be re-imbursed to the Treasury by the national banks as provided by law.

Miscellaneous:

One member of each House of Congress, to be appointed by the presiding officer thereof, and George Washington Greene, of Rhode Island, are appointed a commission to contract for the erection of an equestrian statue of Nathanael Greene, in conformity with a resolution of Congress, August 8, 1786; no compensation provided.

Two assistants of the Librarian in the Library of Congress, to be employed in connection with the work in the copyright department and in preparing a complete index of subjects to the documents and debates of Congress, $1,600 per annum each.

Stenographer to the Secretary of the Treasury, $2,400 per annum.

By the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

Special agents: One for the Chippewas, at Red Lake; one for the Pillagers, at Leech Lake, Minnesota; on for the Mission Indians in California; one for the Assinaboines and Gros Ventres, at Fort Belknap, Montana; one for the tribes in Oregon, namely, Alsea, and two for the tribes in Washington Territory, namely, Tulalip and Qui-nai-elt, at $1,500 each per annum.

One chief clerk, at $1,600 per annum; one assistant clerk, at $1,200 per annum; and one copyist, at $600 per annum, for the Central Superintendency, and one clerk for the Northern Superintendency, $1,200 per annum.

By the act (No. 55) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

Legislative:

Senate: Permanent clerk to Committee on Commerce, $2,200 per annum.

House of Representatives: Clerk to Committee on War-Claims, $2,160 per annum.

Public Printing: After the first vacancy in the office of Congressional Printer, the act providing for the election of that officer by the Senate, and that he shall be an officer of the Senate, shall cease and become of no effect, and the title of said officer shall hereafter be "Public Printer," and he shall be deemed an officer of the United States, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Executive Mansion:

One night-watchman, at $900 per annum; one night usher, at $1,200.

Department of State:

One Assistant Secretary of State, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be known as the Third Assistant Secretary of State, at $3,500 per annum; two clerks of class four; three clerks of class one; thirteen clerks at the rate of $900 per annum.

Treasury Department:

Office of Secretary: One disbursing clerk, at $2,800 per annum; one assistant engineer at $1,000 per annum; four firemen, at $720 each.

Office of Supervising Architect: Book-keeper, $2,000 per annum; two clerks of class four $1,800 per annum each.

Office Commissioner of Internal Revenue: One stenographer, at $2,000 per annum.

Independent Treasury:

Office of Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore: One clerk, at $1,800 per annum.

United States Mints and Assay-Offices:

Office of Director of the Mint: Examiner, $2,200 per annum, and one computer of bullion, $2,200.

Assay-office at New York: Four clerks, at $1,800 per annum each.

War Department:

Office of Secretary of War: Four clerks of class four, three clerks of class two, seven clerks of class one, one messenger at $840 per annum, and eight laborers at $720 each per annum.

Office of the Adjutant-General: Three clerks of class four, three clerks of class three, sixty clerks of class one; three temporary clerks of class four, six temporary clerks of class three, twenty temporary clerks of class two, sixty temporary clerks of class one, eight messengers at $840 each per annum.

Office of the Inspector-General: One messenger, at $840 per annum.

Office of the Quartermaster-General: Five clerks of class four, two clerks of class three, four clerks of class two, two laborers at $720 each per annum, one engineer at $1,200, one fireman, and five watchmen at $720 each per annum.

Office of the Paymaster-General: Three clerks of class four, one clerk of class one, four watchmen and five laborers at $720 each per annum.

Office of the Commissary-General: Two clerks of class four, three clerks of class three, one laborer and two watchmen at $720 each per annum.

Office of the Surgeon-General: Six clerks of class four, three clerks of class three, one hundred and seven clerks of class one, (twenty of the entire number of class one, viz, one hundred and fifteen, shall be temporary,) one anatomist at the Army Medical Museum at $1,600 per annum, one engineer in division of records and museum at $1,400, and twenty-two watchmen and laborers, (six temporary,) at $720 each per annum.

Office of the Chief of Engineers: Two clerks of class four, and two laborers at $720 each per annum.

Office of the Chief of Ordnance: One clerk of class three, two clerks of class one, and one laborer at $720 per annum.

Office of Military Justice: One clerk of class four, two clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, one messenger at $840 per annum.

Department of the Interior:

Indian Office: One stenographer at $1,600 per annum, two clerks of class one.

Post-Office Department:

Office of Postmaster-General: Chief of division of postage-stamps at $2,500 per annum.

Department of Justice:

Office of the Attorney-General: One telegraphic operator at $1,000 per annum, and five copyists at $900 each per annum.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are appropriated to defray the expenses of the national loan, for the following clerical and other employés, viz:

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury: Two principal clerks, at $2,800 each; two assistant clerks at $2,400 each; fourteen clerks of class four, eight clerks of class three, six clerks of class two, four clerks of class one; forty copyists, at $900 each; eight messengers, at $840 each; twenty-one assistant messengers and laborers, at $720 each; twenty-two laborers, at not exceeding $2.25 per day.

In the Office of the Treasurer: Seventeen clerks of class four; six clerks of class three; five clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; one hundred and forty-five counters and copyists, at $900 each; nine messengers; and twenty-six assistant messengers and laborers.

In the Office of the Register of the Treasury: Five chiefs of divisions, at $2,500 each; one disbursing clerk, at $2,000; twelve clerks of class four; twelve clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; one hundred counters and copyists, at $900 each; eight messengers; six assistant messengers and laborers.

In the Office of the First Auditor of the Treasury: Four clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; and two clerks of class one; making, in all, the sum of $18,600.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing: For payment of employés at a per diem to be paid only for the time actually employed, viz: Two assistants, at $8 per day; one accountant, at $7 per day; eight clerks, at $4 per day; five copyists, at not more than $2.90 per day; and six messengers or laborers, at $2 per day, $31,615.

By the act (No. 43) making appropriations for the diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

Consul-general at Rio Janeiro, at $6,000 per annum; at Berlin, $4,000; at Vienna, $3,000; at Saint Petersburg, at $2,000; and consul at Amoor River, at $2,000; consul at Mannheim, at $1,500; consul at San Domingo, at $1,500; and consul at Milan, at $1,000.

The President is authorized to appoint interpreters to the consulates at Shanghai, Tien Tsin, Fow Chow, Kanagawa, at salaries not to exceed $2,000 each per annum, and at Han-Kow, Amoy, Canton, and Hong Kong, at salaries not to exceed $750 each per annum.

By the act (No. 92) re-organizing the several staff corps of the Army.

One lieutenant-colonel in Inspector-General's Department, one assistant commissary general of subsistence, with rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel, one colonel in Ordnance Department, two lieutenant-colonels, one major, five captains, and three first lieutenants.

III.—THE OFFICES THE SALARIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASED, WITH THE AMOUNT OF SUCH INCREASE, DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

By the act (No. 35) making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

One sword-master at the Naval Academy, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum; increase of $250.

By the act (No. 64) for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury and the Second Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States are constituted a board of audit to examine and audit for settlement the indebtedness of the District of Columbia and of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. They shall receive the sum of $2,000, each, for such services in addition to their present compensation.

By the act (No. 72) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1873 and 1874, and for other purposes.

The pay of the official reporters of the proceedings and debates of each House of Congress shall be $50,000 for each Congress, and that of the official reporters of the committees of the House shall be $5,000 each per annum in lieu of all other compensation; increase not stated.

By the act (No. 90) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

For the more efficient management of the free-delivery system the Postmaster-General may designate a fourth-class clerk to act as superintendent of free delivery in the Post-Office Department, at an annual salary of $2,500; increase of $700 per annum.

The salary of the postmaster at New York City is fixed at $6,000 per annum, (no increase;) and postmasters, except as above, shall be divided into four classes, as follows: The first class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are not more than $4,000, nor less than $3,000; the second class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than $3,000, but not less than $2,000; the third class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than $2,000, but not less than $1,000; the fourth class shall embrace all postmasters whose annual compensation, exclusive of their commissions on the money-order business of their offices, amounts to less than $1,000, but the amount of the increase, if any, of the salaries of the respective classes is not stated.

By the act (No. 103) in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah.

By the seventh section of said act the act of Congress approved February 26, 1853, entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," is made to apply to like officers in the Territory of Utah, but it is provided that the fees and salary together of the district attorney shall not exceed $3,500 per annum; increase of district attorney's salary not stated.

The act of the territorial legislature of Utah in relation to fees of marshals and attorneys is disapproved.

By the act (No. 146) to fix the salaries of the clerks of the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass.

On and after June 23, 1874, in lieu of the compensation now allowed to the clerks at the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., including fuel and quarters, there shall be paid to each of said clerks an annual salary of $1,650; increase not stated.

Miscellaneous.

For Government telegraphic operators at the Capitol during the recess of Congress, viz, operator at the Senate and operator at the House, $500 each.

By the act (No. 35) making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

Naval Academy: Sword-master ,at $1,500 per annum; increase of $250.

By the act (No. 73) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indiar Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the yea ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

To pay the expenses of the board of Indian commissioners, serving without compensa tion, appointed by the President under act of April 10, 1869, $15,000 is appropriated, but n- specific salary is provided.

By the act (No. 55) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

Public buildings and grounds: Clerk in office of public buildings and grounds, at $1,400 per annum; increase $200.

Executive Mansion: Furnace-keeper, $864 per annum; increase of $144. One door-keeper, at $1,200; increase $120.

Treasury Department:

Office of the Secretary: Seven principal clerks, at $2,800 each per annum: increase, $1,000 each. Eight assistant clerks, at $2,400 each per annum; increase, $800 each. One disbursing clerk, at $2,800; increase, $800. One engineer, at $1,600 per annum; increase, $200. Five firemen, at $720 each per annum; increase, $100 each.

Office of Treasurer: Assistant Treasurer, $3,800 per annum; increase, $1,000. Cashier, $3,800; increase, $1,000. Assistant cashier, $3,500; increase, $1,000. Five chiefs of divisions, at $2,700 each per annum; increase, $500 each. One principal book-keeper, at $2,600; increase, $400. One principal book-keeper, at $2,500; increase, $300. Two tellers, at $2,900; increase, $500; and one at $2,600; increase, $400. One chief clerk, $2,700; increase, $700. Two assistant tellers, at $2,350 each per annum; increase, $350 each.

War Department:

Office of Inspector-General: One clerk, at $1,800 per annum; increase, $200.

Signal-Office: Two clerks, at $1,800 per annum; increase, $400 each.

Department of the Interior:

Office of the Secretary: Chief clerk, at $2,500 per annum; increase, $300.

By the act (No. 75) to amend the customs-revenue laws and to repeal moieties.

In lieu of the salaries, moieties, and perquisites, of whatever nature, and commissions on disbursements now paid to and received by collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, connected with the customs-service in the following collection-districts, shall be paid from and after July 1, 1874, an annual salary, as follows: collector at New York, $12,000; collectors at Boston and Philadelphia, $8,000 each: San Francisco, Baltimore, New Orleans, $7,000 each. To naval officer New York, $8,000; naval officers at Boston, San Francisco, and Philadelphia, $5,000 each; surveyor of port at New York, $8,000; and to surveyors at ports of Boston, San Francisco, and Philadelphia, $5,000 each.

The foregoing "salaries" are an increase over the "salaries" (not including moieties, commissions, &c.) heretofore established, as follows: Increase of "salary" to collector at New York, $5,600 per annum; collector at Boston, $1,600; collector at Philadelphia $400; collector at San Francisco, $600; Baltimore, $1,000; New Orleans, $1,000.

Naval officers, New York, increase $3,000; San Francisco, $500; Philadelphia, $2,000.

Surveyors: New York, increase $3,500; Boston, $500; and San Francisco, $1,000.

By the act (No. 43) making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes.

The Secretary of State is authorized to pay to the secretary of legation and to the second secretary of legation and to the messenger of the legation at Paris, from the moneys collected at the legation for the transmission of consular invoices, an amount not to exceed $600 in any one year, to be distributed as the Secretary of State may direct: *Provided*, That the surplus receipts are sufficient for that purpose.

Schedules B and C, in section 3 of the act of August 18, 1856, are amended; and hereafter the annual salaries of the following officers shall be as follows:

Agent and consul-general at Cairo, $4,000, increase, $500.

Consul-general at London and Paris, $6,000 each, increase, $1,000 each; at Shanghai, $5,000, increase, $1,000; at Melbourne, $4,500, increase, $500; at Kanagawa, $4,000, increase, $1,000; at Rome, $3,000, increase, $1,500; and at Mexico, $2,000, increase, $1,000.

Consulates are divided into seven classes, and with the following compensation per annum:

Class one, at $4,000; class two, at $3,500; class three, at $3,000; class four, at $2,500; class five, at $2,000; class six, at $1,500; and class seven, at $1,000, whereof Hong-Kong is assigned to class one, increase, $500; Hankow, Amoy, and Chin-Kiang are assigned to class two, increase, $500 each; (also Ningpo, increase from fees;) Demerara is assigned to class three, increase $1,000 each; also Matanzas, increase $500; and Bradford, (increase from fees.)

Sheffield is assigned to class four, (with an increase from fees;) also Tunstall, increase, $1,000; Lyons, increase, $500; Bordeaux, increase, $500; Brussels, (increase from fees;) Hamburg, increase, $500; and Dresden, increase, $500.

Leith, Dublin, Hamilton, Saint John's, (New Brunswick,) Lisbon, Sonneberg, Nuremberg, and Cardiff, are each assigned to class five, and increased from fees; and Toronto, Coaticook, Barmen, Leipsic, and Zurich are each assigned to class five, with an increase of $500 each per annum.

Montevideo is assigned to class five, increase, $1,000; Amsterdam, Aukland, Bahia, Cape Town, Port Stanley, and Stuttgart are assigned to class six, increase, $500 each; and Copenhagen, Bristol, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Florence, Martinique, Verviers, and Liege are assigned to the same class, (and increased from "fees;") Fayal is also assigned to class six, increase, $750; Sabanilla is assigned to class seven, increase, $500; also Guayaquil, increase, $250; Santiago, (Cape Verde Islands,) increase, $250; and Venice, increase, $250; Gaspé Basin and Cyprus are assigned to the same class, with increase from "fees."

For clerks, there is allowed: To the consul-general at Havana and the consul at Liverpool, each, a sum not exceeding $3,000 per annum; to the consul-general at London, Paris, and Shanghai, each, not exceeding $2,000 per annum; to the consul-general at Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort, and Montreal, and to the consuls at Hamburg, Bremen, Leipsic, Lyons, Manchester, Beirut, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Chemnitz, Sheffield, Sonneberg, Dresden, Havre, Marseilles, Fayal, Nuremberg, Leith, Naples, Stuttgart, and Tunstall, each, a sum not exceeding $1,500 per annum.

From and after July 1, 1874, the annual salaries of consular clerks who shall have remained continuously in service for five years and upward shall be $1,200 each; increase not stated.

Any vice-consul temporarily acting as consul in the absence of the consul may receive compensation notwithstanding he is not a citizen of the United States.

For expenses of the commission appointed under act approved March 19, 1872, to survey and mark the boundary-line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, $150,000 are appropriated, but no specific salaries are provided.

By the act (No. 92) organizing the several staff corps of the Army.

The Secretary of War may (in addition to one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors) detail officers of the line, not to exceed four, to act as assistant inspectors-general, who shall have all the allowances of cavalry officers of their respective grades; increase not stated.

The chief medical purveyor of the Army shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel; increase from pay of a lieutenant-colonel.